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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Want of Rain.

Farmers have complained long and loud against the dry season. Want of rain they say has ruined their prospects because they *could not plow!* Who knows best what is good for the earth? *He* that made it or we poor finite mortals? "There shall be the early and the latter rain." "There shall be seed time and harvest." But this promise is made for a *state of nature;* if man *increases his wants* and demands of God extraordinary supplies, then *extra labor* must be given to this end. So in California; if the farmer demands of the earth a crop of grain when that earth should naturally be at rest, then extraordinary means must be used, and the experience of thousands of farmers has proved that *summer fallowed land* is that extraordinary means, for this prepares the land for even a dry season, and enables the farmer to put in his grain even if the rains do not come when his finite will would seem to demand them.

Let farmers see the fields of grain now in a prosperous condition, that had it not been for this wise labor, would now be left untilled and waste, and let those *poor* farmers who lose their crops this year draw a lesson for the future that shall make them wiser and better men. Will our farmers, who practice "*summer fallow*," give us the condition of these crops at the present time?

The Fence Law.

San Jose, January 29th, 1863.

Editor California Farmer:

I have so much work that I can not find a moment to write, although wishing to write to you for some time. A few weeks ago I saw in one of your numbers an article from some one in Shasta, in favor of the "Law of Robbery," called the Fence Law, as it is now; and it surprised me to see that your remarks were somewhat in favor of that article, as I have always found you on the right side, I was somewhat surprised to see you speak that way. But I am now very glad to see in Number 23, another article in favor of a change; and as one of those devoted to everything that may benefit our State, I thank you. The best article in favor of that important reform, you published in No. 18, June 26, 1863, from the Prairie Farmer. If our legislators would do something of a great benefit to our State, they would change that law; if they do it I would say with the writer of the Prairie Farmer: "If California would make it the Law of the State, that each man should keep his stock from trespassing on his neighbor's crops, instead of enacting that the farmer should 'fence' to keep his crops from running over his neighbors' stock, as the law now is—I will guarantee that it shall settle up all waste lands and they will come into cultivation three times faster than ever before, in this or any other State." I hope that all your efforts will be in favor of this good and great cause.

We have now a nice rain, I wish it would keep a few days so, it would be of great value to the farming interest. With compliments,

L. Prevost.

[Our correspondent misapprehends us slightly. We copied an article, to show the views entertained in some sections; and if there are counties where the farmers think it would not be for their interest to make a change we are in favor of allowing them to suit their convenience.]

San Francisco papers speak of new potatoes and green peas as among the extraordinary luxuries now afforded in that market. They have also a limited supply of fresh tomatoes, which command the fearful price of two dollars per pound.—[Marysville Appeal, January 28th.

The San Francisco papers that call the above "extraordinary luxuries," are not well posted, and hence not very good authority. New potatoes are brought in, successively, almost all the year round, and have been in market all winter, selling at 6 to 8 cents a pound, as our retail prices current has shown; so of green peas, except that their price has lately advanced to 75 cents; but tomatoes have continued in market with scarcely any advance, and our weekly report shows that the price has been only 6 to 8 cents a pound.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to eight per cent.

The Humboldt Mining Region, N. T.

Editor California Farmer:

The amount of ignorance which prevails over the greater portion of this State, respecting the successive discoveries of rich mineral districts in the adjoining territories, furnishes proof that we do not yet realize how materially these discoveries will benefit every interest in California, especially the mercantile and agricultural interests. While some of these mineral regions are so sterile and destitute of every attribute of comfort that they have to draw their firewood, and even their water, from other districts, thereby, of course, extending the demand for labor, teams, etc, there are other regions, equally prolific in mineral riches, where most of the means of comfort, incident to new settlements, are to be found. Some of these districts afford excellent opportunities for persons of small means to invest, or enable farmers, and others, having teams, etc, to improve their finances. For these purposes, one of the most eligible districts, unquestionably, is the region near to the Humboldt River, which is just now forcing itself into general notice after lying in abeyance for nearly three years. It possesses extensive agricultural, as well as rich mineral resources, beside other incidental inducements, among which may be mentioned trading with the emigrants as they arrive over the plains.

This mining region embraces several ranges of mountains, principally on the south and east side of the river, and running nearly parallel toward the sink of the Carson and Humboldt rivers. All along the banks of the Humboldt, there are extensive meadows and cultivable land, where an abundance of hay and grain can be raised, while the mountain ranges are full of fertile valleys which will produce vegetables and cereals. The hill sides are covered with rich bunch-grass on which stock will keep for the year round. But the extraordinary mineral developments which are occurring in this region, almost every day, are its main sources of wealth, and they must induce a large migration this spring.

Towards the end of last summer, some new towns were laid out in what is called the East Range, and one of them, Dunglen, in Sierra District, at the northern extremity of this range, has been rapidly settled with a permanent population; it now contains about 300 inhabitants, and there are upwards of 20 families, with stores, hotels, restaurants, schoolhouse, etc. The emigrant road now passes through this town, and there will no doubt be a lively business with them, this being their first stopping place after their long journey. There are also several other towns in this county, containing from about 50 to 400 inhabitants each, besides several mining camps. There are more families in proportion to the inhabitants than in most mining regions. The small mountain ranches produced, last year, an abundance of excellent vegetables, and very superior potatoes.

The stage, with Wells, Fargo & Co's express, which ran from Virginia tri-weekly, last summer, will this year run daily, and the route will be extended to Dunglen. There will also be other stages from Chico, and Red Bluff, and a telegraph line will connect the mines with the Overland Telegraph, so that there will be abundant means of communication, but all will be needed. Teams will be in great demand, not only for hauling machinery and supplies, but for supplying lumber from Carson, Honey Lake, etc, and for local purposes.

The mines in all the ranges are rich, but the richest recent developments have been in the East Range in the neighborhood of the town of Dunglen. Near this town are the Badger, Gem of Sierra, Champion series, Humboldt, Frost, Auld Lang Syne, Eclipse series, Independence, the Tallulah, and a number of other rich claims. In the Tallulah claim, some of the richest rock ever found in the territory has been struck in a lead four feet wide, and 200 feet beneath the surface, from which ore is being taken out that will yield $300 to the ton, at the mill.

The Independence is one of the ledges of the Great Basin Company, and is a large and well defined ledge of rich gold and silver-bearing quartz. A considerable quantity of rock, from this district, has been crushed at Fall's mill, at Unionville, and has generally yielded from $200 to $350 to the ton. The ore from this region is easily worked, and contains no base metal of any consequence.

The mines in Star, Buena Vista, Echo, Humboldt, and other districts, in the first range of mountains, are also very rich, some yielding as high as $400 to the ton. The richness of the Sheba is well known, though speculators, by their bulling and bearing, have well nigh ruined its reputation. Altogether this region is one of the most promising in Nevada Territory, and it well deserves the very emphatic commendation of Governor Nye, as it appears in his last annual message to the Legislature.

The country abounds with the precious metals, and other reducing agents, necessary to their extraction, which the Governor very properly designates as "providential." Estimating all its resources, and considering the fact that Humboldt has been settled, and is being developed, mainly, by hard-working men, who have no means to create a sensation if they desired to, it is certainly the most desirable locality for the investment o. small means to be eked out by industry and thrift. Capital, however, is moving rapidly in that direction. Some of the richest capitalists in San Francisco own the Tallulah and the Great Basin claims, and the Auld Lang Syne and Sheba are also owned, to a great extent, by capitalists. There is, however, no lack of opportunities for investing more limited means, while the demand for labor, teams, etc, must be very great.

Palmer.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

New York, Dec. 21st, 1863.

Editor California Farmer:

Misery and its Cause.—Thrifty Dutch.

When I speak of the misery of the New York poor, I only mentioned what is the fact. These barefooted children you can see supplicating for alms of the sabled lady who descends from her carriage in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at any hour in the day; but lest your readers should suppose there are no efforts made to alleviate the condition of the poor, let me say that on the contrary there are societies attached to each church, besides a general association that is headed by the best citizens, whose practical usefulness is said to be eminently deserving of praise; but the amount of misery in New York has always been greater than can be reached even by the widest efforts of these societies. I am told that the poor are infinitely better provided for than was the case formerly, but still any one can see every day that there is yet much to do.

The greatest enemy of rich and poor is King Alcohol; but the poor suffer from his power far more than the rich. A gentleman took one of these little miserables in his store, the other day, and gave him clothes and shoes and stockings; the next day the child was met with bare feet and shivering with the cold. Of course the gentleman questioned the child and learned that the parents had taken away the clothes and shoes to buy gin with and then compelled the little creature to go back to Broadway and beg. At the present time, when workmen are scarce and wages are high, there should be few beggars, but so many of the laboring men are such slaves to liquor that they work a few days in each week and then spend what they have made, in the liquor store, leaving their wretched families to provide the means of life as best they may.

I met, the other evening, a lady who is employed as a Home Missionary, and she verified all the facts I have stated. She says that in most cases the advance of wages has produced extravagance and drunkenness instead of thrift and industry, and that the sufferers are, as usual, the women and children. I am sure that if she could go into the Dutch quarters, she would find a different result. I was startled at reading the amount of money in the Savings' Banks, and it is a significant fact that most of the depositors are Dutchmen. The field for another Father Matthew, is ready, in New York. Changing the subject—

The Great Excitement,

Among the musical classes is the production of Faust, and among the artists is the sale of the pictures belonging to John Wolf. As to the first: Faust is the master-piece of Gounaud, a Frenchman. If it could be shortened it would be a rival of Il Trovatore. The music is of a higher order, but there are some solos and choruses that will please the popular ear, while the melo-dramatic effects, hightened as they are, by masterly instrumentation, will at once make the Opera popular everywhere. But it is dreadfully long, taking from 7½ to 12 o'clock.

The sale of Paintings, drew a large attendance of artists, people of taste, and dealers. The collection embraced gems of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dutch Art. The names of the artists embraced such distinguished ones as Cole, Gignoux, Leutze, Stuart, Cooper, Turner, Maclise, Lessing, Achenbach, Wrappers, Verboeckhoven, Dupré, Troyon, Delaroche and Brian. A number of Californians were present, S. P. Dewey, Capt. Churchill, Mr. Brewster, Col. Selover, and others.

Let me say to Californians,

Visiting New York, that if they wish to see the finest gallery of pictures on the Continent, they can obtain permission to visit the Aspinwall Collection. If they wish to hear the finest Mass, out of Rome, they must manage to go some Sunday morning to St. Stephen's Church on Twenty-eighth Street near Fourth Avenue. After all, a critic alone could decide between the one just mentioned and a Mass, by Mozart, performed on Christmas Day, in St. Mary's, in San Francisco. Dr. Bell, of Oakland, is making himself very popular here. I understand that the rich merchant, Mr. Agnew, is to present the Church, in which Dr. Bell preaches, to the congregation, of which he is a member, as a New Year's present.

California and the Currency.

Your article on the misfortune of California rejecting the United States currency, I have read very carefully. The effect, if it had been decided otherwise, would have been to make prices higher and money plenty, and it would have encouraged immigration. Now I know positively that a number of well to do people, who had made up their minds to settle in California, have been compelled to give up the project, for the present. The moneyless, to be sure, will flock to California, if they can rake up means enough to buy a steerage ticket, but a host of these shiftless ones cannot compensate for the loss of substantial farmers who intended to make a permanent home in California. The papers you have sent east have done much good and it gives me pleasure to tell you this. Here, where the currency is nominally at par, the farmers have made money faster than ever before, and as they buy more land with it and use it to make improvements they assuredly *are* benefited by paper money, let the advocates of gold theorize as they will. Prices are higher, true, but when the *surplus* is greater than ever before, it *looks* like prosperity, and if it *is* misfortune, it is so welcome that the farmers hope it will last forever.

M. A. S.

Bee Keeping

A Writer in the Prairie Farmer says: So much has been said in the Ag. journals East and West relative to bees not doing well in honey making the past summer, that I am tempted to give my little doings in the matter. Not of course for the benefit of our friends Langstroth and Baldridge, but with the hope that every farmer West will get a few bees, and find them a source of as much pleasure and profit as I have done in this my first experience. Except for having been frequently stung, and having a special liking for honey, I never had anything to do with bees: and so great has been the pain and swelling resulting from their sting, that I hardly think I should have owned one, had I not, last winter, read Mr. Langstroths fascinating (to me) book. I at once bought four stands, two tolerable good, the others very poor. I kept them till spring in a cool dry cellar, and put them out in the spring, in thoroughly painted, well made, ten rack, hives. In due time I divided them, making seven of the four, afterwards killing the embryo queens; my method of dividing being to allow all the old comb to remain in the old hives, removing it from its place and putting a new hive on the old stand. Then brush with a chicken wing all the old bees from the old comb on a sheet, so they can crawl into the new hive, queen and all. After a little the old hive must be set back on the old stand until it recovers bees enough to cover the brood-comb. As the young bees hatch, it soon becomes populous. I repeat this method of Mr. Langstroth's as it infinately better than putting a part of the comb in each hive. A piece of guide comb should be put in the new hive. Now for results. I put on some boxes twelve inches long, and six inches wide, in harvest. The last of August we had plenty of honey, and our plenty has continued, using it as freely in quite a large family, as sorghum molasses. The honey received at 12½ cents would more than pay the first cost of the bees. The seven hives are now in the cellar healthy, and each one crowded to its utmost capacity with bees and honey.

Wild Cats.—The Virginia Union says: On the south shore of Lake Carson, about sixty miles below Dayton, on a high bluff that rises perpendicularly about one hundred feet, is the home of the wild cats of Washoe—we don't mean the wild cats that figure in stock reports—but the real genuine wild cat of the genus felis, at least so say a party of men who have located a ranch in the neighborhood, who assure us that they saw them by thousands, attracted no doubt by the myriads of mice who have their burrows on the face of the bluff. The noise made by these cats, the gentleman assures us is terrific when they hold "indignation meetings," and they make night hideous by their caterwauling.

Glass Manufacture.—The shipment of sand for the use of glass manufactories in San Francisco has been going on from Monterey for some time past. Along the shores of Point Cypress and the Pescadero are found immense quantities of a peculiar sand, not obtainable elsewhere, and necessary in the fabrication of many descriptions of glass-ware. How much longer it will be freighted abroad, says the Monterey Gazette, of January 15th, rather than in the manufactured state, will depend upon the energy of our citizens.

The Tuolumne Courier says a vein of rich gold-bearing quartz was a short time since discovered near Columbia, by a party out hunting cattle. One of the party accidentally broke off a piece of the rock, which he found full of gold, and on examination of the ledge for 60 feet, where it cropped out of the ground, it was found to contain similar stuff. It is estimated that sixty or seventy thousand dollars is in sight, and it is pronounced one of the richest quartz discoveries ever made in the country.

Monterey Bay swarms with herring, immense quantities being taken out every day. Seals are abundant and shot from the wharves of the town. Large quantities of rock and red fish, cod and turbot are being salted down.

New York Wool Market.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular, issued January 1, 1864, says: The month of December is usually quiet in most branches of business, and the Domestic Wool trade has not been an exception in the present instance. The market, however, has been firm and prices well maintained; no reduction in rates occurring, except in a few cases where slight concessions were made by owners who were anxious to close accounts before the expiration of the year. If dealers had been willing to make but a small abatement from prices, large sales could have been effected. Instead, however, of any disposition to such a course, there has been much confidence felt by holders, that the consumer must soon come into market for large supplies, and that an advance in prices will follow. Should a disposition to speculate be manifested, a material advance in rates may be looked for within the next sixty days. Some dealers predict higher prices than were realized at any time in last winter.

There is certainly good reason for expecting a healthy demand for regular consumption, and as manufacturers are working up more Wool than ever before, and much new machinery is being started, there is no doubt but that the late increased clip will be all required, before that of the coming season can be made available.

One year ago we published a carefully prepared Table, showing the market prices for Domestic Wool for each month through a period of ten years. We give the table, to this time, and from it we learn that the average price of Domestic Wool in the United States from 1827 to 1861, has been—for fine, 50 3-10c.; for medium, 42 8-10c.; and for coarse, 35 5-10c.

Pulled Wools have continued in fair request, with no change in price, except a slight reduction made in some cases, from our last monthly quotations.

There have been some sales of California Wools, and we may look forward to a more active trade in them during the present month.

We note but little change in the price of Foreign Wools, trade in all descriptions have been quite moderate, with, however, an increasing demand towards the end of the month. The stock on hand is light, of the good qualities and of the strictly coarse; but there is a better supply of the medium grades, a portion of which only is of a desirable character. Some good lots of fine clothing Wool are reported to be on the way here.

By our late advices we learn that, notwithstanding the high rate of discount in England, there has been but little change in prices of Wools. Stocks are reported moderate, with a good demand for consumers.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 825,000 lbs, 75@85c; Pulled, 150,000 lbs, 70@78c; 160,000 lbs California, 25@50c; 650 bales Cape, 38@45c; 60,000 lbs Morocco; 60,000 lbs Constantine, 34c; 20,000 lbs German; 70,000 lbs Mexican; 157 bales Cordova, 42@43c; 150 bales South American; 23 bales Santa Fee, 25c; 90 bales African; 494 bales Mestizo, 31@35c; 117 bales Mediterranean, 25c; 467 bales Smyrna, 25@28c; 1,112 bales Donskoi, 40@45c; 300lbs Provence; 100 bales Australian.

At Auction.—719,256 lbs Damaged Cape, sold at 4½@39c.

In Boston, 935,000 lbs Fleeces and Pulled, 75@85c; 550 bales Cape, 44½@45c; 360 bales Mestizo; 723 bales Mediterranean; 27,000 lbs Canada, 67½@80c. At Auction.—292 bales unwashed Salonica, 25½@28c; 110 bales Unwashed Morocco, 33@34c; 198 bales Caraissar, 20½@45½c; 120 bales Unwashed Saffi, 24@26; 85 bales Donskoi, 34@37½c; 100 bales Udigria, 29½@31½c; 118 bales Unwashed Volo, 23@25c; 149 bales Kaissar, 39@42½c; 193 bales East India; 300 bales Washed and Unwashed Smyrna, etc., etc.

In Philadelphia, 421,000 lbs Fleeces, 75@85c; 3,000 lbs Pulled, 73c; 100 bales African, 35c; 20,000 lbs Foreign.

In Providence, 43,500 lbs Fleeces, 62½@85c; 24,700 lbs Foreign.

The imports of the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 1,409 bales; London, 119; Marseilles, 340; Algoa Bay, 713; Leghorn, 225; Morocco, 358; Odessa, 1,058; Constantinople, 831; Havre, 46; Buenos Ayres, 70; Aspinwall, 94; Bremen, 36; Rio Grande, 4; Hamburg, 50; Taganrog, 922 bales. Total, 6,275.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 35@55c.
California Washed Pulled, 45@65.
California Common Washed Pulled, 35@40.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 35@45.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Houffler & Bender have established a house in Marysville for the manufacture of cigars, plug and smoking tobacco. The Appeal says they commenced working four hands at cigars, and will soon employ four more. They expect to turn out some 1,200 cigars daily. We had the pleasure of smoking a cigar of their manufacture and pronounce it as fine as any imported article. Their smoking tobacco is superior to most tobacco in the market, being free from sand and dirt with all the flavor of new tobacco. They are also manufacturing cigarettas by the thousands. The proprietors have on hand, of their own raising, some 15,000 lbs of fine California tobacco.

Removing Iron.—At Marysville, lately, the iron was being taken up on the line of the Northern California Railroad between the depot and the steamboat landing. The Appeal says this over a mile in length, and the Superintendent is forced for a lack of iron to transfer it to the Oroville terminus. This is an unfortunate necessity—but as Jeff Davis had appropriated a ship load of the iron of the company to the use of his railroad at the bottom of the ocean, there was no other recourse. The road is being rapidly completed to Oroville, the fine weather contributing to this end.

MINERALOGY.

[Published from California Farmer of December 25th, 1863.]

Copper.

VARIEGATED COPPER PYRITES.

Monometric. Cleavage octahedral, in traces. Occurs in cubes and octahedrons. Also massive. Color between copper-red and pinchbeck-brown. Tarnishes rapidly on exposure. Streak pale grayish-black and but slightly shining. Brittle. H=3. Gr=5.

Composition: specimen from Bristol, Conn., sulphur 25·7, copper 26·8, iron 11·6. Fuses before the blow-pipe to a globule attractable by the magnet. On charcoal affords fumes of sulphur. Mostly dissolved in nitric acid.

Difference.—This ore is distinguished from the preceding by its pale reddish-yellow color.

Observation.—Occurs with other copper ores, in granitic and allied rocks, and also in secondary formations. The mines of Cornwall have afforded crystallized specimens, and it is there called from its color "horse-flesh ore." Other foreign localities of massive varieties are Ross Island, Killarney, Ireland; Norway, Hessia, Silesia, Siberia and the Bannat.

Fine crystallizations occur at the Bristol copper mine, Conn., in granite; and also in red sandstone, at Cheshire, in the same state, with malachite and heavy spar. Massive varieties occur at the New Jersey mines and in Pennsylvania.

GRAY COPPER ORE.

Monometric. Occurs in modified tetrahedrons, and also in compound crystals. Cleavage octahedral in traces. Color between steel-gray and iron-black. Streak nearly as the color. Rather brittle. H=3—4. Gr=4·75—5·1.

Composition: sulphur 26·3, copper 38·6, antimony 16·5, arsenic 7·2, along with some iron, zinc, and silver, amounting to 15 per cent. It sometimes contains 30 per cent of silver in place of part of the copper, and is then called argentiferous gray copper ore, or silver fahlerz. The amount of arsenic varies from 0 to 10 per cent One variety from Spain included 10 per cent of platinum, and another from Hohenstein some gold; another from Tuscany 2·7 per cent of mercury.

These varieties give off, before the blowpipe, fumes of arsenic and antimony, and after roasting yield a globule of copper. Dissolve, when pulverized, in nitric acid, affording a brownish-green solution.

Dif.—Its copper reactions before the blow-pipe and in solution in nitric acid, distinguish it from the gray silver ores.

Obs.—The Cornish mines, Andreasberg in the Hartz, Kremnitz in Hungary, Freiberg in Saxony, Kapnik in Transylvania, and Dillenberg in Nassau, afford fine crystallizations of this ore. It is a common ore in the Chilian mines, and it is worked there and elsewhere for copper, and often also for silver.

RED COPPER ORE.

Monometric. In regular octahedrons, and modified forms of the same. Cleavage octahedral. Also massive, and sometimes earthy. Color deep red, of various shades. Streak brownish-red. Luster adamantine or submetallic; also earthy. Subtransparent to nearly opaque. Brittle. H=3·5—4. Gr=6.

Composition: copper 88·88, oxygen 12. Before the blow-pipe, on charcoal, it yields a globule of copper. Dissolves in nitric acid. The earthy varieties have been called *tile ore*, from the color.

Dif.—From cinnabar it differs in not being volatile before the blow-pipe, and from red iron ore, in yielding a bead of copper on charcoal, and copper reactions.

Obs.—Occurs with other copper ores in the Bannat, Thuringia, Cornwall, at Chessy near Lyons, in Siberia, and Brazil. The octahedrons are often green, from a coating of malachite.

In the United States, it has been observed crystallized and massive, at Schuyler's, Somerville, and the Flemington copper mines, N. J.; also near New Brunswick, N. J.; at Bristol, Ct.; also near Ladenton, Rockland county, N. Y.

Black Copper. Tenorite. An oxyd of copper, occurring as a black powder and in dull black masses, and botryoidal concretions, in veins or along with other copper ores. From Cornwall, and also the Vesuvian lavas. It is an abundant ore in some of the copper mines of the Mississippi valley, and yields 60 to 70 per cent of copper. But part of what was considered black copper in the west is an ore of cobalt. If absolutely pure, it contains 80 per cent of copper. It is also found of excellent quality in large veins, in the Lake Superior copper region.

The oxyds of copper are easily smelted by heating with the aid of charcoal alone. They may be converted directly into the sulphate or blue vitriol, by means of sulphuric acid, but are more valuable for the copper they afford.

BLUE VITRIOL.—*Sulphate of Copper.*

Triclinate. In oblique rhomboidal prisms. Also as an efflorescence or incrustation.

Color deep sky-blue. Streak uncolored. Subtransparent to translucent. Luster vitreous. Soluble, taste nauseous and metallic. H=2—2·5. Gr=2·21.

Composition: sulphuric acid 31·7, oxyd of copper, 32·1, water 36·2. A polished plate of iron in a solution becomes covered with copper.

Obs.—Occurs with the sulphurets of copper as a result of their decomposition, and is often in solution in the waters flowing from copper mines. Occurs in the Hartz, at Fahlun in Sweden, and in many other copper regions.

Uses.—Blue vitriol is much used in dyeing operations and in the printing of cotton and linen; also for various other purposes in the arts. It has been employed to prevent dry rot, by steeping wood in its solution: and it is a powerful preservative of animal substances; when imbued with it and dried, they remain unaltered. It is afforded by the decomposition of copper pyrites, in the same manner as green vitriol from iron pyrites. It is manufactured for the arts from old sheathing copper, copper turnings, and copper refinery scales. The scales are readily dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid at the temperature of ebullition; the solution obtained is evaporated to the point where crystallization will take place on cooling. Metallic copper is exposed in hot rooms to the atmosphere after it has been wet in weak sulphuric acid. By alternate wetting and exposure, it is rapidly corroded, and affords a solution which is evaporated for crystals. 400,000 lbs is the annual consumption of blue vitriol in the United States. In Frederick county, Maryland, blue vitriol is made from a black earth which is an impure oxyd of copper with copper pyrites. The black oxyd of copper, which is abundant in the Lake Superior copper region, may be directly converted into blue vitriol.

In some mines, the solution of sulphate of copper is so abundant as to afford considerable copper, which is obtained by immersing clean iron in it, and is called *copper of cementation*. At the copper springs of Wicklow, Ireland, about 500 tuns of iron were laid at one time in the pits; in about 12 months the bars were dissolved, and every tun of iron yielded a tun and a half, and sometimes nearly two tuns of a precipitated reddish mud, each tun of which produced 16 cwt of pure copper. The Rio Tinto Mine in Spain, is another instance of working the sulphate in solution. These waters yield annually 18 cwt of copper, and consume 2400 cwt of iron.

GREEN MALACHITE.—*Green Carbonate of Copper.*

Monoclinate. Usual in incrustations, with a smooth tube-rose, botryoidal or stalactitic surface; structure finely and firmly fibrous. Also earthy.

Color light green, streak paler. Usually nearly opaque; crystals translucent. Luster of crystals adamantine inclining to vitreous; but fibrous incrustations silky on a cross fracture. Earthy varieties dull. H=3·5—4. Gr=4.

Composition: carbonic acid 18, oxyd of copper 70·5, water 11·5. Dissolves with effervescence in nitric acid. Decrepitates and blackens before the blowpipe, and becomes partly a black scoria. With borax it fuses to a deep green globule, and ultimately affords a bead of copper.

Dif.—Readily distinguished by its copper-green color and its association with copper ores. It resembles a siliceous ore of copper, chrysocolla, a common ore in the mines of the Mississippi valley; but it is distinguished by its complete solution and effervescence in nitric acid. The color is also not the bluish-green of chrysocolla.

Obs.—Green malachite usually accompanies other ores of copper, and forms incrustations, which when thick, have the colors banded and extremely delicate in their shades and blending. Perfect cyrstals are quite rare. The mines of Siberia, at Nischne Tagilsk, have afforded great quantities of this ore. A mass partly disclosed, measured at top 9 feet by 18; and the portion uncovered contained at least half a million pounds of pure malachite. Other noted foreign localities are Chessy in France, Sandlodge in Shetland, Schwartz in Tyrol, Cornwall, and the Island of Cuba.

The copper mine of Cheshire, Conn, has afforded handsome specimens; also Morgantown, and the Perkiomen Lead Mine, Penn; Schuyler's mine, and the New Brunswick copper mine. N. J: it occurs also in Maryland, between Newmarket and Taneytown, and in the Catoctin mountains; in the Blue Ridge, Penn, near Nicholson's Gap, and it is found more or less sparingly with all kinds of copper ores.

At Mineral Point, Wisconsin, a bluish silico-carbonate of copper occurs, which is for the most part chrysocolla, or a mixture of this mineral with the carbonate. An analysis of the rough ore afforded Mr. D. D. Owen, copper 35·7, carbonic acid 10·0, water 10·0, iron 15·7, oxygen 7, sulphur 8, silex 13·0. Specific gravity 3·69—3·87. The vein appears also to the northwest on Blue River, and southeast on the Peccatonica. This ore is abundant; it has been smelted on the spot and also exported to England.

Uses.—This mineral receives a high polish and is used for inlaid work, and also ear-rings, snuff boxes, and various ornamental articles. It is not much prized in jewelry. Very large masses are occasionally obtained in Russia, which are worked into slabs for tables, mantel pieces, parlor furniture and handsome vases, which are of exquisite beauty, owing to the delicate shadings of the radiations and zones of color. At Versailles, there is a room furnished with tables, vases and other articles of this kind, and similar rooms are to be found in many European palaces. At Nischne Tagilsk, a block of malachite was obtained weighing 40 tons.

Malachite is sometimes passed off in jewelry as turquois, though easily distinguished by its shade of color and much inferior hardness. It is a valuable ore when abundant; but it is seldom smelted alone, because the metal is liable to escape with the liberated volatile ingredient—carbonic acid.

AZURITE.—*Blue Carbonate of Copper.*

Monoclinate. In modified oblique rhombic prisms, the crystals rather short and stout; the lateral cleavage is perfect. Also massive. Often earthy. Color deep blue, azure or Berlin-blue. Transparent to nearly opaque. Streak bluish. Luster vitreous, almost adamantine. Brittle. H=3·5—4·5. Gr=3·5—3·85.

Composition: carbonic acid 25·5, oxyd of copper 69·1, water 5·5. Before the blowpipe and in acids, it acts like the preceding.

Obs.—Azurite accompanies other ores of copper. At Chessy, France, its crystallizations are very splendid. It is found also in Siberia, in the Bannat, and near Redruth in Cornwall.

As incrustations and rarely as crystals, it occurs near Singsing, N. Y.; near New Brunswick, N. J. Also near Nicholson's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, Pa.

Uses.—When abundant it is a valuable ore of copper. It makes a poor pigment, as it is liable to turn green.

CHRYSOCOLLA.—*Silicate of Copper.*

Usually as incrustations; botryoidal and massive. Also in thin seams and stains; no fibrous structure apparent, nor any appearance of crystallization.

Color bright green, bluish-green. Luster of surface of incrustations smoothly shining; also earthy. Translucent to opaque. H=2—3. Gr=2—2·3.

The mineral varies much in the proportion of its constituents, as it is not crystallized. It blackens in the inner flame of the blow-pipe without melting. With borax it is partly reduced. No effervescence nor complete solution in nitric acid, cold or heated.

Dif.—Distinguished from green malachite as stated under that species.

Obs.—Accompanies other copper ores in Cornwall, Hungary, the Tyrol, Siberia, Thuringia, etc. In Chili it is abundant at the various mines. In Wisconsin and Missouri it is so abundant as to be worked for copper. It was formerly taken for green malachite. It also occurs at the Somerville and Schuyler's mine, N. J., at Morgantown, Pa., and Wolcottville, Conn.

Uses.—This ore in the pure state affords 30 per cent of copper; but as it occurs in the rock will hardly yield one-third this amount. Still when abundant, as it appears to be in the Mississippi valley, it is a valuable ore. It is easy of reduction by means of limestone as a flux.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How to Manufacture Cow Leather into Uppers of a Superior Quality.

BY VIAL MATHESIAS, MASTER TANNER AT HALLE.

In order to be good, upper leather should have the following properties, 1st: the pores should be very close, constituting its solidity. 2d, the leather should remain pliant, and not break easily, in use. 3d, the leather should be water-proof, so that the feet may be kept dry in the dampest weather.

The following instructions should be observed in manufacturing cow leather uppers possessing the above named properties. In choosing the hide such skins only should be selected as are of light weight, and whose exterior promises leather of a superior quality. In the selection, attention should be given, above all things, to the hair; if it is fine and glossy, it is an evidence that the animal was well fed. The next point is the horns; if they are short and sharp-pointed, then the animal was young. With regard to the flesh side, it should be as even as glass and devoid of the bites of cattle worms. If otherwise the skins are fine and thin they may be considered in a suitable condition to be transformed into fine upper leather.

In places where this sort of cow skins accumulate it is advisable to work them while they are still fresh. It is true that it is necessary to pare them before putting them in water; still the drying operation is gained by this, and the leather made from them is as good and even more heavy than that produced from milled hides.

But, as the tanner does not receive many fresh hides, he is obliged either to buy dry hides or to have them dried himself. In the drying operation, great care must be taken, especially in summer and autumn, that the hides, while suspended on poles, do not rot or lose their hair, which unfortunately happens very often.

In order to avoid rotten spots one should proceed as follows: When the hide is laid on the table, first remove all the fat; then stretch it well out and sprinkle it with about one-half a kilo (a little over a pound) of salt, and as soon as it has been rubbed in hang the hide up. It is not then necessary to stretch it so carefully. Then this advantage is gained, that the hides being dry, they are seldom attacked by moths or worms. Another advantage is that they are much easier to refreshen than hides which are not salted. In my opinion there is no need to give heed to the fresh, especially when one is able to use block or ground fossil salt.

It is not advisable to put more than from 20 to 24 hides in water at a time, even where upper leather tanning is carried on on a large scale; still in the spring season the number may be double, for this reason that the vats can be filled in several stages.

The first day, the skins to be refreshened should be hung in running water, and in places where this is not practicable stretch them out and pour water upon them time and time again.

After the hides have become softened by this operation, they should be placed in the vat, and if possible add spring water until the hides are entirely submerged. The next day raise them and put them back. This is necessary to make the tanning uniform.

The fourth day raise them again—this should be done often if the weather be warm, and also if the water in which the hides are soaked be hard; then they may be stretched on the apparatus for that purpose, but before doing this it should be ascertained that they are soft to the touch. Then they are to be cleaned in order that they may be stretched lengthwise on the table covered with one hide.

When hides have been salted before drying, or when they have not been salted at all, providing that they have not been dried too much, the stretching operation is easy. But there are cases, especially if the skins have been dried in the sun, when this operation requires much force, especially when the skins known as *kips* are concerned. We will revert to this at another time. After having properly stretched the skins they should be put back in the same water from which they have been taken. The next day raise them and examine whether they have become well soaked. If you find any that do not appear to give satisfaction in this respect, put them back; but if there should be any that are still very hard, these should be stretched again. It is absolutely necessary that the hides should be completely refreshened before being placed in the lime pit. If they are placed in it in a hard state, they will remain hard even after they have become converted into leather.

Therefore we may look upon the refreshening as the first basis of the tanning of pliant leather.

East India kips (little ox hides with humps) which for many years past have been tanned in Germany into upper leather, require a special mode of treatment for the refreshening. In India they are first stretched and dried by the heat of a burning sun; then in order to protect them against worms, while they remain in store, and during their long voyage they are sprinkled with lime or nitre dissolved in water, or with arsenic. They are, therefore, often very difficult to soak; some of them even cannot possibly be well refreshened, as they are half burned. This species of hard hides is tanned for the purpose of making inner soles. At least this is the best purpose to which they can be put.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.—The Commissioners appointed by the Department of Agriculture for making investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, will hold their adjourned meeting on the 24th of February. In the meantime all persons anxious to develop this subject are requested to forward samples of hemp and flax in different stages of preparation of the fibers and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used, and the cost of production in each case; also descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, were made, etc., together with any and all information which may be useful to the Commission.

Farming in Colusa County.

Colusa county seems to be subject to peculiar droughts, so that some season crops cannot be raised without artificial means. When there is not sufficient rain to thoroughly soak the ground at least once in a season, crops fail, and it is proposed to remedy this by irrigation, which it appears can be availed of to a large extent. On this subject, the Colusa Sun says:

"Ever since the first year of the failure of crops in this valley from drought, we have been an advocate of some general system of irrigation. The absolute cost of flooding the river lands would amount to but a few cents per acre. All admit the advantage of Winter flooding—all admit that it would cost but little if everybody would unite and inaugurate a system. Some people are so situated that they can easily flood their land without reference to what their neighbor does. If any such fail in a crop, he is not to be pitied. Then there are neighborhoods that can have a system of their own, but they do not do it. Wherever there is concert of action required it is next to impossible to get any number of men to agree, but the farmers in the Sacramento Valley will be starved into some agreement, if they can be brought to terms in no other way. The farmers in the vicinity of Sycamore Slough have more natural advantage for irrigation than almost any in the county. Here are some fifty or sixty farmers that could make permanent works for irrigation with the profits that two or three of them would make from the water in one year. We gave our plan for this work in a communication to this paper about one year ago. We proposed to build some four or five locks or floodgates on the slough, so that when the river was a few feet below the top of the bank the people down the slough could still be flooding their land. Now the slough rises and falls with the river, and when the river is three feet below the banks they have to stop irrigating all along the slough, but if they had the locks, the lower ones could be flooding when the river was eight or ten feet below the banks."

Salt not a Necessity of Food.

Dr. Hoffman, U. S. A., in a communication from San Diego Barracks, where he is now stationed, to the January number of the San Francisco Medical Press, says: I see that Headland, in his work on the Action of Medicines, says that salt is actually necessary as an article of food to the human economy. I am constrained, very much against my will, to doubt the high authority in this respect, from the following circumstance: While I was on my route across the Plains, in the summer of 1849, it frequently so happened that the wild Indians of that country visited us in camp. On many occasions, I myself have offered them some surplus article of food left by us after our meals. Soups and meats, cooked in our usual way and seasoned with salt, they would invariably refuse, after tasting, saying, in their own language, that it was not good. Of the same kind of meats, cooked without salt, they would also eat heartily and with a gusto. Bread, hard bread, crackers, etc., they would also eat. But anything they could taste salt in, they invariably refused. There can be no mistake about this, for I have tried them myself—frequently when they looked furiously hungary—and they would never partake of the least thing that had salt in it in sufficient quantity to be tasted. It may be necessary to civilized races, from habit or custom; but that it is actually required for health, or that the omission of it from the food, causes bad consequences, and vitiates the blood, etc., is, I think, erroneous. A more athletic, hearty, stout, and robust class of men cannot be found in the world than these very Indians of whom I am writing, who never use this article in any shape. Many of them are more than six feet high, others of medium size, and they will endure more hardship, stand more fatigue, have better lungs, suffer less from sickness, live longer, on a general average, than the white race, who have all conveniences. I may be mistaken, but I am of the opinion that salt is not a necessary requisite to a good natural state of health, *i, e.* such a state of health as a farmer, who "eats to live," should have. Should this matter ever be thoroughly investigated, I think it will be found that the real cause of this necessity for salt is from our unhealthiness rather than from our healthiness. In other lands that we saw, it is an article of medicine rather than an article of food.

PRESERVING SWEET POTATOES.—The following mode of preserving sweet potatoes is given in the last report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by J. C. Thompson, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island:—"For winter use, after the first frost select a dry, clear day. Cut the vines with a scythe, leaving the stem to which the potatoes are attached, three or four inches long, to lift them by. The vines are readily eaten by cattle. Use a fork for raising the potatoes; lift them by the stem, and lay on the ridge to dry. In a few hours they will be ready to pack. Prepare plenty of dry cut straw (old straw is preferable), and take straw and barrels or boxes to the field. Select the best potatoes, handling them carefully without bruising them. Put a layer of straw at the bottom of the barrel and then alternate layers of potatoes and straw until it is filled. The potatoes should be placed close to each other, one at a time, and handled as carefully as eggs. The barrels are then to be moved to a dry room or cellar, where there will be no frost. If they are placed in a cellar they must be raised from the floor, and must not touch the wall. Keeping warm and dry is the secret of their preservation. They will keep six or eight months and improve in quality. From one plot of ground 39 by 100 feet, I gathered, in October last, 43½ bushels."

COAL has been discovered about twenty miles from Colusa, and it is said can be worked very cheap.

A Sanitary ball was given in Mariposa, January 8th, which realized the sum of $1,294.



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[For the California Farmer.]

THE PARTING.

Upon the apple trees shifting blooms
They stood—a frail girl, an ardent youth,
His bright eyes tearless—hers full of glooms
All unspoken by the word of mouth—
Asleep in her heart. Language was not
For him to tell the story to her,
O, shame burning cheeks, O, hearts grown hot,
Ye've told the tale, he came to woo her.

Gold, dusted down from the purpled sunset
Lit her hair, and broidered the meadow,
Till the dandelions paled at her feet,
And a ship at sea grew a shadow
E're she answered—soft, like the wind-flower
When its tremulous bells speak in tones
Of angels—the hymn was not lower
On the beach with its wave-washed stones.

Then afraid and shy of each other,
They looked down where the reeds ran to sea:
"O, dearer to me than a brother,
That I might go to the war with thee;
O, the sky seems dripping red with blood,
And the ominously, booming sea
Broweth a storm that bodeth no good,—
How my heart fears, my soldier, for thee!"

E're the sun spread out her cloth of gold
On the meadow, the youth departed.—
Weep maid; and speechless forever fold
Thy pledge ring to thy lips. Braver hearted
Than thee have broken under the rod—
"He shall never come again"—I know
'Tis hard to face the love of that God
Who hides violets under his snow.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

An Incident of Travel.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Although you publish a strictly agricultural paper, I notice that you occasionally find space for a miscellaneous article, and therefore venture to send you the following sketch; especially as I know you to be an ardent lover of California, and do not object to a compliment, occasionally, when merited, to her boys, as well as to her bears, bulls, beets, and butter.

On my return from the New Almaden mines, in the early morning of the 16th inst, I was packed on the top of a stage coach with part of a military company from the mountains at the head of the San José valley. The inside was full, and there were seventeen of us on the outside, arms and equipments included.

My good friend Mr. Day, superintendent of the mines (whose acquaintance, by the way, was only that of a *day*), came up to see that I was "all right," and perceiving the exalted station, and the close quarters assigned me, suggested, very kindly, by way of substitute, a seat in his private carriage, saying that he was going in with his wife. But my "sack was aboard," I had caught sight of the "pretty soldiers," felt a strong inclination to make their acquaintance, and on the whole, begging pardon of Mrs. D, whose company I am sure I should have enjoyed vastly, on the ride, although I never had the pleasure of meeting her, I chose the elevation, the uniforms, and the music.

We were preceded by the officers of the company, and one or two others, five in all, mounted on spirited horses; and followed by an omnibus, stretched and stuffed equal to a New York india-rubber one. The boys were a jolly, lively, witty set, full of fun and frolic, "out on a spree," and "in for a good time generally;" going to participate in the grand opening ceremonies of the San José railroad. And yet, during that whole ride of twelve miles, I can truly say that no song was sung, no tune played or whistled, no story told, no joke cracked, no word uttered or thought expressed, in my hearing (and I was in the very midst of them), which would not have been perfectly proper in the presence of my wife or daughter. Now where on all God's earth can such a company of young men be found, who, under such circumstances, with no female present, would not have given expression to some profane, vulgar, or immodest sentiment? I seek no higher proof that California society can be kept from the taint of immorality, and only wish that her pure fresh air and sweet wholesome waters might impart to *all* who imbibe them, as high a degree of purity of language, and of heart, for out of the heart the mouth speaketh, as to those noble citizen soldiers.

As a sample of the singing, I will mention my wife's favorite, "Lily Dale,"—the words and tune just as she so often sings it at home, and I never so fully realized its force and beauty, as when thus sung by twelve or fifteen strong rough men, in their military uniforms, in the open air, modulating their voices in connection with the tones of the bugle, to the soft, tender, pathetic strains, appropriate to that darling hymn.

Do you wish for a better compliment to your California boys? Then I will try to give it. Their loyalty to the Union was a deep, warm, heart-felt sentiment, delicately, but decidedly and constantly expressed. Once, in passing the residence of a man of known secession proclivities, every bayonet was silently pointed towards it, with only the low muttered "death to all traitors." Then, by way of contrast, came one of our glorious Union songs. Again, as we passed the house of one whose disloyalty was, at least, strongly suspected, every gun was once more aimed, and the whispered "poor ore," "base metal," "wont stand fire," passed the rounds. The word "fire" was used, not in a military, but in the mining sense, as I suppose the purity of most of your metals is tested by fire.

Twice on approaching the modest home of poor families, the father, mother, and three or four small children, came out to see the "pretty sight," and all made their obeisance very respectfully, and in each case the response was a pleasant song accompanied by the bugle, the men all suspending whatever had occupied their attention to return the salutation.

Once more—as we passed a Spanish "hacienda," situated on a beautiful swell, at a little distance from the road, the proprietor of which, known to have "the true ring," was standing in his grounds; he eyed us inquiringly for a moment, then, being too far off for conversation, picked up an ax left by a workman, it being the most convenient article at hand for the purpose, and wiping the blade, held it up in the sunshine, turning the edge from us, then quickly bringing it to a horizontal position, presented the handle to us, thus saying in their beautiful symbolic language: "I see you are pure metal; so am I. My weapons, which are always kept bright, and are only turned upon my country's foes, are at your service." For their response my cane was selected, and its large ivory head of clear white was presented to him. Quick as thought, he read the reply, which, in the same touching language, was: "We acknowledge the purity of your heart and life; and in response to your offer of services, we tender you ours; but assure you that you are so strongly entrenched in the heart's affections of the people, that no weapons of war will be needed in your behalf, while you continue the avocations of peace"—and throwing his ax from him with one hand, and his hat in the air with the other, he sent us a right hearty hurrah, which was responded to by all our party, with a cheer so loud and long as made the "José Valley" "ring again," and which echoed from the hills on either side right merrily. Now let the Sumter come; let England "bluster;" let France "pitch in;" do you doubt that California will be safe with such men to defend her?

WYMAN.

FORMATION OF THE FATTY MATTER IN OLIVES.—M. de Luca has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the results of his elaborate researches on this subject. From the figures given in his table of observations, ranging from June to December, it appears that the weight of the olive increases with the progress of vegetation until the month of November; but that the stone is the first to be developed, the growth of which takes place in the early part of vegetation, during the months of July and August, after which it remains stationary; there being, in fact, in successive months no sensible variation of its weight. The pulp, on the contrary, increases in weight continually until the complete maturity of the fruit. The quantity of water found in olives diminishes progressively at their maturity. Thus it is about 60 or 70 per cent in the first phases of vegetation, while it is only about 25 per cent at the last period of the growth and maturity of the fruit. The sulphuret of carbon takes from olives several substances of a different nature; among which are coloring matters, especially chlorophyl, which gradually diminishes as the fruit approaches maturity. The fatty matter, on the contrary, which is found only in small quantity at the beginning of vegetation, increases as the plant grows, and is at its maximum when the olives are ripe, and have completely lost all trace of their greenish tint. It is also remarkable that when the stone ceases to increase in weight the fatty matter in the fruit accumulates in greater proportion.

EXPLOSION OF NAPHTHA.—At an inquest lately held in England, a grocer testified that while he was pouring coal-oil from a barrel into another vessel, a lighted candle being within three feet, he saw a small blue flame run along the outside of the barrel to the bung-hole. Of what followed he was ignorant. But it appears that a terrible explosion ensued, for the grocer was pitched up into the street insensible; his house was set on fire, the upper apartments quickly filled with a dense black smoke, by which three of his children were suffocated, while his wife and three other little ones barely escaped with their lives. This explosive stuff was found to be a very light coal-oil, or naphtha, the vapor from which is highly explosive.

NAVAL PROTECTION WANTED FOR MONTEREY.—Says the Monterey Gazette: The recent military occupation of the Island of Santa Catalina opposite the roadstead of San Pedro, following upon the heels of the measures taken to place San Diego in a condition to defy a foreign foe, shows that the Government is alive to the necessity of providing for the safety of the Pacific Coast. The next movement should be in this direction. If San Francisco is ever threatened, it will not be by an attempted enterance at the Golden Gate. Its vulnerability lies here at Monterey. An army possessed of this port as a naval depot and base of supplies, would make wild work through the rich valleys that would invite them northward.

Wrecks of Humanity.

WHY SHOULD THEY SINK?—The excitement of "the chase" has always been supposed to have a healthful tendency; but there is a kind of chase which breaks down the constitution, debilitates the frame, and shortens life. We mean the headlong, unintermitting hunt after the "almighty dollar," which is the great business characteristic of the present day. It begets other evils (unnecessary to name) which precipitate the fate of thousands. There is, however, a possibility of recovery from the prostration produced by these causes, long after their victim has ceased to hope for it. If we are rightly informed, the most astonishing cures of what is called general weakness and debility, which have ever been known in this country, have been effected through the agency of Doctor HOLLOWAY'S inestimable remedies. Mere skeletons of men, out of whom the very principle of vitality seemed to have been drained, have been restored to health and vigor by the operation of the Pills; and of the Ointment, in case of paralysis, rheumatism, etc, we hear an equally favorable account. If men will break down their energies by over exertion—if, in their anxiety in "go ahead," they will override the most precious of God's blessings, health—it is well they should know how to repair the mischief, when they come at last to realize the fact of their premature decay. The wrecks of humanity, who, without any particular disease, appear to be sinking from mere exhaustion, would find, without doubt, immediate relief from Doctor HOLLOWAY'S remedies.—[Phil Tribune.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows: "Our college of philosophers at home, may, and probably do, accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here, are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla, and Ague Cure, constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Provinces.

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Provinces is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors of Crane & Brigham, corner of Front and Clay streets, San Francisco.

The Piano Question Again.

Letter of Jacob Zech in Answer to Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S.

I wish to say that every letter of this gentleman (Mr. Hoag), gives me positive evidence that the affair, of *defrauding* me of the first premium, at the late State Fair at Sacramento, was made up.

1. When the committee came up to examine the pianos, I asked the Rev. Mr. Starr King whether the said committee would look at the mechanism and interior construction of my instruments, as I would take them apart for their examination, and put them together again to be tried. Rev. Mr. Starr King answered that it was not necessary, as he himself was notified only an hour previous, and that he would not act on said committee, because he did not understand anything about pianos, and would like to do justice to every person; yet his name is used on the committee, with what right I do not know; for, if Mr. King did not sign his name to the Report, there would have been only two judges, and their Report of course not complete.

2. When, at the close of the Fair, the list of awards was read at the Pavilion, nothing of a "liberal special diploma" to Jacob Zech was said or heard by any one. Nay, more, the printed list of awards have nothing of it! How can it therefore, be otherwise than a made-up case by the Society?

3. On the 3d and 23d Oct., I published a letter or card, in the papers of Sacramento and of this city, stating the wrong that was done to me. Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S, had not a word to say. To my formal protest to the President of the Society, of late date, published in the FARMER, said gentleman answered, that a 'special diploma" was ready for me. Now, in his letter of Jan. 6th, he says, that a "liberal special diploma" was awarded to me. All I demand is justice, not favors. I shall not accept a special diploma. That would be admitting my unworthiness of the first premium. The Society say a Grand Piano is not on the Schedule, and consequently ruled out. I ask the Secretary, is not a Grand Piano a Pianoforte? and why do the Board of Officers not accept my offer, made Dec. 18th, if they wish to do me justice? I will submit my Square Piano again before a committee of musicians, against the same Piano to which they awarded the premiums, and leave the result to their decision as a final test.

As for the proposition which Mr. Hoag makes, for the next State Fair, I must say that, for my part, I had enough of their justice, at the State Fair at Sacramento, the past year, and, unless they manage differently, I will leave it to others to exhibit there in future, and be similarly wronged, if they so desire. JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1864.

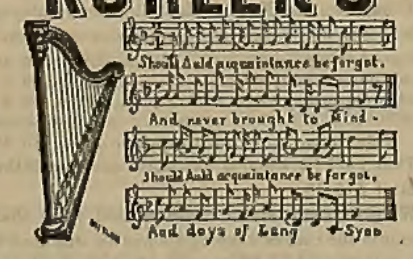
HOME COMFORTS.—Every working man needs good things to eat; and we hope every man is a working man, whether he be a merchant, a professional man, a manufacturer, a mechanic, or a farmer. Farmers we know are working men; for if they don't work in season, and out of season, they cannot harvest. Every body should work! Work, labor is honorable; and they that will not work should not eat! Drones should not be permitted in the hive of humanity. The "busy bees" kill the drones when they cease to work, and clear them out of the hive; and we go for driving out all drones, and then there would be more food for workers. Bowen & Brother believe this doctrine, and act upon it. They are working men. See the lots of eatables they are sending to every part of our State—hardly a county where they have not lots of customers. Lately they have been receiving fresh goods. They call them

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We call them "goodies"—all kinds of nice things, such as nice dried and fresh fruits preserved. Goshen cheese and butter extra, Boston butter and water crackers, Bordeaux salad oil, very extra, teas, the imperial brand, coffee, chocolate, reliable. The family wines from this house are just what they should be, very superior; and these luxuries are for those who labor. "They shall eat the fat of the land."

SUPERB VASES.—The vases and statuette recently opened by Messrs Haynes & Lawton, are the most beautiful ever yet exhibited on our coast. Lovers of the exquisite in art should look at them. This must induce their possession

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40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair true," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each; $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 312 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....FEB. 5, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

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THE Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready, to make a visit an instructive one to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added. Rooms free to all. tf

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel confident the readers of the FARMER will find this issue, No. 1, of the New Volume, a most acceptable visitor to them, at least so we hope it will be received.

Our Special Correspondent, W. G. W., long familiar to the readers of the Country Gentleman, Genesee Farmer and the Agricultural Journals of good old Massachusetts, will now converse familiarly with our readers, the Farmers of California, through the columns of this Journal. This we know will gratify our many patrons.

This number will give our readers another happy letter from our valued New York correspondent, whose letters are always so welcome, and we are glad to have him sustain us in the position which we take on the "Currency Question," to which we call special attention.

Our readers will hail with pleasure our accomplished correspondent, "Rena," whose pen has been silent, "grief-laden," for some three years, but who now comes to us again to tell us of "*The Beautiful.*" May her pathway, for the future, be not only Beautiful but brightly beaming with joy and happiness.

With pleasure we invite attention to the article on "Female Dress," by our earnest correspondent, M. J. U. It will be read with interest.

Miners of California, and all interested in the mineral wealth and its development, will find a vast amount of practical information in our journal, which we commend to their notice. We ask their influence and coöperation.

Wm. A., Sierra Valley.—We shall endeavor to satisfy you on the "Land Warrant" subject, soon.

We have a deeply interesting communication from "St. Aubyn," upon the Demoralization of our Youth. We are glad the lady has taken up this subject. The letter is a most excellent one, and will awaken a wide interest in the cause of Youth.

We welcome our new correspondent, "Miriam," who sends us her thoughts on "Friendship," which we accept—will appear in our next. She would rescue *Friendship* from danger and death as did Miriam the lovely child, Moses, from the waters of Egypt and the fearful edict of Pharaoh.

The "Prayer," by Agnes, received, and will appear. It is indeed a beautiful Prayer.

M. J. U., appears this week, and other MSS delayed to future numbers. "Man's Destination," received.

We have another very valuable letter from our esteemed corresondent, M. A. S., of New York, giving us the Christmas Festivals of that city, we shall give in our next.

An interesting letter from R. W., in reply to "Carrie," and a letter full of spirit and interest from A. B. C., to "Cherrie," also to "Carrie." These letters are on the subject of "Happy Homes," and awaken many pleasing incidents, and draw out many good and noble thoughts.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

Samples of wine made by B. Kamp, Esq., of San Jose. By the examination of this wine we find it far superior to the great mass of imported wines, forced upon our markets, much to the injury of our home-made wines.

A parcel of magnificent Oranges, whose golden hue was only rivaled by their fragrant odor. They will be pronounced as beautiful and perfect fruit as ever was grown, and these are the product of our distinguished skillful Horticulturist, Dr. Strentzel, of the Garden of the Alhambra, near Martinez. The samples were from a quantity grown in the open air. We hope those who appreciate the beautiful will call and see them. Had we enough to give all our friends a sample, we would scatter bushels of the delicious fruit; but such gems we must keep to show to the world what our noble State can do. As they lay in our case they look like—

"Apples of gold, in pictures of silver."

Very fine samples of copper ore, and copper, silver and gold, we have received from Mountain Meadow Copper Ledge Company, Plumas county. We regret the donor did not send his name.

For all these favors we are very grateful.

THE MANGEL BEAN.—We would esteem it a great favor if any one to whom we furnished the "Mangel Bean," last season, gratis, will now furnish us a small quantity at any price, to meet the wishes of a friend or two at the east.

Our New Volume.

Words are weapons, made with tongue and pen,
We utter, write and print them. What then?

TEN years since, in 1854, this journal sent forth its first Number to the world. On its first editorial page words were printed, that were made into *promises*, as the pledges of what the CALIFORNIA FARMER intended to do and be. Steadily, fearlessly, and faithfully, yet independently and boldly, it has kept in view the one great object; and that the noble band of our patrons who gave us their names for that first volume, and who are still our worthy patrons, may re-read and answer for us, we re-print the promises made in that first number:

"That which contributes most directly to the substantial happiness of mankind, that which really advances and elevates the science of Husbandry, of all pursuits the most productive; that which holds in constant revelation the purest commingings of life and nature; that which is the most honest and unaffected in its teachings, is the kind of information, the kind of literature or science, which is received and cherished by a competent farmer. And this is the kind of information which we desire to communicate. To collect and present in agreeable portraiture the ever varying suggestions of science; to record the progressive developments of Agriculture, and submit them to the consideration of our California Farmers, is, or should be, the peculiar object of our work. This is at any rate the course we shall adopt. Eschewing all partyisms in politics, all the affectations of society, and all the cant of religion, we shall devote ourselves to the improvement of Agriculture, to the embellishment of Homes, and to the elevation of Human Character.

"But to redeem such a pledge, we must receive the liberal support of those who feel an interest in any of the departments of the science of Agriculture. In no country are there more intelligent farmers than in California, and it is from these that we expect a most essential support; not from subscriptions and advertisements alone, but from the innumerable and thrilling sources of information which are opened to individuals, and which when recorded and published, become of invaluable benefit to the masses.

"If the votaries of farming will take a little trouble upon themselves in affording this kind of support, we will engage to furnish a weekly journal that will be a credit to the cause, and an interesting visitant to every household in the Commonwealth.

"As long as we control its columns, so long shall it be devoted to the useful and sublime office of elevating the husbandry of the Eureka State, of improvement in morals, and to the rational and sound entertainments of pure and living literature."

The first paragraph was the pledge made. How well we have kept that promise, we appeal to every citizen of this State, and to thousands in the old States and Europe, who have been the readers of the FARMER; we leave it for them to answer, have we kept our pledge? To the second paragraph we appeal as the hope we entertained of a just and liberal support. In a measure we have not been disappointed, for over these ten years, which we have given to this work, we can recall as many solid evidences, as many cordial welcomes, as many cheering words and tokens of esteem, as has fallen to the lot of editors and publishers, we think.

It would not be in our power, nor have we space, to speak all our heart would dictate, but we have lived to see numberless journals start forth into being, with vastly better prospects, and yet seen them sink, die, and pass away; and when we recall several that were advocates of the same cause, starting into life and yet are not, we promptly, cheerfully, and gratefully acknowledge that we have been sustained by "troops of friends" who will ever live in the heart's best and richest gratitude.

What journal on the Pacific coast can boast of TEN YEARS steady onward course, until its pages are read in every part of the civilized world? We make no vain boast. We speak of this more for the honor and glory of our State and its mighty interests, than from any personal consideration. Our glory has ever been, to herald the *progress of California Industry*, and we know we have conscientiously, earnestly, and faithfully done this.

It is not our purpose in this number to report the sum total of our labor for ten years in this cause. We have laid upon the altar of Agriculture and its kindred interest, our all. We have worshiped, successfully, and sincerely, and constantly. We now begin a new decade of labor, we begin with renewed hopes, renewed zeal, and renewed confidence that friends will sustain us. If shadows gather, we heed them not, for they shall flee away as the clouds of early day. Onward is our motto; onward and upward, we will try the pass, and trusting in God, we hope to reach the goal of victory. For the generous support we have received in these ten long years, we tender the grateful heart.

To the Press throughout our State, and abroad, we express the most grateful acknowledgment, and ask their continued kindness. We wish all, success. That we may still have the support of friends, and a host of them, we shall labor to deserve, and hope at the end of another ten years to feel we have kept the pledge as well as we know we have the past ten years. Wishing *health, peace* and *prosperity* to all, we greet you with Number 1.

Agricultural Annual Meeting.

We regret that we were prevented from attending the Annual Meeting of the State Society, by circumstances over which we had no control. We regret, too, that we have not received from the Secretary of the Society a report of the doings of that meeting, as we requested, which we would gladly have published in our present number.

PACIFIC ACCOMMODATION LOAN CO.—This is a new institution on our coast for the safe deposit and use of moneys of those, who, having no immediate use, wish to invest it safely and prefer a small interest with capital safe to a large interest and risk. From the character and standing of the managers, depositors can feel safe. Mark Bromagim, Esq, long known to our citizens as a banker, is the financial agent and manager. Parties having money to loan should call and examine the principles of this society and they will become interested in it.

The Pacific Railroad.

THIS is one of the most important questions now at issue before our people. The upbuilding of our State; the developement of its resources; the outlet for its productions; the means to secure a large immigration; the impetus needed for our mechanics and manufactures, our farmers, and laboring men of every class—these are all merged in this very question: Shall we, or shall we not have a Pacific Railroad? More than this, the Nation has pledged its faith and means to aid it, our State has offered a bounty to it, counties and cities have given the pledge of bonds to build, and it will be built. It may be hindered, aye, seriously hindered by the delay of some counties in the fulfillment of their pledge. Shall the metropolis of our State, shall San Francisco county, by her voice, delay this great work? We trust not. San Francisco will be the greatest beneficiary in this work, and it would be a suicidal policy for her to retard this work. Surely, when serious reflection comes, she can no longer delay to respond to the vote of her people. If those who hold the power prevent the will of the people who voted this aid, then the people must speak out in a voice not to be misunderstood, for the people all over the State have said the Pacific Railroad shall be built, and it will be accomplished.

The Currency.

THE "Specific Contract Law" was not made for poor men, and it affords them no protection; it is for the benefit of the rich money-lender. But by custom at present under this law all contracts and engagements are made upon a gold basis; yet the poor mechanic and laboring man is liable at any time to have his wages paid in greenbacks (which is often the case), and he has no remedy. Debts of all kinds are contracted on the gold basis, and yet a United States Law makes it legal to discharge these debts in a different currency, the attempted working of the two systems resulting in confusion and loss, if not holding out to "weak human nature" an actual premium for dishonesty. How much better to come down to the legitimate basis, and conform to the system in use in all the other States of the Union with which we are associated and of which we form a very small part, rather than endeavor to keep up a system in antagonism with the policy of our supreme Government. Let us come down to the Government currency at once, as we eventually must, and then we will know where we stand. All transactions being based on the currency, there can be no chance for evasion, and no premium on dishonesty. The present system benefits the few at the expense of the many. That we must conform, sooner or later, to the general policy of our Government, is inevitable, and the sooner we give up our factious opposition, and repeal our nullification laws, the better it will be for us.

Our City Railroads.

We see that a committee has been appointed by the Legislature to examine the books and accounts of the various railroad companies of this city, and report thereon. We would like to call the attention of that committee to the following calculations, based upon the reports of the companies, as published. There is, evidently, a serious mistake somewhere. The O. R. R. Co. show their expense for keeping 213 horses 12 months to be:

Hostlers, and shoeing horses	$23,712 07
Feed	37,613 12
Rent of stables	3,414 57
Total	$64,739 76

Thus, they pay for keeping one horse one month the sum of $25 33.

It has cost the N. B. & M. R. R., who employed 170 horses, and have been running eleven months:

Horse-shoeing	$ 3,890 48
Feed, barley, hay, etc	16,269 13
Stable expenses, wages of hostlers	10,106 81
Total	$30,176 42

They paid for keeping one horse one month the sum of $16 13.

We give their stable expenses, and from that compute the cost of keeping a horse for one month by each company. They are both doing business in this city, buy grain from the same market, hire men at the same rates, rent buildings near the same localities, in fact, their expenses are incurred in the same manner, yet the N. B. & M. R. R., by their showing, could keep the 213 horses of the other company for one year, for $41,228 28, being $23,511 48 less than (they say) it costs them. But we see in the statement, that the O. R. R. Co. have lost, during the year, $4,036 02: Are we to suppose that this company will pay out over $20,000 more than another company, for the same article? By no means. It is not a supposable case. Then how did these extraordinary expenses occur in one company and not in the other? Does it not look as though the statement was "cooked" for the Legislature? No, there is a mistake somewhere, and if one company will make a mistake, will not the actions of other companies, striving for the same object, bear a little watching?

But there is another thing to be noticed: they have three items, showing the depreciation of stock, footing up $56,409 05, which have no business in the list of expenses. To make a proper showing, the amount overpaid ($23,511 53) for keeping their horses, as well as the depreciation ($56,409 05) in stock, should be deducted from the list of expenses, which would show a clear gain of $79,920 58. This, we know, is a *small profit* on the amount actually invested, but it will do for the first year, as the price of their stock in market, is much higher than any other (not even excepting the S. F. Gas Co.), and considered the "best thing out" shows.

THE ten mile trot for $2,000, between Barney Rice's "George" and J. L. Eoff's "Oregon John" over the Pioneer Race Course, San Francisco, on 23d ult, resulted in favor of the first-named: Time, 31 minutes 30 seconds.

PLANT THE VINE.—Let every one that can plant a Vineyard, do so at once. The Vines will grow while you sleep, and good wine will always keep.

Anniversary of the Protestant Asylum.

THIS Godlike institution held its Thirteenth Anniversary at Platt's Hall, on Tuesday evening last. It was a most interesting occasion, and a large audience of our best citizens, by being present, proved how deeply this noble Institution is fixed in the hearts of our citizens. Well may the managers of this noble charity be proud of their work. One hundred little children were present at the meeting in neat and pretty dress, singing their sweet songs, giving evidence of the work begun by these "Mothers in Israel," who are gathering up Orphaned ones to make them valuable members of society in coming years. We rejoice at the triumphant success of this institution; it is one of the pillars of our State, upon whose front is written in golden letters "Charity," Godlike Charity, and whatever may be the wealth and fame of our State, without this redeeming and humanizing character, noble charity for "Orphan Children," all else of name fame or power would be as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." The following are the officers of the coming year: President, Mrs. Ira P. Rankin; Vice President, Mrs. R. J. Vandewater; Secretary, Mrs. Fred'k MacCrellish; Treasurer, Mrs. S. R. Throckmorton; Managers—Mrs. D. B. Cheney, Mrs. A. J. Downer, Mrs. C. O. Geberding, Mrs. C. T. Gillespie, Mrs. Henry Haight, Mrs. Annis Merrill, Mrs. John Middleton, Mrs. Isaac Swain, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Waller, Mrs. A. C. Wakeman, and Mrs. Albert Williams. Let the noble and generous go with feeling hearts and contribute, and their gifts will be blessed of Heaven.

Treadwell & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse.

THIS is the earliest Agricultural Warehouse established on the Pacific Coast, and not only the earliest but the largest and most extensive and complete, and equal to any in the United States. Messrs. Treadwell have a large Warehouse in Sacramento, another in Marysville, the goods are mostly made to their own order and in many departments they control the sale of certain kinds of goods and certain improvements, receiving all that is manufactured of the kind. The establishment of Treadwell & Co. was opened August 3d, 1849, on Kearney street, San Francisco, in an iron building, brought out expressly by Mr. T., who came in the good ship Sweden, Capt. Cotting, in 152 days from Boston. Treadwell & Co., erected their present Spacious Warehouse, in 1852, corner Battery and California, where since that date they have sold more Agricultural Goods than has probably been by any other three houses on this coast. We call especial attention to their "New Advertisements," which embrace every kind of Reaper, Mower, Harvester, Thrasher, or any kind of Agricultural Implement, known. Suffice it for us to say, now, that we know that such has been the preparations for a supply for our Farmers in every department, that all they need is to call, examine, purchase, and they will be satisfied.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the *New Card* of this Triumphant Establishment. For many years the Wheeler & Wilson has had competitors of considerable power and influence. Several of the leading machines, by their agencies, created quite an impression upon the public mind, and the competition at all our Fairs and in the sales of the machines was one of notoriety, each claiming the victory. But it is not the fastest or most showy horse that always wins the race; they may run well for a "quarter," but put the mettle to the trial of a "mile" or a "three mile" track, and they "break down" or "fly the track," leaving the staunch, strong and best horse, one that can go over the course be it longer or shorter, to take the prize. So it has proved with the *Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine*. This admirable machine has been tried on every track, and in every one came out first best—it has done its "three mile" heat and its "ten mile heat," and repeated it—thus for as many years in competition with every machine known it is now TRIUMPHANTLY proclaimed the *Best Sewing Machine in the World*. The best evidence of this is sales of the machines which now outnumber all other machines made throughout the United States. With this brief statement of facts, we can invite all, confidentially, to visit the rooms of the Agency, J. H. HAYDEN, ESQ., and view the machines, many of them new and beautiful specimens of art. Ladies always in attendance to show and give instruction. Mr. Hayden, the Agent, has the evidence to convince all of the superiority of these over all others known. Call and see.

GOLD MERCHANDISE.—All those hard money men and importers who contend for a gold currency here, and for making greenbacks merchandise, do in fact themselves use all this gold as merchandise. All their purchases are made at the East on the basis of greenbacks, and they sell their gold here every steamer day, or in New York, at whatever price it brings, to get greenbacks to pay their bills with. The higher or lower gold is, the more or less bills it will pay, or the more or less gold it will take to pay a certain amount. Thus it is plain to be seen, that it is the gold that is fluctuating, up and down. The consumer under the present system, does not get the full benefit of the gold premium, for the reason that the importer so fixes his prices as to allow a large margin, at best, to cover the fluctuations in the price of gold. This is where his extra profits come in, and a few are getting rich, at the expense of the many. Why should gold be merchandise in the hands of one class, and not another? Why not have a general and uniform system, that all may be equally benefited?

THE COMANCHE.—Over two hundred tons of iron, to be used in constructing the Comanche, have already been discharged from the sunken Aquila. The wreckers are managing things properly now, and the work is progressing as rapidly and satisfactorily as could be expected. At the ship yard, on South Beach, near Third Street, workmen are landing the iron and machinery, erecting buildings and hastily preparing the ground to lay the keel of the noble vessel. In a few days her proud proportions will assume a majestic appearance.

Books Received.

We have received most appropriately at this time, a series of volumes which we shall especially prize. We have ever advocated the building up and the beautifying of our homes, that being one of the great principles we espoused at the issuing of our first number in 1854. We as firmly advocated its importance now, for we feel the value of a *good* and *pure home*.

Messrs. Roman & Co., the Corner Stone of Literature, have sent us some very valuable works, which we are happy to receive:

"*Hymns for Mothers and Children*," compiled by the author of Violet, Daisey, &c., published by Walker, Wise & Co. This work contains simple and beautiful songs for children, such as true mothers should sing—banishing the many trashy songs too long the music of the nursery.

"*Book of Common Prayers*," for the "Family Altar," containing special prayers, and all that is needed in the family circle.

"*The Star of Home*," being a second series of readings for the social circle of home. A valuable work.

"*Thoughts*," by Channing—being selections from the life and writings of this distinguished divine. A gem of sacred literature. These works are all by Walker, Wise & Co.

The Great Store Book of Nature—the Author, David Thomas Anstead, Esq., M. A. This is a new and rare book, with cuts illustrating the works of nature, literally illustrating "books in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." It is really a book telling us in beautiful language the true meaning and purpose of the "stones" in our pathway of life, from "chalk" to granite, and from the "pebble" to the "hills of granite," from the coarse, uncouth bowlder of common rock to the sparkling diamond. This "Stone Book" makes the heart soft as it reveals the beautiful mysteries of nature.

These are all good books.

The Fourth Annual Report of the San Joaquin District Agricultural Society, compiled by Rev. R. Happersett. This is a work of 120 pp, very neatly got up and containing full account of the Society's Transactions for the year, with list of Officers, Managers, etc., from 1860 to the present year; the President's Address, the Annual Address of the year and the exercises connected therewith; a full report of the Annual Fair and the Committees' Reports. These all combined form a valuable history of the agriculture of the Valley of the San Joaquin highly creditable to this flourishing Society.

We have No. 8, "California Teacher." This valuable aid to the cause of Education is now a most acceptable Periodical. Friends rally to make its columns interesting; this is one of the good signs of the times.

The "Ladies' Friend," a new Monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashion, of near 100 pp, issued by Deacon & Peterson, of Philadelphia, and edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson. This magazine is embellished with a fine steel engraving and is full of colored plates and illustrations of the Fashions. The literary part of the magazine is of an excellent character, and if the future numbers keep up the same tone, the work will prove a valuable Gift Book, and worthy of public patronage.

The "Medical Press," of San Francisco. This important Text Book of Health, and other matters relative to Life, has had its controlling influence changed, and Dr. Beverly Cole and Dr. Henry Gibbons have now the management and editorial charge of it. This will be most acceptable to the public at large; the new editors being gentlemen of known worthand standing and *Family* men, they will give to the Journal a moral power and character which will carry its weight and influence among families.

Harvesting Machines.

"There shall be seed time and harvest."

We give the following letter from a well-known gentleman of Benicia in regard to the excellence of the "Wood's Mower." The letter speaks for itself, and the gentleman's recommendation is best understood when we see it indorsed by his purchasing largely of this kind of mowers.

There are several points in this mower that demand the special attention of all who desire a valuable improvement. "Wood's Mower" comes within the reach of everybody, being placed at a minimum price in order to secure large sales. It is of light draught, yet strongly made, stronger than ever before, with several improvements peculiarly adapted to California usage. It has taken prizes everywhere, as we see recorded in the reports of the several States, and in numerous districts of each State, making it, in fact, a very popular Mower. It comes with so many proofs of excellence that we can most heartily recommend it to the farmers of California.

BENICIA, Jan. 29, 1864.

MESSRS. TREADWELL & CO: My attention has been called in regard to the relative merits of the Wood's and Buckeye machines as mowers, and having some experience in the working of machines, I have become satisfied that the Wood's machine is the best. It is of a lighter draught, cuts closer, less liable to get out of order, and no danger if it strikes a rock or stone, which all machines are liable to do, and I am satisfied the Wood's machine will wear out two Buckeyes.

I am yours, truly, D. H. HASTINGS.

CHRONIC ERRORS.—In the Annual Report of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society, just published (which presents a very good typographical appearance, generally), we notice some errors which should not be found in a work of this character. Some one ought to know better than to print *blooded* stock, or animal, instead of "blood" stock; the former means *bled* or that the animal has been deprived of its blood; the latter, that it is thoroughbred, or is of a certain line or blood. Bouquet (pronounced boo-ka) should not be spelled "boquet." As we find one of the first mentioned errors in the preface of the compiler, we presume he is as culpable as the printer. More care should be taken to avoid these as well as errors in names, etc., which we notice in the book.

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

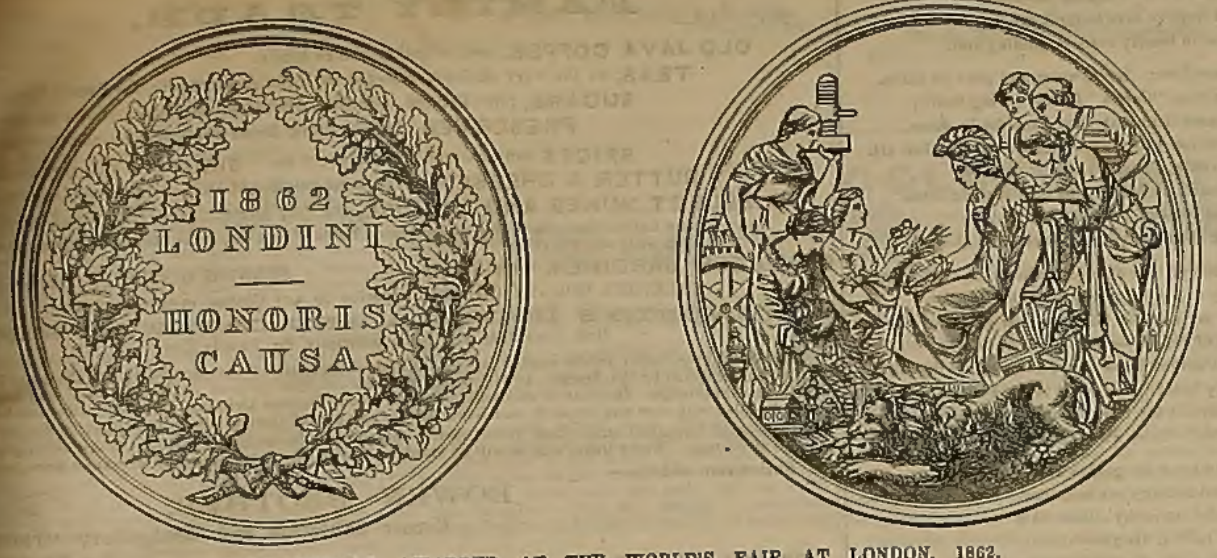
ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

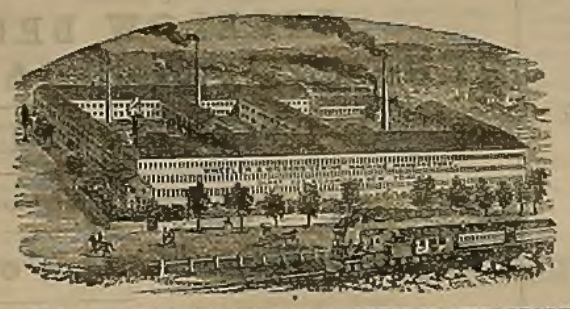
The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



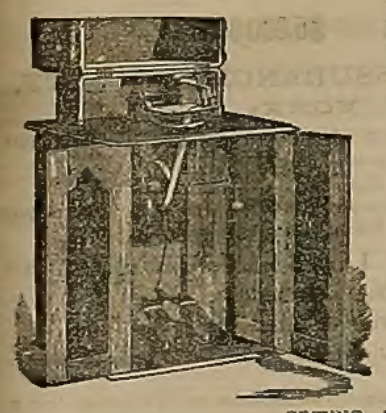
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.







SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a speciality from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

☞ MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States. The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

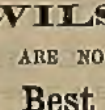
Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

A Fine Ranch

IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.



A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 900 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STORE OF

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.

20-24-tf

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Geo. E. Barclay. Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

Buy and Sell on Commission

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

Members of the Stock Exchange (First Board), and San Francisco Board of Brokers.

Office—Nos. 31 & 33 Montgomery Block,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets,
11 San Francisco.

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural

IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

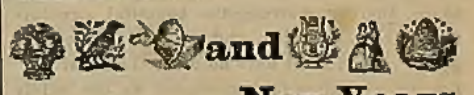
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
20-2t

Christmas



and New Years

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

One of the largest and finest collections now in the city can be found at the well-know

CONFECTIONERY STORE

OF

CHRISTIAN GOOD & CO.

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Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Walk with the Beautiful and the Grand,
Let nothing on the earth thy feet deter,
Sorrow may lead thee weeping by the hand,
But give not all thy bosom's thoughts to her,
Walk with the Beautiful.

To hear thee say, "the Beautiful, what is it?"
Oh thou art darkly ignorant, be sure,
'Tis no long weary road its form to visit,
For thou canst make it smile beside thy door,
Then *love* the Beautiful.

Aye love it, 'tis a sister that will bless,
And teach thee patience when the heart is lonely,
The angels love it, for they wear its dress,
And thou art made a little lower only,
Then love the *Beautiful*.

Sigh for it, clasp it, when 'tis in thy way,
Be its idolator, as of a maiden,
Thy parents bent to it, and more than they,
Be thou its worshipper, another Eden
Comes with the Beautiful.

RENA.

[Welcome, welcome, fair "Rena" again to our columns, like some beautiful star upon which the vision had been fixed when clouds had suddenly obscured it. So, like the star, brighter, and more beautiful thou comest now, leaving the darkness, that had obscured thee, far, far away. May thy teachings ever be with us to illumine with thy radiance "The Love of the Beautiful."]

[For the California Farmer.]

SILENT MOMENTS.

Ye silent moments, how ye glide along;
So stealthily moving, ye go marching on;
Printing new scenes on memory's page,
Filling up the measure of our time and age.

How dull the picture, of each joy or grief,
As memory's pencil, paints them all too brief,
And searching through the page, for some bright spot,
On which we love to linger, at the happy lot.

Moments of time! your march is onward ever,
Towards the ocean of Eternity, a river
Flowing onward, ever onward, never to return,
But silently sweeping all within thy bourne.

Then moments, bring us something from your silent shore,
To make our voyage pleasant, as we pass the evermore,
Something from out thy page of golden light,
Some glorious vision for our enraptured sight.

For shall we not remember all these moments past,
As fresh in Heaven, as on Earth they were cast?
Then paint the landscape with bright pictures fair,
To be remembered when we are free from care.

NAPA, Dec. 25, 1863. M. J. U.

[For the California Farmer.]

Female Dress.

Much has been said in regard to female apparel. And perhaps the public does not wish a dissertation on the subject at this time. But as every one does not see alike, we would advance a few ideas that may not be received amiss. In the first place look around you, what do you see? Healthy rosy women, with elastic step, buoyant hopes, and sparkling eyes, with joy and hope depicted in every feature? Or do you behold pale, emaciated and trembling forms on every side, with sunken eyes, whose light has almost died out, for want of health and happiness. What, I ask, has caused these? Is it for want of the comforts of life, that could not be afforded in a country flowing with milk and honey? Or is it abuse of these precious gifts? I answer, it is an abuse of these blessings, which God has given us. Showing our disregard of His wisdom and goodness, by disfiguring ourselves and converting ourselves into every uncouth shape, thereby marring the beautiful structure which God has given, and by him pronounced good. "Thou shalt have no other Gods but me." But still forgetting that command we are wildly worshipping the god of fashion with all the strength and ardor worthy a better cause, taking great pride in our wonderful improvement, in disfiguring our bodies and ruining our health, which is the greatest boon of an earthly existence. What will not fashion do? It will cause bodies who are so delicate, they cannot enter the kitchen, for fear of the unpleasant odor affecting their sensibilities, to girdle their waist, until their lungs are compressed into one-half the space they require, while they expand and lengthen their dress, to such dimensions, as to completely impede their walk, causing them to elevate the front of the dress, while the back of it is trailing at least a foot on the ground, giving them the appearance of pulling themselves out of the mud or dust. Yet they laugh at the absurdity of crippling Chinese women, considering that a heathenish custom. I think they have the advantage over us, as only their feet are crippled, while ours is a complete deformity, physically and mentally. The Chinese dress is simple, and adapted to give freedom to the limbs. Would it not be much better to inquire, what we can do to introduce a style of dress to be worn by women, that will be consistent with reason and health? Something to assist nature, rather than injure her beautiful works; something to be worn, that will enable us to walk, ride or work unincumbered by such articles of torture, as destroys our health and happiness, causing so much suffering? Has it become a sin to be healthy, an indelicacy not to be delicate and listless, and under the Physician's care? If the ladies only knew how simple they appeared, to send for a Physician, for every whim of the moment, expecting him to cure the ills, which they are constantly bringing upon themselves, for fashion's sake, and how little there is extended to their follies they would not be so anxious to complain. The Doctor knows too well the cause, and also knows better than to tell you, as that would spoil his business. Dressmakers and milliners would not advise you, they too live by your folly. When women become what God designed them, mothers, sisters, wives, equal with men in her own capacity, not required to fill his place, but her own with its fullness of health and happiness, a blessing to the world, an ornament to society, not by her dress but by her worth as a sensible and reasonable companion, and friend. What is it that has caused woman to become so feeble and incapable of taking her part in life. Nature is as bountiful in her gifts to her as to man; if she had not deviated so far from the laws of health, by her imprudent follies in dress, trying to become unnatural, she might yet stand forth in that perfectness, which was given her by God. Woman's perceptions of right is clear enough when not enslaved by fashion. What will she not do to satisfy its demands! Why sacrifice her darling child, causing it to go half clad, exposing its young life to the cold blast of winter, until the delicate flower is cut off in early bloom, by the unnatural exposure of its little tender limbs. Then the poor mother mourns her child, but sees not the cause of its early flight to more congenial climes. Mothers, you have a great work to do, to remove this great evil, for many a dear one will yet be laid in the silent tomb, which might have lived to be an ornament and a blessing to the world. It is the fairest that go soonest, as they are more petted and clad the thinnest, to show off their beauty, and are therefore hurried away. Why is it that the most important things of life are passed by as trifles? Is it that we have become heathens in the true sense of the word, worshipping idols and sacrificing ourselves and children to the god of fashion? The heathen are more honest than we, for their sacrifices are to win them an inheritance in another world, while ours is to enslave the mind and torture the body here, without any hope of future reward; are we then not guilty of a great sin, for which we have to suffer here, and our posterity for generations to come, and retarding our spiritual growth. As sinners say: "What can I do to be saved?" First commence to study self, and the natural laws which govern you; study how best to clothe and protect for comfort and health, giving elasticity to the limbs, free action and circulation, causing a healthy glow to mantle your cheeks, your eyes to sparkle with the light of health. Let your movements be light, and not impeded by trailing skirts. How would a man look with his pants hanging six or eight inches below his boots, and the skirt of his coat trailing behind, while he was trying to hold up his pants? You would consider that a ridiculous sight, and yet that would not be half so bad as the present fashion of female apparel. O, fashion, thou art a cruel torture to inflict poor beings in such ridiculous costumes. There are many kinds of slavery, but none so willingly submissive to their masters as the votaries at the shrine of fashion.

NAPA, January 4th, 1864. M. J. U.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Mother's Love.

There is nothing so strong and enduring as a mother's love. Do what we may, conduct ourselves as we will, a true mother's love will cling to us forever and ever. My young friends, have you ever pondered seriously on this? Have you ever noticed the sad face of her you ought to love and cherish as long as you live, grow sorrowful and sad, when in answer to some wish of hers you reply "I shant." Have you ever seen her upon her bended knees, pouring out her full heart in a prayer to the Dispenser of All Good, to teach her darling, and perhaps only child, the great sin he is committing in so acting, and to bring her to a premature grave. Yes, there is nothing that wears out a mother's heart so surely as such conduct. Think well upon this that you may not have it upon your mind when you stand at your mother's grave, "I was the chief cause of my mother's death, ingrate that I am." W. R. C.

Advice to young men.—A lady who signs herself "A Martyr to Late Hours" offers the following sensible suggestions to young men: Dear gentlemen between the ages of "eighteen and forty-five," listen to a few words of gratuitous remarks. When you make a social call of an evening on a young lady, go away at a reasonable hour. Say you come at eight o'clock, an hour and a half is certainly as long as the most fascinating of you in conversation can, or rather ought, to desire to us his charms. Two hours, indeed, can be pleasantly spent with music, chess or other games, to add variety; but, kind sirs, by no means stay longer. Make shorter calls and come oftener. A girl, *i. e.* a sensible true hearted girl, will enjoy it better and really value your acquaintance more. Just conceive the agony of one who, well knowing the feelings of father and mother upon the subject, hears the clock strike ten and yet must sit upon the edge of the chair in moral terror lest papa should put his oft repeated threat into execution, that of coming down and inviting the gentleman to breakfast. Ah! we girls understand it all by experience, and know what it is to dread the prognostic of displeasure. In such cases a sigh of relief generally accompanies the closing of the door behind the gallant, and one don't get over the feeling of trouble till safe in the arms of Morpheus. Even then sometimes the dreams are troubled with some phantom of angry father and distressed (for all parties) mother, and all because a young man will make a longer call than he ought to. Now, young gentlemen friends, I'll tell you what we girls will do. For an hour and a half we will be most irresistibly charming and graciously fascinating; then, beware. Monosyllabic responses will be all you need expect, and if, when the limits shall have been passed, a startling query shall be heard coming down stairs: "Isn't it time to close up?"—you must consider it a righteous punishment, and taking your hat, meekly depart, a sadder, and it is to be hoped a wiser man. Do not get angry, but the next time you come be careful to keep within just bounds. We want to rise early these pleasant mornings and improve the "shining hours;" but when forced to be up at such unseasonable hours at night, exhausted nature will speak, and as a natural consequence, with the utmost speed in dressing, we can hardly get down to breakfast in time to escape a reprimand from papa, who don't believe in beaux—as though he never was young—and a mild, reproving glance from mamma, who understands a little better poor daughter's feelings, but must still disapprove outwardly, to keep up appearances. And now, young man, think about these things, and don't for pity's sake, don't throw down your paper with a "pshaw"—but remember the safe side of ten.

TO "CARRIE."

Sweetly, as some mid-summer chime of bells,
Falleth thy pretty name upon my ear;
And with its melody my heart no swells—
Each throb a hope—each pulse a prayer sincere;
For thou art all for love! no sordid thought
Of gold, or rank, dwells in thy pure young mind;
But in affection's home thy heaven's sought,
And, in my heart is all that thou would'st find.

A score and seven of earth's years I've seen
Dark Winter's away, and laughing summer's reign
Change to deep brown the oak-tree's leaves of green,
And bid the flowers gem the earth again.
Unloved, yet loving, have I drifted on,
Alone, out on life's stormy sea afar;
No ray of hope or love to light my way,
Till thou in beauty rose—a guiding star.

Thou askest love: Love, warm and pure as thine,
I'll give thee, "Carrie," for thy loving heart;
I ask no more than that thou shouldst be mine,
Nor care how poor in this world's wealth thou art.
A golden chain, though costly it may be,
Binds hearts no firmer with its glittering zone,
Than finest woof of silk, if wove by love,
Can link them, from that simple fact alone.

I've dreamed of thee at night such sweet, fond dreams,
And day so brightly calls them back to me,
That near my side thy fair face ever gleams,
A thing of beauty—ne'er forgot to be.
And would'st thou know how Fancy paints thy form
Upon my heart? read what below I write,
And wonder not my lines should glow so warm
With love for thee, when ne'er thou'st blest my sight:

Upon thy brow the golden sun
Has blended many a kiss in one,
And smiled amid thy silken hair
'Till left half of its glory there;
And in thy eye a witching light
Sheens, through its blue depths, dazzling bright;
Thy rose-leaf lips thrill with the bliss
They long to yield in one wild kiss,
And blushes on thy cheeks disclose
The blended blooms of peach and rose;
Thy white neck, through the dark, tressed hair,
Gleams like Italia's marble rare;
Thy voice trills from its jail of pearl
Like music, when thy lips unfurl;
A being made for love thou art,
Love, such as warms a poet's heart;
Young, loving, fair—no more I ask
Than 'neath thy smiles of love to bask,
And consecrate my life to thee,
As thou wouldst give thy soul to me.
Such, "Carrie," has my soul's wild dreams
Pictured thee 'neath its fancy's gleams.

RED BLUFF, Jan. 19, 1864. D. W. R.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

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GREEN-HOUSES,

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Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms.

By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

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BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
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It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-working power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the whole weighing about 800 pounds, easily put up or taken down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 4000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2,000 gallons per day.

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P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information. 9

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☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it. 23

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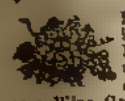
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☞ I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

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I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

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Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or cavities Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane) at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the state of California

O JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES Best OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

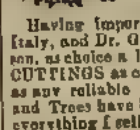
FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe. For sale by

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
16 Marysville

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots



From imported Foreign, and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:

Delaware Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:

True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10 000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES 1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

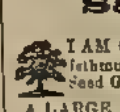
Louis E. Miller's
Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

American Seed Store

206 J STREET,

Sacramento.



I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT, TREE, SHRUB, and

Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass; Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass; Salsafoin Grass; Red-top Grass; Lucerne; Hungarian Grass; Rye Grass;

And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of

Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISUS, JONQUILS GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, BULBOCODIUMS, &c, &c, &c

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W R STRONG,
15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

☞ PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO,
6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix.
But it is always pure at 76,
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
20-17

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1850,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the *Celebrated Patent Double-Shell Bottom Flue.*

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHELL BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room

9th HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove None other are genuine For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
v20-6

Purify the Blood.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS THAT afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but, when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have something on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, etc, are soon cleansed out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, etc, should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

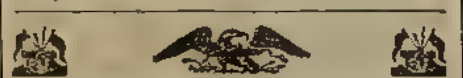
Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, is expelled from the system by the continued use of this SARSAPARILLA.

Female Diseases are caused by scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price, 25 cents per box; or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine. 21ea6m



MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T RODGERS JOHNSON,
No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,
23 Montgomery street.



Cakes, Pies, Pastry, and Confectionary, of all kinds.

Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal Discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.
20-21 W. F. NORCRO S, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Table, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
1 SAN FRANCISCO

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED! TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

To be Purchased of—

E. BINET, Marysville.
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W FIELD, Santa Cruz
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
16 Inventor and Patentee.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work Price only $5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,
Sole Agency and Depot,
16 726 Broadway, New York City

Benicia Law School.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of January, 1864, and continue twenty-one weeks.

The school will continue under the direction of

J. E. ABBOTT, A. M.,

Who will give his exclusive attention to its interests. A new class will be formed at the beginning of the session, and Students intending to enter the school will find it for their advantage to be present at the commencement of the term.

For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia. C. J. PLATT,
For Trustees.
Benicia, Nov. 10, 1863 10-1m

Literary Shrubbery.

Hans Enlists for a Soldier.

"Buck," of a La Crosse, Wisconsin, paper, is an inhuman joker, and lately witnessed a scene in Milwaukee, that we transfer to our columns. The reader must picture a stout, big bellied, short-haired recruiting officer, with a blue cap, broad, stiff, frontispiece—a short sword—blue uniform, size too small, and a raw customer from "faderland," with wooden shoes and long-tail gray coat. The officer was after recruits for a German regiment, and thus went for his susceptible countryman; "Lo! dere, Hans! he dat you?"

"Yaw."

"Come mit me to be a sojer man,"

"Nein!"

"Yaw! Come! It be so nice."

"Nein! I gets shoot!"

"Nix! Py dam it is better as goot. It be foon all de vile. You enlist mit me, you gets ein hundred dollars bountish!"

"So?"

"Yaw! And you gets such nice clothes ash never vos! Shust look mit me!"

"So?"

"Yaw. And in ter morning von der trum peets dat is de gurnel's compliments to come an' git some schnapps mit him!"

"So?"

"Yaw. And purty soon, bime by de trum peets agin and dat ish de gurnel's compliments to come eat some sour-krout un sausage mit him, py tam!"

"So, mynheer?"

"Yaw, dat ish so. Den purty soon bime by, der trum peets, and dat ish de gurnel's compliments to ride mit him in der carriage to see your vrow or your Katrina. And den you rides all over de city mit him and it no costs you one tam cent! And bime by der trum peets and dat ish der gurnel's compliments to come and schmoke a bipe mit him! And den, bime by, purty soon, right away, der trum peets, like ter tuysel, and dat ish der gurnel's compliments to come and git ein hundred tollars bountish, I tinks, but I guess not, py tam!"

"Yaw! So goot!"

"Yaw. And den der gurnel and der Bresident shake hands mit you, and you eat krout mit der Bresident, s vrow and you shust live like one fighting rooster, py tam! And den in a little vile you say der Bresident he one nice man, and you gets anoder hundred tollars bountish, and der Bresident makes us grand general mit you, purty soon, I guess, but I tinks not! You go mit me?"

"Yaw!"

A NEW INVENTION.—A friend informs the Red Bluff Beacon, that he saw on the other side of the river a rather sagacious contrivance for sowing grain. It consisted of a small lumber wagon, drawn by two horses, and driven by a woman. Across the vehicle boards were laid constituting a platform, upon which a tub full of grain was placed. Before it sat a man whose business it was to scatter the grain on either side with his hands, which he did with great regularity. Sacks of the seed were carried in the front of the wagon, to replenish the tub when empty. This manner of seeding undoubtedly is a great saving of both leather and human exertion, but it is death to those who keep agricultural implements for sale.

RAILROAD Superintendent Twitchell, in a speech at Brookline, Mass., last week, said: "I see before me some twenty men, who, were there a vacancy on any of my gravel trains, would rush to get it; but the chance of death there is far greater than on the battle-field, while it is all gravel and no glory."

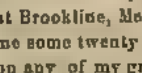
IT is said that some of the vermin in the camps at the South thrive so wonderfully and have grown so large that the letters "U. F. W." are plainly to be seen on their backs, like the creases in the shell of an old-fashioned mud-turtle. The soldiers say it means "U for the war."

ATTENTION FARMERS!—10,000 lb "TOP ONIO S' WANTED.—Farmers having *Top Onions*, of best quality, can find a purchaser by communicating with the Editor of this paper.

Jebb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the FARMER office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale, from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM



Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere, I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.
16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
13 SAN FRANCISCO

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Feb. 4.

The improvement in prices of some Cereals observed in our last report has been not only sustained, but a further advance is asked. Barley and Oats are in favor, a good demand existing, both for exports and consumption. There is an opinion that the interior requirements will be heavy, and that our crop of Feed-Grains will scarcely supply the demand for consumption. In view of this, many holders refuse to sell at present, prefering to hold for a larger price than now rules. The Wheat market knows no change, prices continue low. The late favorable rains and the present growing weather have quieted the fears of many relative to the prospects of the ingoing crops, and all think now, with our ordinary weather, our crops will be abundant. Hay, Potatoes, and Beans remain without change. There is a speculative tendency as regards Beans, the present price of which is very low, and they promise almost a sure profit on the investment. Corn and Rye are offered in very sparing quantities. Buckwheat is very abundant and dull.

Our Exports have been as follows: Ex the British bark Sancta Bega for Liverpool, 14,214 sks Wheat, 386 sks Copper-ore, etc. Ex ship Zouave 33,214 sks Wheat, 68 pkgs Tallow, etc. Ex brig Shoet Anchor, to Victoria, 397 sks Barley, 100 sks, Beans 280 bf-sks 4436 qr-sks Flour, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 11,295 sks, Barley 6305 sks, Oats 372 sks, Potatoes 3115 sks, Bran 696 sks, Flour 4260 qr-sks, Beans 712 sks, Hay 190 tons.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 4400 sks, Oats 1179 sks, Barley 1685 sks, Wheat 1304 sks, Rye 52 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 40@ 1 50	Superfine, ...	4 00@ 4 25
Milling, ...	1 35@ 1 40	Extra	5 00@ 5 25
Barley, brewing ..	1 90@ 2 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 75@ 1 80	Domestic₱100lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats, ...	1 90@ 2 12	Hay,.. ..₱ton	16 00@20 00
Corn	1 50@ 1 60	Ground Feed ₱ton	35 00@40 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	@22 50
Buckwheat... ..	1 62½@ 1 75	Middlings ..	.25 00@27 50
Potatoes, ... ₱sk	50@ .75	Beans.. ₱100lbs	1 00@ 1 75
Squash.. ..₱ton	@	Onions..	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon,₱lb	24@ 25	Dry Hides ..₱lb	12@ 13½
do Best Am Fall clip	16@ 19	Green salted, ..	2½@ 3
do Mediumdo low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, wool on	.. ..
do Burry & inf..	9@ 12	do do plain ..	5@ 10
Wool-sacks, new..l	00@ 1 25	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75	Refined Tallow₱lb	6½@ 7
BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cals..₱lb	30@ 50	Cheese, Cals ₱lb	14@ 15
do Eastern ..	25@ 32	" Eastern ₱lb	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	37½@ ..	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..

San Francisco Cattle Market, Feb. 4.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

Beef—American, 1st quality, 7@10c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 4½@5c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
do 3d do @3c.
Mutton—6@10c ₱lb. Lamb—10c.
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9@10c₱ lb.
Veal—3@8c ₱lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb. 4.

Hens..... ₱ doz	8 00@9 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters.....	7 50@8 50	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	..@1 50
Turkeys.... . ₱lb	18@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz .	$10@12		

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Feb. 4.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Gr fith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, etc—Howard & Kneeler, No. 76, and Morton & Brodhoff, No 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sprogell's East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 45 and 49.

FRUIT			
Apples.. .. ..₱lb	6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₱lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	@ ..
Pears, Bartletts ..	@ ..	Lemons.... .. ..₱doz	37
Vicar of Winkfield..	@ ..	Oranges..	75@1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,... .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis.. ..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	75
French Bonny	@ ..	Bananas..	@12
Easter Beurre.. .	15@ 25	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckels..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱lb	@ ..
Fall butters.. ..	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alexdria	@ ..
cooking..	@ 10	Catawba	@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱lb	1 00@1 50	Hamburgh.. ..	@ ..
Raspberries	@ ..	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common..	@ ..
do English.. ..	@ ..	Yellow Gage.. ..	@ ..
Currants, red & white com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants.. ..	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild..	@ ..	German Prunes ..	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	@ ..	Almonds Cals.. ..	.. 25
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 15
Black Tartarian	.. ..	English Walnuts....	.. 20
Apricots..	@ ..	Green gages	@ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pic-nolins..	.. ..
Figs, new..	@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	@ ..
Peanuts	25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	1 50	Canteupes..	.. @ ..

Dried apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20c; Figs 25c Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus.. .. ..₱lb	.. @1 00	Okra, Dry.. ₱lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₱doz	100@1 50	do Green..	.. ..
Beans.. .. .. ₱lb	.. ..	Potatoes..	1@1½
Brussels sprouts ..	@ 12	do New..	6@ 8
Beets	@ 3	do Sweet Carolina	5@ 8
Broccoli	..₱doz	do Yams (S Isls)	.. ..
Cabbage..	75@1 25	Pumpkins..	3
Canada sweet.. ..	1 00@2 00	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	37
Carrots..	37	Parsley..	37
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	12	Pickles, in Jars.... each	50@62
Cress ..₱doz bunches	37	Rhubarb .. ..₱lb	@ ..
Cucumbers.. ₱doz	@ ..	Radishes..₱doz bunches	37
Cranberries.. ₱gall	@2 00	do yellow..	37
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱lb	.. 50	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Egg Plant..	.. ..	Red Peppers.. .. ₱lb	50
Garlic..	6@ 10	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green Beans.. ..	.. ..	Squash, Marrowfat..	@ 3
Green Peas..	@ 75	do Hubbard	@ 3
Green Peppers.. ..	@ ..	String-Beans..	@ ..
Green Corn, ear ₱doz	@ ..	Spinage..	@12
Lettuce.. .. ₱doz	37@ 50	Salsify.. ....₱bunch	@ 5
Mushrooms, open grth ₱lb	.. 25	Turnips.. .... ₱doz	@ 25
do cultivated.. ..	50	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱lb	@ ..
Onions.. .. ..₱lb	4@ 5		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC			
Butter, Cal's..₱lb	30@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₱lb	20@ 25
do Eastern	35@ 40	Lard California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	..@ 35	do Eastern.. ..	..@ ..
Ducks-eggs..	@ ..	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 45
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ 50
POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	37@40	Hens.. .. .. each	75@1 00
do tame	@2 50	Snipe.... ..₱doz	1 50@2 00
do Canvas-back.	@2 75	Venison.. .. ..₱lb	.. ..
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱doz	1 75@2 00
do Teal ₱d z	1 50@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild .. ₱pair	@1 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.... each	2 25@3 00	Hares..	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	62@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱lb.	..@ 25	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
		Squirrels.. ..₱pair	25@ ..
MEATS.			
Beef tenderloin..₱lb	.. ..	Leg Mutton .. ..₱lb	.. 13
do rump & rib pieces	12@12	Lambs..	..@20
Pork rib, etc.. ..	.. 20	Pigs Tongues.. ..	each . 14
Veal	.. 12	Bacon, California.. ₱lb	.. 20
Veal Cutlet..	.. 15	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	@6 7	do imported.... ..	.. 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	.. 15	Tongues, each..	..75@1 00
Pork chops..	.. 20	do smoked.....	15@1 00
Mutton chops..	.. 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22
FISH.			
Salmon.... .. ..₱lb	.. 20	Crabs, large.... .₱doz	.. 75
do smoked	.. 12	do small.. ..	25@50
do pickled .. ..₱bbl	.. 1 00	Soft Crabs..	.. 50
do do ..₱lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@15
Smelts..	.. 12	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	.. 12	Shrimps.... .. ..₱lb	.. 10
Rockfish..	.. 12	Flounders..	..@15
Codfish..	.. 10	Sea Bass..	..@..
Herring, fresh.. ..₱lb	.. 5	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. 37
do smoked .. ₱doz	.. 20	Sturgeons	.. 8
Tomcod .. .. ..₱lb	.. 15	Crawfish..	.. 8
Lobsters..	.. ..	Oysters.... .. ₱100	1 50
Sardines (fresh)	.. 8	Clams....	.. 50
Soleneh	.. 15		

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 4.

Messrs. Gould, Martin & Co., report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 5@8c ₱lb. Pears 6@15c ₱lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱lb. Dried Peaches 12@17c ₱lb. Dried Figs 20@33c ₱lb. Lemons $7@13 ₱box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $4@6 ₱100, retail 75c@$1 25 ₱ doz.

Nothing of interest in the Fruit Market this week.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO FEB. 3.

The Little Rock Democrat, of the 23d, says 800 rebels, under Col Shelby, were encountered and defeated on the 19th, 20 miles below Pine Bluff, by Federals under Colonel Clayton. The fight lasted half an hour. The rebels were badly beaten, and driven seven miles. Another fight took place on the 14th between 40 Federals and 100 rebels, dressed in Federal uniforms. Six of the latter were killed and six wounded. The Federal loss was eight killed and wounded.

Memphis advices state that the Sixteenth Army Corps were preparing for a movement to attack the rebels in Mississippi, and secure a large stock of grain and forage on the way to Mobile. It is stated that some 12,000 cavalry are concentrated at Corinth to take part in this movement.

Richmond papers state that two Yankee gunboats ascended the Chowan river as far as Harrellsville, Hartford county, N C, and landed 300 men, who burned several houses and destroyed 10,000 pounds of Government bacon. Several of them are reported killed by our cavalry [rebel] while returning to their boats. The health of Vice President Stevens is improving. The Examiner, in a leader, says "the time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of the Southern armies, and we are now beyond the recovery of our lost territory The true policy now is to risk nothing, as our means of subsistence are too far exhausted to admit of any other than defensive tactics. It has become with us simply a question of endurance, and the duration of the war is simply a question of continued supplies of food for the people. If the army of the South can hold out indefinitely; if at the eleventh hour, the people do not go mad from the great want in food and clothing, it is the first duty of the Government to provide these supplies, and if they cannot be provided except by weakening our strength, any alternative must be adopted of resisting with smaller armies, and using the tactics of Fabius and the strategy of defense."

A guard of one company of infantry at Patterson Creek bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, Md, were attacked by 500 rebels, Feb. 2, and mostly captured. Fire was set to the bridge, but extinguished by the employes. Gen. Averill, from Martinsburg, pursued and overtook the rebels, killed and captured a large number, and recovered their prisoners.

Intercepted letters from rebel ladies show that of the 3,000 cavalry sent into the valley during the recent cold, not over 500 have returned. Many were frozen to death, and the others who had been frost-bitten, sought refuge in farm houses and villages. The entire movement was a total failure. At last accounts Early's force was resting on the Middle river, near Mount Crawford, having abandoned the enterprise. Deserters continue to arrive from the front, and report a great scarcity of provisions, forage, and clothing; also a large number waiting for a proper opportunity to avail themselves of the President's amnesty proclamation. The enrollment of civilians, white and colored, within the lines of the army, is nearly complete.

A New Orleans letter says that troops are being towed over Lake Ponchatrain and landed at Madisonville. All agree that Mobile is to be attacked by land and water.

The Richmond papers have a dispatch dated Pascagoula, Jan. 25th, which says: "The enemy's (Federal) gunboats, with six transports, have entered the mouth of the river, taking possession of Madisonville, and four mills which our forces neglected to burn. They threw out pickets on the Covington road, within two miles of the town, also on the Madisonville road on the east side of the river. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels sunk in the river by our authorities. Our (rebel) forces have withdrawn towards Franklinton. Four gunboats were in sight yesterday. Three are off Round Island. The others have proceeded towards Ship Island."

The call for troops will necessitate the additional appropriation of two hundred millions of dollars. The Army Appropriation bill approximates to five hundred and forty millions.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Generals Crittenden and McCook has commenced its session. Maj Gen. Hunter is President of the Court.

Draft Ordered.—It is hereby ordered that a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years, or during the war, be made on the 10th of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first of March, and not heretofore selected. Abraham Lincoln.

Under the call of October for three hundred thousand men, about half has been filled by volunteers and reenlistments The call now made for half a million is interpreted, by gentlemen acquainted with military affairs, to include the above mentioned call, being, in effect, an additional call for two hundred thousand. Volunteering is supposed to furnish at present an average of two thousand per day.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing under date of Ship Island, the 18th, says: "Last night, a small boat came down the Sound, with intelligence that the rebels at Fort Morgan had revolted. During the difficulty, the rebel gunboats in Mobile bay attempted to arrest the garrison The whole Fort being in revolt, with the American (Federal) flag flying, opened on the gunboats with every gun of the Fort, and succeeded in driving the gunboats off, but were not on guard and that night a large force from Mobile captured the whole garrison, excepting four men who escaped in the darkness, and came to Ship Island in a small boat. From them we heard the first intelligence, and the revolters were condemned to be shot to-day in Mobile. We also learn from deserters that on Hora Island, up the Sound, there were a number of other deserters from the rebel army in and around Mobile. These deserters also bring the important intelligence that the rebel army in and around Mobile had organized secret societies, determined to fight no longer. It is said that the movement has started among the soldiers and is growing stronger. Many officers are engaged in the movement, and the correspondent adds he is confident the news is true.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says twelve hundred rebels, who had taken the oath of allegiance, arrived yesterday afternoon from the West. The majority of them were immediately placed in service as sailors.

The dissatisfaction in Lee's army, in consequence of the reduction of rations, has reached to such a pitch as required the commander to issue an order appealing to their patriotism and religion to prevent mutiny. Recent intelligence from Lee's army states that they are executing the tithe tax—one-tenth of all forage and supplies—on the inhabitants thereabout, and that the horses of the army receive I only four ears of corn a day. [The animals are] not allowed to be used except on an extraordinary emergency.

A Hilton Head letter says operations against Charleston have virtually ceased. Gen. Gilmore goes to Washington to represent affairs between himself and Admiral Dahlgren.

The steamer Western Metropolis, from New Orleans, when 50 miles from Tortugas captured the blockade runner Rosita, of Havana, and took her into Key West.

The Senate Finance Committee, in their report on the Internal Revenue bill, drop the tax on whisky on hand, but increase the tax to sixty cents on all manufactured after the passage of the bill to May 1st, and seventy cents on all manufactured from May 1st to July 1st, and eighty cents on all manufactured thereafter.

The trade restrictions on Western Virginia have been removed by order of the Treasury Department.

From Nashville, the 2d, Gen. Dodge reports that on the 24th our forces under Col Phillips, drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennessee, captured all his trains—in all, over 20 mule-teams—200 head of cattle, 600 sheep, and 100 horses and mules. They destroyed the factory and mill which had largely supplied him.

The Senate, in executive session, Feb. 2 confirmed Jas. Doane Doty, Governor of Utah; John N. Goodwin, Governor of Arizona; Amos Reed, Secretary of Utah; O. H Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah; and D. D Porter, Rear Admiral, from July 4th, 1863. R. F. Perkins has been confirmed as Postmaster of San Francisco

Five hundred of the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout have been enlisted in the United States service, and about 3,000 more have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation.

The Times of January 24th has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious constitution and address. If such an offer has been made, it will for a time avert the imminent danger of a European war.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 3d.—A terrific storm swept over the entire Southwest on Sunday. About 11 o'clock A. M. it rose to a tornado, which raged for twenty minutes, doing immense damage in a portion of the Indian territory and down the Arkansas Valley.

The Eagle is Flying Still—Collins the hatter—one of our good old pioneers—the proprietor of the "Eagle Hat Store," San Francisco, and Sacramento of the "times that tried men's souls," lifts up the "Eagle" again, and opens his doors at 650 Clay street, one door below Montgomery, so that his friends may know "he still lives," and if they will but call on him often their heads will feel better, they will make a better appearance on the street when they leave him, and their friends will recognize them quicker when they "tip the beaver" to them Collins deserves well for his industry.

Stained Glass, Plate Glass, Splendid Mirrors, Etc.—Those who may be planning new homes, beautifying their pleasure grounds with temples and summer houses, or who may be desirous of finding splendid mirrors, can be happily supplied by calling on F. Rosenbaum on Sacramento street, whose importations now are large and of the richest kind. Those who are building conservatories, can always be supplied to order with any size glass, any size or design in colored or stained can always be had to order, Mr Rosenbaum having such arrangements as to supply to any extent.

That Piano—We mean that "Grand Piano" that Zech made We have listened to its melody till its notes echoed on our brain for hours, and we must confess that we have never seen or heard a superior instrument. Zech is winning fame with his superior work.

Those New Lamps—Reader have you seen those new and beautiful lamps received by Stanford Brothers? To the student, the professional man, all who read, sew, or use a lamp, we say, by all means, go and provide a lamp, and the fluid that will not only be clear and brilliant but protect and preserve the eyes.

New Sugar Refinery.—A large two-story brick warehouse, on Battery street, corner of Union, near the Union Warehouse, has been purchased by an incorporated company, called the Bay Sugar Refining Company, unroofed and built up into a seven-story building, suitable to the purposes of the company. The tall chimney is now nearly up, and the building will be completed, ready for occupation within a few weeks. The capital stock of the company is $250,000 in 1,000 shares of $250 each. The trustees of the company are Claus Spreckles, Louis Meyer, Claus Mangels, Herman Meese, and Peter Spreckles.

☞Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Neuralgia—Tic Doloureux. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for the doloreux and nervous disorders is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica, it is equally efficacious.

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☞The People have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Doctor AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

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The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

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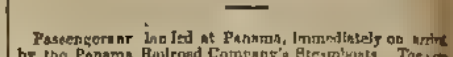


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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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A California Land Decision.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Journal, writes: It will be remembered by many people in California, particularly by those in the town of Red Bluff, that one Doll located school land warrants on the site of that place some time about the year 1855, over the claims of those who held simply as proprietors under the United States. Thus Doll had a paper title, obtained out of the five-hundred-acre-school-grant to California, for which warrants were sold to individuals by authority of the Legislature of the State. On this paper title he commenced action against those who had previously settled upon it as Government land, but were unable to obtain their patents from the Government, because the land had not been brought into market on account of a bogus title having been set up, pretending that it was covered by a Mexican grant. I believe the history of the case in the State courts was, that Doll obtained a judgment against the settler simply on the grounds that he brought forward a *quasi* paper title, while the settlers could produce none. However, after it was declared to be Government land, the Commissioner of the Land Office ordered the Registrar of the Land Office at Marysville to take testimony in proof of the rights in the priority of settlement. The testimony taken was voluminous, and went fully into the merits of the case. After the examination, Judge Edmonds, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, decided adversely to the claims of Doll and in favor of the preemptors, solely on the merits of prior possession. The decision was ready for announcement more than one year since, but Congressman Phelps requested that it be withheld from being made public, and it has slept in the *débris* of that department until a short time since, when Mr. Conness, having been applied to by Doll to get the Latham bill passed, which was designed to grant this to him by an act of Congress, had occasion to look into the matter, and at once discovered that the decision had been made in the case, but was withheld for the reasons stated. Application has been made by Doll to get a further delay in having that adverse decision announced, which it is needless to state led to having the Commission at once make it public. The former friends of Mr. Phelps will be pained to learn that when he got the decision in this case withheld from being given, that he was a member of the lower House and a candidate for the United States Senate; and that Mr. Doll was a State Senator, and continued to vote for him as long as he was an available candidate. This delay of over a year gave Mr. Doll time to attempt to get through Congress a title to a large property which he had no legal title to, as would have been shown by the publication of the decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office; and failing in this, to attempt to compromise with the settlers to whom the legal right had been awarded, so as to obtain in money or land that to which he had no shadow of a right.

It has been announced that this decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office is adverse to all of those locations made under the five-hundred-thousand-acre-school-grant, but such in reality is not the fact. This decision is only against Doll simply, on the question of prior possession. This is but one of the many attempts to defraud the *bona fide* settlers on the public lands in California, where those delegated with public trusts have prostituted their official influence to promote their political ambition, if they were not governed entirely bymercenary considerations.

The apple trade of Western New York was very extensive for the year 1863—a paper of Lyons says: "The price paid for fall fruit is about one dollar per barrel, the purchaser furnishing the barrel. Winter fruit will bring a higher price, probably. It is believed that more barrels of apples will be shipped from Wayne county this year than ever before, although the crop is considerable smaller than that of last year. West of the Genessee River, however, the yield was astonishingly large, and Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara counties sent out thousands upon thousands of barrels of fruit."

In Russia the candles used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with powdered charcoal, which is found to increase the intensity of light.

[For the California Farmer.]

Matters and Things About Napa.

Murder, Arrest and Trial of the Murderer.—A more atrocious murder, than that lately committed by P. G. Jenkins on the person of Patrick O'Brien, is not to be found in the annals of crime. This fiend in human form became a partner of O'Brien's, was received into his family as a friend, he gained the affections of the little girl, only fourteen years old, and very small of her age, and completed an engagement of marriage, which was to take place on the first day of July next. The father, a quiet inoffensive, well-meaning man, opposed the union on account of the extreme youth of his daughter, while the mother favored it. If the father was out of the way, all opposition to his wishes would be removed, and Jenkins resolved to remove them. He went to a neighboring house, borrowed a rifle on pretense of wanting to kill a deer, crept up behind his victim as he was engaged at his daily, honest toil, and when within fifty or sixty yards of him, shot him, and the poor man fell dead; assassinated within a few rods of his own dear home, all because he wished to protect his little girl from a life of misery, and guide her a little while in paths of peace and purity. This worse than savage Apache has been arrested, tried and convicted, and on Tuesday at one o'clock, p. m., will receive the sentence his crime demands. Wild-Horse Valley, the scene of this tragedy, has become noted, this being the third act of the kind committed there, and circumstances point to this man as knowing something of the blood that has before drenched that soil. Be this as it may, the chances are, that no more blood will be shed by his hands, and that ere the day arrives upon which he had hoped to see his wishes crowned with success, and he had taken to himself a wife in the form of a little girl, his guilty soul will be in eternity.

Want of Rain.—The farmers are all wondering and surmising what is going to be the result of the crops the coming season; rain is thought of and talked of on all occasions, wished for, asked for, and prayed for, yet it don't make its appearance, and many are beginning to comfort themselves with the consoling fact that if we do not get much of a crop in this valley, there are many portions of the State that will not yield anything; I believe that it is something of a consolation to know that one is not the worst used being in the world; "misery loves company." I think that low prices, short crops—anything that makes the times harder—will eventually add to the prosperity of our State. We must cultivate fewer acres, and do it better, put the same labor in one-half or one-fourth the ground, and then we can depend on fair crops and defy the dry winters. About the usual amount of wheat and other small grain has been sown, it has germinated well, and should we have rain pretty soon, there is no doubt but what the yield will come fully up to the usual average.

Variety of Crops.—Some of our citizens are turning their attention to other than grain crops. Messrs. Cornwell are going to put out several acres of tobacco, near the city, and I hear of others who are intending to plant considerable. Cotton and flax will be grown to some extent, or at least experimented with. I think upland rice has not been tried here, and I hope our farmers may be induced to try that also. Sugar-cane will not be grown to any extent, it is almost impossible to get a stalk of it to grow upright, its tendencies to *sucker* are so great; were it not for this, I think it would be the best-paying crop that could be raised.

A cigar factory has lately commenced operations here, and the novelty of it, or the sign that says "4 for 25 cents" attracts the smokers thereto, and regular dealers are likely to run a slim business until curiosity is satisfied, at least. Clio.

Big Trees Road.—The Stockton Independent says that the report of the Big Tree and Carson Turnpike Company makes the following exhibit of its operations to January 1st: The cash expenditure have been $58,278. This has built 25½ miles of new road— wide, solid and of easy grade—beside putting in as good condition 17 miles of the old road; making a total of 42½ miles of road completed for $56,278. The road is now finished to a point within 3½ miles of Silver Mountain. The company have on hand $5,712 worth of tools, teams and provisions, beside 25,000 in bonds of Calaveras county, worth perhaps $18,000 in cash, making a capital to recommence operations within the Spring of $21,712. But from this must be deducted $10,000 borrowed on the Calaveras bonds, and expended, which leaves them $11,712. They propose next Summer to levy light tolls on travel, and appropriate the same to the completion and improvement of the road. There is no doubt, therefore that it will be finished next season, at least as far as the silver mines around Silver Mountain, and probably to the junction with the Virginia and Aurora stage road; thus giving us an excellent wagon road to Aurora, via the rich and thickly settled districts on Carson river. The report makes the entire distance by this route but 189 miles from Stockton to Aurora. The distance from this place to Aurora, by way of Sonora, is 195 miles.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1863.

Editor California Farmer:

Skating on Central Park.

The most picturesque scene I have witnessed in my life is the skating carnival at the Central Park. The pictures cannot give you an idea of the grace of most of the skaters, but particulary the sylph-like movements of the young girls, the brilliant colors, the splendid costumes, the exhilarating character of the sport, nor the curious effect of witnessing, at a distance, so many people skimming over a mirror-like surface without noise. I say without noise, but you distinguish besides the sighing of the wind a musical sound like the humming of thousands of children, but exquisitely soft and fairy-like. If you venture upon the ice you can contrast the masculine energy of the men with the ease and delicacy of the women. I shall hereafter think that the next attractive picture, to a graceful horse-woman, is an accomplished skater. One young girl particularly attracted my attention not only by the poetry of every movement, but by the appropriateness of her costume. She was dressed in a black cloth skirt that came to the top of her Balmorals. Her coat fitted perfectly and was made of black velvet trimmed with fur, her cap was of sable skin with a white feather, and she held in her hand one of the new-fashioned wands that she managed with infinite grace. She was attended by a number of young ladies and gentlemen, and upon inquiry I learned that she was the daughter of an eminent merchant in Park Place. Skating is not only popular with the masses, but is very fashionable with the upper classes. A line of private carriages waited the pleasure of the skaters that must have extended quarter of a mile. I visited the Park the first time during the early part of the afternoon and was charmed at the good nature and quiet behavior of the five thousand people collected. Occasionally an awkward couple would come in collision when a collapse would exhibit a great show of legs, that would provoke a laugh, but it was taken good naturedly and seemed to be a legitimate part of the fun. In the evening there are a number of "roughs," but they seem to be softened down considerably. I was one of a large number of spectators who were delighted by the skating of a young fellow who wore an ornamented belt and is said to belong to the Bowery Theater. He is, says an old gentleman at my elbow, "a Daniel Webster in his heels."

Holiday Festivities—Church Ornaments and Music.

The festivities of the Holiday Week, have apparently been thoroughly enjoyed by all classes, and the three representative streets, Broadway, Bowery, and the Eighth Avenue, have exhibited a brilliant appearance and have been thronged by purchasers day and night. I went to Trinity Church, on Christmas morning, and with difficulty forced myself into a standing place where I could see and hear. The music was perfect; I have never heard anything so delightful as the effect of the boys' voices in Mozart's "Gloria in Excelsis." For the benefit of your musical readers I send you a Programme of the Christmas music:

CHRISTMAS SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The interior appearance of the grand old edifice was most brilliant, and it would be found very difficult to excel any of the evergreen adornments which bloomed everywhere. Some of the young pine trees were of rare beauty, and there was no stint to them. The columns of the church were festooned with fine pines, intermingled with holly and laurel. The aisles were arched with splendid hemlocks of large growth. The organ loft was splendidly decorated with great masses of green boughs, with occasional jets of gas glimmering between. In the apsidal chancel the designs were very fine. A huge gothic arch formed the center piece, resting on four columns, bordered with laurel and hemlock. A large golden star—emblematic of the Star of Bethlehem—shone forth from the green festoons with dazzling luster and brilliancy. On purple laurels over the comunion is the inscription, "Unto us a child is born—unto us a Son is given." The inside of the communion is also splendidly dressed with laurels and pine leaves. On the table is the representation of a lamb bearing a cross, formed of white immortelles, encircled with green and gold. The services were very interesting, though they did not differ materially from the usual even-song of the Reformed Church. A new carol, written for the occasion, was sung with great energy by the boys of the choir. The address to the children was simple and instructive, being meant merely to amuse the children of the congregation. The Christmas tree was an exquisite one; in fact we have never seen a more beautiful tree. The tables were loaded with all kinds of presents for the children, and the little ones were not neglected.

The children marched down the chancel, while the organ pealed forth its music all singing—

Our Christmas tree is decked once more;
In joy we meet around.
It tells of brighter things in store;
Let songs of praise resound.

Chorus—The Christmas tree is an evergreen:
It blooms when the frost and snow are seen,
The Christmas tree is forever bright;
It shines with everlasting light.

Our Christmas tree is fresh and green,
While skies are cold and drear;
Its harvest store of fruit is seen
When winter blights the year.
&c., &c., &c.

The following melodies were rung on Trinity bells, commencing at half past two o'clock in the afternoon:—

1. Fantasia. Composed by G. F. Bristow, for Trinity chimes.
2. Christmas Carol—"Silent night, holy night."
3. Evening Bells.
4. Christmas Carol.
5. Christmas Carol—"The Christmas Tree."
6. Vesper Hymn.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The following programme of chimes was rung at Trinity Church, commencing at 10½ o'clock:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Bright, bright in silver light."
3. Christmas Carol—"Once in Royal David's City."
4. Rondo with variations, in major and minor keys, composed for Trinity Church chimes by George F. Bristow.
5. Christmas Carol—"The Christmas Tree."
6. Christmas Carol—"The Children in the Temple."

GRACE CHURCH.

The following programme of musical services was held at morning prayers in this church:

Venite exultemus Domino, composed by.....G. W. Morgan
Gloria Patri .....J. Mosenthal
Jubilate Deo.....Wm. Berge
Psalm 85.....Mosenthal
Hymn 45, from King, arranged by.....King

After the sermon an anthem was sung by Mrs. Bodstein.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The programme of sacred music composed and arranged for the occasion was as follows:

Opening anthem—"The Lord will comfort Zion."
Soprano, solo and chorus.
Venite exultemus.
Psalms of the day—chanted.
Te Deum—anthem.
Jubilate—anthem.
"For unto us a child is born"—anthem, soprano solo.
"O praise the Lord"—alto, solo and chorus.
The forty fifth hymn—"Hark, the herald angels."
Handel's Hallelujah Chorus—arranged for organ solo.

ST. BARTHOLEMEW'S CHURCH.

The musical exercises, was as follows:

1. Voluntary and Hymn—"Shout the Glad Tidings."
2. Venite, double chant.....Dr. Beames
3. Gloria Patri.....Dr. Beames
4. Gloria in Excelsis, with solos.....Weber
5. Grand Te Deum.....Hommann
6. Benedictus, newly arranged anthem by.....Dr. Beames
7. "Pastoral Symphony." Organ. Recitatives—"There were shepherds," Miss Brainerd. Chorus "Glory to God," from the Messiah.....Handel
8. Hymn 45—"Hark! the herald angels sing."....Mozart
9. After the sermon, solo—"At midnight, Christmas," by Miss Brainerd.....Adam
10. Communion service.

At St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in Eighth street, near Broadway, a new mass was sung in a splendid manner by the admirable corps of artists composing the choir. This church has always been celebrated for its music. Musical festivals were also held, on the occasion, at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth street, at St. Boniface's Church, in Forty-second street, near Second avenue, and at St. Francis Xavier's Church, where the musical exercises were of a high order.

New Year's Day—Disgraceful Conduct.

New Year's Day seemed to be universally celebrated. I made a number of calls and participated in the carnival of pleasure which is so well known to all New Yorkers. I regret to say that I do not recollect to have seen on any former occasion so many intoxicated people; they made the principal streets disagreeable by their boisterous conduct, and their yells would have better suited the lower regions than a respectable city. It carried me back to the dark days of San Francisco, and when I come back to California I shall be a more earnest advocate of the Peoples' party than ever. In my recent letters I have spoken seldom of the political sentiments of those about me, because the brilliant victories of Gen. Grant, the significant letters to the English papers from Richmond and the unparalleled premium on gold at the South seem to have confounded the secessionists and copperheads alike. M. A. S.

Col. Black, with the three companies of his regiment, already organized, the Sixth Cal. Inf't, has been ordered to Humboldt county, to join the troops already there, and proceed against the Indians in that section, who have been committing depredations. Col. Black will command the whole force.

Col. O. M. Brown, with Company F, Capt. T. Stombs, First Reg't Cavalry, Vol's, will leave for San Pedro about the latter part of next week, to be followed on the next trip of the steamer, by Company H, Capt. Campbell, of the same Reg't. The troops will travel to Arizona via Los Angeles, El Monte, San Bernardino and Fort Yuma.

By a vote of 62 to 6, the Assembly has concurred in the Senate resolutions condemnatory of the course of J. A. McDougall, as one of the U. S. Senators from California. Those voting in the negative all sympathizers with the Confederate cause, are Brown of Tulare, Dickinson, Kendrick, Sepulvada, Smith of Sonoma, and Whallon.

The Governor has sent to the Senate the appointment of John Heuston, Jr., as Brigadier General of Second Brigade, California Militia, vice John S. Ellis, resigned—said appointment to take effect on the 23d of the present month. He also asks the Senate, to confirm John Bidwell, Brigadier General of Fifth Brigade, California Militia, appointed by his predecessor during the recess, with business.

The Red Bluff Beacon has "collapsed its flue," given up the ghost, died dead—Cause: Copper on the brain, technically called Copperheadism, and consequently, want of the "mineral" to proceed

Rules of Crossing Breeds of Sheep.

Dr. Randall, in his Practical Shepherd, closes his chapter upon this subject with the following recapitulation:

I. That it is wholly inexpedient to cross Merino sheep with any other breed to improve the Merino in any of the characteristics now sought in that breed.

II. That while an infusion of Merino blood is highly beneficial to unimproved coarse families, to increase the fineness and quality of their wool, it injures the improved mutton races more in size, early maturity, propensity to fatten and prolificacy in breeding than it benefits them in respect to the fleece or otherwise.

III. That no valuable intermediate family of permanent hereditary character has yet been formed, or is likely to be formed, by crossing between Merinos and coarse sheep; and that the only successful *continuous* cross between them is when the object is to merge a coarse-wooled family wholly in the Merino, and when the breeding is steadily continued toward the Merino (i. e., when no ram is ever used but the full-blood Merino).

IV. That an infusion of the blood of one coarse-wooled breed has been supposed, in a very few instances, to benefit another coarse-wooled breed, but that as a general thing it is much safer to avoid all crossing between *distinct breeds*.

V. That crossing between different *families of the same breed*, for the purpose of obtaining permanent sub-families, has, both among the Merinos and English sheep, resulted highly favorable in many instances; but that, nevertheless, the instances of failure have been much more numerous; that it is not expedient to cross even different families of the same breed for this object, except in pursuance of a well-digested and definite plan, founded on some experimental knowledge of the subject; and finally that such crosses (like all others) should only be made when the necessary materials for the desired improvement cannot be found within one of the families (in other cases breeds) which it is proposed to cross together.

VI. That crossing between different families of the same breed for the purpose of *merging one family in another* is still more likely to prove successful; but that in attaining either this or the preceding object, it is desirable to unite families presenting the fewest differences, and to limit the cross to as few families as the circumstances admit of.

VII. That for the *purposes of mutton production* it is highly expedient to breed rams of the best mutton families with ewes of hardier and more easily kept local families—but that in such cases, it is almost uniformly advisable to stop with the first cross. That such a system to produce early lambs for the butcher on sterile and exposed situations of the mutton region proper, or to produce earlier and better mutton on the natural pastures and corn-producing soils of the West, where its production as a leading object is *preferred* to the production of wool, would redound enormously to individual profit and to public utility.

VIII. That with all breeds and families, crossing for the sake of crossing, without the definite and well understood object—under the vague impression that it is in itself beneficial to health or thrift, or that some benefit, the character of which cannot be anticipated, is likely to spring from it—is in the highest degree improper and absurd. That in using rams of the same breed and family taken from different and not directly related flocks, the utmost care should be used to select such only as conform as nearly as practicable to a uniform standard of qualities, which the owner should have previously adopted as the settled one of his flock.

Postmaster Parker's Removal.—It is said the failure of Mr. Parker to carry into effect a necessary law of Congress in the matter of places for the deposit of mail matter and a penny-post delivery, with the irregularities in the mail service as complained of by himself, and which are open to a remedy by the joint action of himself and the Postal Agent, were the main reasons of his removal, which was accomplished by a quick, sudden, bold dash of Congress. To facilitate the public convenience, and economize the postal service, Congress provided by law for the establishment of the penny-post system. This law is not intended to be discretionary with the postmasters of large places, either to put it into operation or let it remain a dead letter. It is mandatory. Another provision of the postal law is, that places of deposit for letters for city delivery and to be mailed, shall be established at convenient localities in all large towns, neither of which will Mr. Parker pretend that he has attempted to put in operation, as is expressly required of him by a law of Congress.

Rain.—As our last issue went to press we noticed that rain had commenced falling. It continued but very sparingly, on Saturday and Sunday, and then ceased altogether. The grass and the grain already in the ground have undoubtedly received much benefit, but the moisture penetrated only a short distance below the surface, and further plowing is still out of the question at present.—[Contra Costa Gazette, Feb. 6th.

Attention Farmers!—10,000 lb "Top Onions" Wanted.—Farmers having *Top Onions*, of best quality, can find a purchaser by communicating with the Editor of this paper.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of February 5th, 1863.]

Copper.

GENERAL REMARKS ON COPPER AND ITS ORES.

The metal copper has been known since the earliest periods. It is obtained for the arts mostly from pyritous copper, the gray sulphurets, and the carbonate; also to some extent from the black oxyd, and from solutions of the sulphate.

Assay of Ores. For the assay of copper ores by the *dry way*, the following is a common method. A portion of the prepared ore, roasted in a closed tube, will show by the garlic or sulphurous smell of the fumes, and by the depositions on the tube, whether arsenic, sulphur, or both, be the mineralizers. If this last is the case, which often happens, 100 or 1000 grains of the ore are to be mixed with one-half of its weight of sawdust, then imbued with oil, and heated moderately in a crucible till all the arsenical fumes be dissipated. The residuum, being cooled and triturated, is to be exposed in a shallow earthen dish, made of refractory material, to a slow roasting heat, and stirred till the sulphur and charcoal be burned away; what remains being ground and mixed with half its wight of calcined borax, or carbonate of soda, one-twelfth its weight of lamp-black (finely pulverized charcoal will answer), and next, made into a dough with a few drops of oil, is then to be pressed down into a crucible, which is to be covered with a luted lid, and subjected in a powerful air furnace, first to a dull red heat, then to vivid ignition for fifty or twenty minutes. On cooling and breaking the crucible, a button of metallic copper will be obtained, which may be refined by melting again with borax in an open crucible. Its color and malleability indicate pretty well the quality, as does its weight the relative value, of the ore. It may be cupelled with lead to ascertain if it contain silver or gold; or it may be treated for the same purpose with nitric acid.

If the blowpipe trial show no arsenic, the first calcination may be omitted; and if neither sulphur nor arsenic are present, a portion of the pulverized ore should be dried and treated directly with borax, lamp-black, and oil.

The ores of copper (the sulphuret as well as the oxyds, carbonates, etc), may be reduced in the *wet way*, by solution in strong nitric acid. The solution, if made from the sulphuret, will contain sulphuric acid and free sulphur, as well as all the bases (iron, nickel, cobalt, lead, silver, etc), which may have been present in the original ore. If silver is present it will be found as a heavy white curdy precipitate, at the bottom, if the nitric acid employed contained any hydrochloric acid; and if the addition of this acid to the solution occasions no such precipitate, no silver is present. If the solution is free from lead, antimony, arsenic, and other metals precipitable by sulphureted hydrogen, the copper may be thrown down as sulphuret by means of a current of this gas, the black precipitate, collected on a filter washed with water, and redissolved in aqua regia, largely diluted, and finally precipitated by caustic potash, which throws down the black oxyd of copper. This dried and weighed will yield the true value of the ore in metallic copper. If only iron and copper are present (which may be previously determined by the blowpipe), they may be separated from their solutions in nitric acid by ammonia, which throws down the iron as hydrated peroxyd, but redissolves the copper precipitated by the first additions of ammonia. The determination of the weight of the iron may then give the amount of copper by the difference of weight, or the copper may again be thrown down by potash as before directed.

Reduction of Ores. Copper ores are reduced in England in a reverberatory furnace, and the process consists in alternate calcinations and fusions. The volatile ingredients are carried off by the calcinations, and any metals in combination with the copper are oxydized. The fusions serve to get rid of the various impurities, and finally bring out the pure metal.

The calcinations or roastings are performed either in a furnace, or by making piles in the open air. In this latter mode, which is in use on the continent of Europe, the ore, after being pounded and assorted, is piled up in high pyramidal mounds, which mounds are covered with mortar, sod, etc, and have a chimney at the center. Hemispherical cavities are dug in the upper surface for the purpose or receiving the sulphur during the roasting, which arrives liquified at the surface. This process lasts about six months. In England, at Swansea, where the ores are carried for reduction, the calcinations are performed more rapidly in a reverberatory furnace; and this is especially necessary when the ores do not contain a sufficient proportion of iron pyrites to furnish enough sulphur to sustain the combustion. After calcination, the ore is black and powdery. In the Swansea establishments, the calcined ore is introduced into the furnace (a reverberatory smaller than that used for calcination), and is spread over the bottom; 1 cwt at a time. The heat is raised, and the furnace closed. When fusion has taken place, the liquid mass is well rabbled or stirred, so as to allow of the complete separation of the slags from the metal; afterwards the slags are skimmed off. Then a second charge is added, and after a similar process, a third charge, if the furnace is deep enough to receive it without the metal's flowing from the door. After the last charge is reduced also, the tap-hole is opened, and the metal flows out into water, where it is granulated. The slags if not free from metal are again returned to the furnace, when other charges are put in. This granulated metal is usually about one-third copper; it contains sulphur, copper, and iron.

This coarse metal is next calcined, just as the ore was first calcined; by which the iron is oxydized. The charge remains in the furnace 24 hours, and is repeatedly stirred and turned.

It is then transferred to the furnace for melting, and there melted along with some slags from the previous fusion. The sulphur reduces any oxyd and the whole fuses down. The slags are skimmed off and the furnace tapped: the metal is again drawn off into water. In this state it contains about 60 per cent of copper, and it is called fine metal. The fine metal is then calcined like fine metal. The fine metal is then calcined like the coarse metal; and next it is melted as before. It results in a coarse copper containing 80 to 90 per cent of pure metal.

The coarse copper is then roasted in the melting furnace; the air drawing in large quantities over the copper in incipient fusion, oxydizes the iron and the volatile substances are driven off. The metal is fused toward the end of the operation, which is continued from 12 to 24 hours, and is then tapped into sand beds. The pigs formed are covered with black blisters and they are cellular within. The copper is then remelted in a melting furnace; it is heated slowly to allow of any farther oxydizing that may be necessary. The slag is removed and the metal is examined from time to time, by taking out some of it, and when it is in the right condition, it is next subjected to the process of toughening. It is now brittle, of a deep red color inclining to purple, with an open grain and a crystalline structure; the copper in this state is what is termed *dry*. The surface of the melted metal is first covered with charcoal; a pole, commonly of birch, is held in the liquid matter, causing considerable ebullition; and this poling is continued, with occasional additions of charcoal, till it is found in the assays taken out that the crystalline grain has disappeared, and the copper when cut through has a silky polished appearance, and the color is light red. It is then ladled out into moulds, usually 12 inches in width by 18 inches long. Lead is sometimes added in the purification, to aid by its own oxydation in the oxydation of the iron present.

The process of melting copper on the continent is done by blast furnaces instead of the reverberatory, and they are said to be more economical in fuel, and produce a less waste of copper in the slags. This mode is used at the works at Boston, while the Swansea mode has been adopted at the Baltimore furnaces, Maryland. At the Ha'ford works, South Wales, a furnace of three tiers of hearths has been introduced, which answers the double purpose of calcination and fusion at the same time.

Galvanism has been turned to account in the reduction of copper ores. The ore is converted into a sulphate by roasting with the free access of the atmosphere. From this sulphate the copper is deposited in a pure state by galvanic decomposition. See on this subject American Journal of Science, ii ser., volume iv, p. 276, or Franklin Journal, volume xi, p. 128.

Copper Mines. The principal mines of copper in the world are those of Cornwall and Devon, England; of the island of Cuba; Copiapo, and other copper mines, in the Andes, at places in Chili; Chessy, near Lyons, in France; in the Erzgebirge, Saxony; at Eisleben and Sangerhausen, in Prussia; at Goslar, in the Lower Hartz; at Schemnitz, Kremnitz, Kapnik, and the Bannat, in Hungary; at Fahlun, in Sweden; at Turinsk and Nischni-Tagilsk, and other places in the Urals; also in China and Japan. Lately extensive mines have been opened in Southern Australia.

In the United States, considerable quantities have been raised from the mines of New Jersey, and those of Simsbury, Conn. At Bristol, Conn, is a fine vein of vitreous copper, now under exploration. Strafford, Vermont, affords some tuns of pyritous copper at the present time for the Boston furnace.

The most extensive deposits are those of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Michigan mines are vertical veins mostly in the trap rock which intersects a red sandstone, probably identical in age with the red sandstone of Connecticut and New Jersey. The first discoveries of copper ore in this place were made at Copper harbor, where the chrysocolla and carbonate occur. Near Fort Wilkins the black oxyd was afterwards found in a large deposit, and 40,000 pounds of this ore were shipped to Boston. On further exploration in the trap, the Cliff mine, 25 miles to the westward, was laid open, where the largest masses of native copper have been found, and which still proves to be highly productive. Other veins have since been opened in various parts of the region, at Eagle harbor, Eagle river, Grand Marais, Lac La Belle, Agate Harbor, Torch Lake, on the Ontonagon, in the Porcupine mountains, and elsewhere. At Mineral Point, Wisconsin, a blue silicious carbonate is abundant. Other mines are opened in Missouri. The country north of Lake Superior and Huron, also abounds in copper ores.

In Lake Superior Region, Michigan, the amount of ores and metals raised and shipped during the year ending September 30, 1847, was 10,214,200 pounds, of which amount 1,693,805 was shipped.

The amount of copper produced by different mining countries in Europe, is as follows:

Gr't Britain,	300,000 cwt	Denmark,	8,500 cwt
Russia,	50,000 "	Prussia,	6,400 "
Austria,	50,000 "	France,	1,000 "
Germany,	25,000 "	Spain,	300 "
Sweden,	30,000 "		

Large quantities of ore are now imported from Southern Australia into England; and Cuba and Cuba have long furnished copper ores to England, and to some extent, to this country. What will be ultimately the proceeds of the copper region of Lake Superior [and California], cannot now be fully determined. But there is every prospect that the country will prove boundless in its resources.

Uses. The metal copper was known in the earliest periods and was used mostly alloyed with tin, forming *bronze*. The mines of Nubia and Ethiopia are believed to have produced a great part of the copper of the early Egyptians. Eubœa and Cyprus are also mentioned as affording this metal to the Greeks. It was employed for cutting instruments and weapons, as well as for utensils; and bronze chisels are at this day found at the Egyptian stone-quarries, that were once employed in quarrying. This bronze (*chalkos* of the Greeks, and *æs* of the Romans), consisted of about 5 parts of copper to 1 of tin, a proportion which produces an alloy of maximum hardness. Nearly the same material was used in early times over Europe; and weapons and tools have been found consisting of copper, edged with iron, indicating the scarcity of the latter metal. Similar weapons have also been found in Britain; yet it is certain that iron and steel were well known to the Romans and later Greeks, and to some extent used for warlike weapons and cutlery.

Copper at the present day is very various in its applications in the arts. It is largely employed for utensils, for the sheathing of ships, and for coinage. Alloyed with zinc it constitutes brass, and with tin it forms bell-metal as well as bronze.

The best *brass* contains 2 parts of copper to 1 of zinc; the proportion of 4 of copper to 1 of zinc, makes a good brass. *Pinchbeck* contains 5 of copper to 1 of zinc; and *tombac* and *Dutch gold*, are other allied compounds. *Bath metal* consists of 9 of zinc to 32 of brass. A whitish metal used by the button-makers of Birmingham, and called *plating*, is made of 5 pounds of zinc to 8 of brass.

Bronze is an alloy of copper with 7 to 10 per cent of tin. This is the material used for cannon. With 8 per cent of tin, it is the bronze for metals. With 20 of tin, the material for cymbals. With 30 to 33 parts of tin, it forms *speculum metal*, of which the mirrors for optical instruments are made. Lord Rosse used for the speculum of his great telescope, 126 parts of copper to 57½ parts of tin.

The brothers Keller, celebrated for their *statute castings*, used a metal consisting of 91·4 per cent of copper, 5·53 of zinc, 1·7 of tin, and 1·37 of lead. An equestrian statue of Louis XIV, 21 feet high, and weighing 53,263 French pounds, was cast by them in 1699, at a single jet.

Bell-metal is made of copper with a third to a fifth as much tin by weight, the proportion of tin varying according to the size of the bell and sound required. The *Chinese gong* contains 80 parts of copper to 20 or 25 of tin; to give it its full sonorousness, it must be heated and suddenly cooled in cold water.

Sheet copper is made by heating the copper in a furnace and rolling it between iron rollers. Copper is also worked by forging and casting. In casting, it will not bear over a red heat without burning.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The White Pine For Sandy or poor Soils.

We clip the following from the Mass. Plowman, and think it deserves a wide circulation. That the true does splendidly as an ornamental tree, in the poor sandy soil on the shores of Lake Michigan, there is abundant evidence. When young and plenty of room to expand its lower branches, it also forms a handsome tree, and will grow finely where the Norway spruce will scarcely exist. The true way to obtain good thrifty trees on poor soils, is to plant them quite small. Especially is this true of those taken from the woods, or where they have not been recently transplanted. "In a recent journey through some parts of Plymouth county, Mass. we observed numerous lots of thrifty white pines, of recent growth, which have "come" in upon pastures that were old and worn out by neglect and over-stocking twenty or thirty years ago. Too poor to pay for keeping the fences in repair as a range for cattle, their owners have ceased to use them for that purpose, and nature has resumed her primeval sway to good purpose. In a few years these lands will be of great value for the wood and timber which can be taken from them, and they are paying now the rapid growth which they make annually, a profit to the farmer if not as great as his best lands, at least one that is far greater than which he half starved his cattle by pasturing them, or wasted his manure by attempts to raise corn, rye and potatoes. "Nature is a good schoolmaster, and if those whose life brings them into daily communion with her would pay more heed to her suggestions and teachings, there would be many a barren spot made beautiful and productive, which now yields nothing of any value, and is only a blemish to the landscape. The lesson taught by these growing pines upon the sandy plains of the old colony, is full of instruction, and contains a hint by which all the possessors of such lands may realize rich returns of pleasure and profit. Occasional bare spots indicate, that though able and and willing to work, Nature is sometimes, like other good husbandmen short up for seed, and it becomes those who can appreciate the advantages of a growing plantation of good timber, upon lands that are now utterly useless for ordinary farming purposes, to furnish a supply. The present is a suitable time for planting the seeds of all the coniferous family of the forest trees; but as the white pine ripens in August, they can only be obtained now at the seed stores. A very slight preparation of the soil with the plow, or even with the harrow alone, will reward the husbandman most abundantly for his labor. Some of the enterprising farmers in that vicinity have already tried the experiment of giving Nature a lift, by sowing plantations of pines, and have met with gratifying success, and we hope there are more who will be encouraged by their example, to co-operate with her in clothing the waste places of the earth with beauty and abundance."

A Good Sorghum Crop For 1863.

H. & D. McWilliams, near Pontiac, Ills., report to us (says the Prairie Farmer) that they harvested last fall three acres of sugar-cane, which yielded 14½ barrels of a fine quality of sirup, the barrels averaging from 40 to 44 gallons each, which gives say, 600 gallons or 200 gallons per acre. This is the best yield we have yet learned of the past season. The ground was common rich prairie, considerable distance from timber. It was plowed early in spring to a depth of at least six inches, and well harrowed. The seed was well sprouted before planting, which latter was done early in May, with a Brown's Planter, 3x4 feet. The plants were hoed once, and cultivated with a wheel cultivator (we forget whose) four times. This as will be seen constitutes *good* cultivation, and from it arose the fine crop. The cane was not injured by the first frost, and was out of the way of the second. A useful hint can be learned from their success.

LOSS OF AN IRON-CLAD.—The Weehawken recently went down at her anchorage in Charleston harbor. This was caused by great neglect on the part of those in charge of the battery. The Weehawken was very low in the water, so much so that her deck was submerged continually by the seas; during a severe gale the forward hatch was left off the hatchway, and the water poured down in a continuous stream, without those on board being aware of the fact until it was too late. There were some thirty persons, engineers and others, lost in the Weehawken; she was a monitor battery, and quite new. The accident is very much regretted; it was one that might have been avoided by proper care, as all the other monitors in the vicinity rode out the gale unharmed.

Influenza Among Horses.

The disease known as Influenza, is now quite prevalent in Chicago; it first made its appearance about three months ago, and exhibits all the phenomena of an enzootic affection, appearing here and there in isolated spots within, and around the city. It appears to show no particular partiality for either age, sex, or condition; yet I have noticed that horses when out of condition and others brought from the country are apt to be the first subjects. In well ventilated stables the disease is of a milder form than when appearing among animals located where the principles of ventilation are almost entirely disregarded. It is very eccentric in its character, sometimes affecting the throat, in the form of suppurative laryngitis, accompanied by a profuse discharge from both nostrils; and for a time the animal is unable to eat or drink, and is sometimes in danger of choking. In a majority of cases the throat seems to be the seat of soreness and suffering; the disease thence, in some, creeping down the bronchial tubes and alighting on the thoracic membranes, ending in pneumonia, pleurisy or occasionally, in dropsy of the chest. In a few cases the disease vents its violence chiefly in the head, either through continuous profuse discharges from the nose, or a critical outburst of an abscess between the angles of the jaw or in the throat; now and then it assumes the form of strangles, and in some instances, a troublesome nasal gleet remains; in a majority of cases irritable cough remains, and in fact cough is a persistent feature malady all through its course. In short the disease does not differ in its type and tendency from similar visitations in this country in former years. One of the most characteristic and observable features of influenza however, is weakness and debility, for so soon as the animal becomes the subject of the same, he is said to be *"weak as a rat,"* and it is dangerous to compel him to move from the stall.

Treatment of Influenza.—The fact that the disease is characterized by weakness or debility, would seem to indicate what the treatment should be; we must neither bleed nor purge, for by so doing we augment the prostration of the system, and to my certain knowledge many animals in this city, that have been thus treated, have died, victims of a misguided notion of medication; hence, we must resort to the use of such medicines as are calculated to give tone and vigor to the system.—[G. H. Dadd, in Prairie Farmer.

Coal Tar, Or Tar Paint.

But very few people appreciate the value of this substance as a preservative of wood and iron, when it is used as paint. It possesses wonderful antiseptic properties, and there is no kind of oil paint that will preserve wood or iron from decay, when it is exposed to the influences of the weather, equal to coal tar. It is the refuse of gas works, and can always be obtained, where gas is made, at about $1 per barrel. It is less durable when it is exposed to sunshine than when it is always in the shade, or in wet and damp places. This peculiarity makes it one of the most valuable substances that can be used for painting the ends of fence posts that are in the ground. No other substance is equal to it. Gas companies, who were accustomed to use iron pipe are now using wooden pipes, which have been saturated in coal tar, and their is no doubt that such wooden pipes will last for one hundred years. One of the members of the Gas Company in Ithaca told me that they had examined wooden pipes which were saturated with gas tar, which had been under ground for twenty-two years, and they showed no decay.—[Rural Register.

Blue Glass For Seed Bed.

R. Hunt, Secretary of the Royal Polytechnic Society, says that "The light which permeates colored glass partakes to some considerable extent of the character of the ray, which corresponds with the glass in color. Thus, blue glass admits the chemical rays, to the exclusion, or nearly so, of all the others. Yellow admits only the permeation of the luminous rays, while red glass cuts off all but the heating rays—which pass it freely. This affords us a very easy method of growing plants under the influence of any particular light which may be desired. The fact to which I would particularly call attention is, that the yellow and red rays are destructive to germination, whereas, under the influence of violet, indigo or blue, the process is quickened to a most extraordinary manner. The plants will grow most luxuriantly beneath glass of a blue character, but beneath the yellow and red glasses the natural process is entirely checked. Indeed, it will be found that at any period during the early life of a plant, its growth may be checked by exposing it to the action of red or yellow light."

COAL AND STEAM-POWER.—In a paper read before the British Association on the Coal and Coke Trade of the North of England, Mr. Nicholas Wood said that it had been calculated that an acre of coal four feet in thickness produced as much carbon as 115 acres of full-grown forest, and that a bushel (84 pounds) of coal consumed carefully, was capable of raising 70,000,000 pounds one foot high, and that the combustion of 21 pounds of coal gave out sufficient power to raise a man to the summit of Mont Blanc. The aggregate steam-power of Great Britain he sets down at 83,035,214 horse-power, or equal to 400,000,000 of men.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, on the 28th ult, the Board of Directors presented a lengthy report, which was adopted. Among other suggestions, they recommend that Country Assessors report statistical information to the State Board of Agriculture, under heavy penalties of neglect, instead of to the Surveyor General. The cost of membership was reduced from ten to five dollars. Charles F. Reed of Yolo was chosen President, and T. L. Chamberlain of Placer, J. H. Culver of Sacramento, and J. J. Owen of Santa Clara, were chosen Directors.



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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS,

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

Notes of 1858.

The following collations of Notes are made in continuation of those in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from January to March 1858. In these stormy epochs of war and strife, such matters must be stayed and delayed till the return of the piping times of peace. We are happy to notice that the Notes in the FARMER of 1858 have greatly assisted the study of the Gryllidæ, not only in the United States, but in Europe.

The following extracts from the Atlantic papers, of the summer and fall of 1858, are well worthy of being preserved for reference, as relating to the strange appearance of the Locusts in Texas and the Mississippi States, and even as far North as New York and Pennsylvania. From some remarks in the Ohio papers of March, 1859, it would seem that they threatened to make their appearance in the same States again. The extract on California Crickets is a curious piece of our natural history.

IN TEXAS.

The Grasshoppers in Texas.—The vast swarms of grasshoppers, which have been devastating the prairies of Texas, steered a northeast course upon their departure thence, and as they rose to a great hight from the ground, as though for a long journey, it is a melancholy conclusion that they are coming up this way. Myriads of them are now eating up the vegetation in Ohio. It is therefore no very violent supposition, that Pennsylvania, with a rather milder climate than Iowa, is not unlikely to be visited by them. These insects are not like the common grasshoppers, which are every summer found in our fields and roads, but are of the size of a locust, with the same gregarious habits. The ordinary grasshopper is weak of wing, and never rises to a great hight, whereas, the legions which have so repeatedly desolated Utah and Texas rise far into the upper air, and move off together to great distances, like wild geese. They appear in innumerable hosts, and, instead of scattering, alight in a body upon some devoted locality, which they attack and destroy with the systematic movement of an army. They will thus eat up a crop of corn or cotton in very short time. In Utah, this plague visited the growing cereals with utter destruction as often as three times in one season, so that the afflicted Mormons were reduced to extremities for food. They seem now to have attacked our frontier States, and to be moving gradually into the body of the republic. The horrors of famine have never been felt in our country, and, accustomed to the most prolific abundance, it is a calamity to which no one has ever looked; yet, these grasshoppers are a terrible visitation in a region.—[Philadelphia American, June, 1858.

Habits of Grasshoppers.—A Goliad correspondent of the Colorado (Texas) Citizen gives some curious facts in relation to the grasshoppers which have recently swarmed that region. He (in May, 1858) says: "They have an especial fondness for wheat and cotton, but don't take so kindly to corn. The only vegetable they spare is the pumpkin. The most deadly poisons have no effect upon them; fumes of sulphur they rather like than otherwise; musketo-nets they devour greedily; clothes hung out to dry, they esteem a rarity; blankets and gunny-bags they don't appear to fancy. They swim the broadest creeks in safety, sun themselves awhile, and then go on. The whole mass appear to start and move at the same time, traveling for an hour or two, devouring everything in their way, and then suddenly cease, and not move perhaps for a week, during which time no feeding is noticed; and finally they carefully avoid the sea coast."

Fight with Grasshoppers.—The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers (in June, 1858), and the attempt of the citizens to repel the intruders: "Everybody turned out—men, women, and children; white and black—everybody, with 'fire and sword,' brushes and brooms, blankets and buckets, carried on the deadly conflict; but to no avail. The 'hoppers' hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, leaving the barbarians in possession of the conquered city.

IN MINNESOTA.

The Grasshoppers all drowned in the Red River of the North.—The following grasshopper story we find in the St. Paul Minnesotian, of September 14, 1858: "By the last train from Selkirk Settlement, we learn that the previous reports of the destruction of the crops and herbage by the grasshoppers are entirely unfounded. Judge Johnstone, the Recorder of Rupert's Land, who came down by this arrival, states that the crops were most plentiful, and that, in respect to supplies of provisions, the colony was never better off. The reports of the destruction by grasshoppers originated in this wise: When the Red-River ingius left Selkirk, about the 15th of June, the whole country was filled with young grasshoppers just hatched, and the fear and supposition was that another such devastation by them as formerly created a famine in the colony would be experienced again. Under this belief, pork, flour, and other provisions were ordered from here both by the Hudson Bay Company and by private traders, and the returning carts were loaded with provisions. It seems, however, that about the 20th of June the grasshoppers rose in the air and in a body attempted to emigrate east of Red River; but lo and behold! their ambition exceeded their ability, and down they all fell and were drowned in the Red River, whose surface they covered to the depth of three or four inches! This has improved the fisheries on Red River, and the fish now caught, it is said, are gloriously fat. The drowning of the grasshoppers, therefore, not only rejoiced the hearts of all the people of Red River, but even the fish thereof must have shouted with gladness at the plentiful feast spread before their maws. 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good.'"

IN MONTEREY, CAL.

A curious matter about the *Gryllidæ* is, that they are subject to the infest of minute *Acaridæ* (parasitic mites). On looking at some grasshoppers jumping about, near Monterey, in August, 1858, they seemed to be a new species, from the color of their lower parts and legs. But on examining, with a microscope, the legs and belly were found covered with minute vermillion-colored lice.

IN OHIO.

The Grasshopper Plague in Ohio.—Mr. Schenck, of Franklin, Warren Co, Ohio, writes to the Ohio Farmer, that the grasshoppers are making their appearance there in vast numbers. He says: "Last year we had millions of them; this year we have hundreds of millions." For five years, he says, they have been increasing on his farm, and he fears that, unless some means are discovered for their destruction, they will totally ruin his own and his neighbor's clover fields.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The speed of the Central Railroad locomotives is considerably decreased by the immense swarms of grasshoppers between Lancaster and Philadelphia. One engineer stated that his train was forty minutes behind, owing to the number of grasshoppers on the track, and that he used twenty buckets of sand, which was thrown on the rails in front of the driving-wheels, to enable him to get along at all. Improbable as this story may appear, its truth is vouched for by the engineers above alluded to.—[Pennsylvania paper of September, 1858.

IN CALIFORNIA.

A Plague of Crickets in the North.—Crickets are making their appearance in countless numbers in the vicinity of Yuba, and throughout Shasta Valley. The Yreka (California) Chronicle remarks that they are far more destructive to crops than grasshoppers, and though the latter insect has frequently made its appearance in that vicinity, this is the first advent of the huge crickets which now literally cover the ground for miles in the level country east of the town, devouring everything which comes in their way that is not large enough to resist their attack, frequently even eating other insects. They are of the same species as those in the Snake River country, which are used as food by the Diggers. The Indians about Yreka have recently gathered many bushels of them in Shasta Valley for the same purpose. A person from Table Rock says that the crickets have attacked his barley fields, and that he fears his own crops, and all in the vicinity will be entirely destroyed.—[June 12th, 1858.

California Crickets.—A friend says positively that the lower end of Shasta Valley is overrun with crickets as large as mice, and that the Indians have collected a pile as large as any hay-stack in this vicinity.—[Yreka Union, July 20, 1858.

The southwestern newspapers of August, 1858, state that the grasshoppers committed great damage to the grain and other crops in Louisiana and Mississippi during the summer, visiting those sections of the country by millions.

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12

The Piano Question Again.

Letter of Jacob Zech in Answer to Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S.

I wish to say that every letter of this gentleman (Mr. Hoag), gives me positive evidence that the affair, of *defrauding* me of the first premium, at the late State Fair at Sacramento, was made up.

1. When the committee came up to examine the pianos, I asked the Rev. Mr. Starr King whether the said committee would look at the mechanism and interior construction of my instruments, as I would take them apart for their examination, and put them together again to be tried. Rev. Mr. Starr King answered that it was not necessary, as he himself was notified only an hour previous, and that he would not act on said committee, because he did not understand anything about pianos, and would like to do justice to every person; yet his name is used on the committee, with what right I do not know; for, if Mr. King did not sign his name to the Report, there would have been only two judges, and their Report of course not complete.

2. When, at the close of the Fair, the list of awards was read at the Pavilion, nothing of a "liberal special diploma" to Jacob Zech was said or heard by any one. Nay, more, the printed list of awards have nothing of it! How can it therefore, be otherwise than a made-up case by the Society?

3. On the 3d and 23d Oct., I published a letter or card, in the papers of Sacramento and of this city, stating the wrong that was done to me. Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S, had not a word to say. To my formal protest to the President of the Society, of late date, published in the FARMER, said gentleman answered, that a 'special diploma" was ready for me. Now, in his letter of Jan. 6th, he says, that a "liberal special diploma" was awarded to me. All I demand is justice, not favors. I shall not accept a special diploma. That would be admitting my unworthiness of the first premium. The Society say a Grand Piano is not on the Schedule, and consequently ruled out. I ask the Secretary, is not a Grand Piano a Pianoforte? and why do the Board of Officers not accept my offer, made Dec. 18th, if they wish to do me justice? I will submit my Square Piano again before a committee of musicians, against the same Piano to which they awarded the premiums, and leave the result to their decision as a final test.

As for the proposition which Mr. Hoag makes, for the next State Fair, I must say that, for my part, I had enough of their justice, at the State Fair at Sacramento, the past year, and, unless they manage differently, I will leave it to others to exhibit there in future, and be similarly wronged, if they so desire. JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1864.
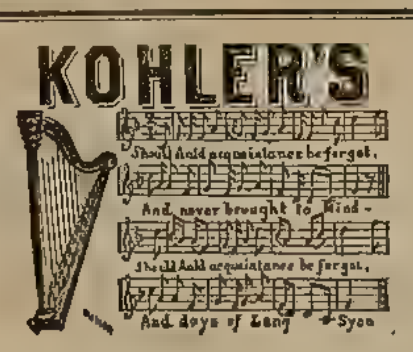
HOME COMFORTS.—Every working man needs good things to eat; and we hope every man is a working man, whether he be a merchant, a professional man, a manufacturer, a mechanic, or a farmer. Farmers we know are working men; for if they don't work in season, and out of season, they cannot harvest. Every body should work! Work, labor is honorable; and they that will not work should not eat! Drones should not be permitted in the hive of humanity. The "busy bees" kill the drones when they cease to work, and clear them out of the hive; and we go for driving out all drones, and then there would be more food for workers. Bowen & Brot'ers believe this doctrine, and act upon it. They are working men. See the lots of eatables they are sending to every part of our State—hardly a county where they have not lots of customers. Lately they have been receiving fresh goods. They call them

SPECIALTIES

We call them "goodies"—all kinds of nice things, such as nice dried and fresh fruits preserved. Goshen cheese and butter extra, Boston butter and water crackers, Bordeaux salad oil, very extra, teas, the imperial brand, coffee, chocolate, reliable. The family wines from this house are just what they should be, very superior; and these luxuries are for those who labor. "They shall eat the fat of the land."

SUPERB VASES.—The vases and statuette recently opened by Messrs Haynes & Lawton, are the most beautiful ever yet exhibited on our coast. Lovers of the exquisite in art should look at them. This must induce their possession

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair true," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary, etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents. $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

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contains 128 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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8 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....FEB. 12, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

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The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready, to make a visit an instructive one to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added. Rooms free to all. tf

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Reform Dress," by M. J. U., is received; shall commend it to our readers. Letters from Brier Cottage are appreciated. J. M. P., San Jose, will have our attention. T. R., of Pacheco, will be attended to. Letter to D. W. R., from Carrie, will appear next week. "The Voice of a Woman," by "Fulvia," received.

"Sweet Memories."

Appreciation is a gem. Who does not love to be appreciated? What heart so cold as not to desire to have a noble act properly valued? Gifts, keepsakes, remembrances, are the bright planets in the soul's galaxy. Sometimes the heart cherishes silently, friendship's offerings, and sometimes the full heart will speak out. We can and do appreciate many kind tokens of the festival days, recently past; but among many, we have one gift that we so often feel its value we can appreciate it, as well as the kindly motives that actuated the donor: the gift of a beautiful scarf to protect us from the inclemency of wintry winds. In the gift of this scarf, so soft, so beautiful with its threads of "royal purple," we can only say, may the fingers that wrought these bright colors be decked with bright gems, and the heart that bestowed the gift ever be happy through life's long years. For many other tokens we shall ever be grateful.

"He that has nature in him must be grateful;
'Tis the Creator's primary great law,
That links the chain of beings to each other."

Prepay Letters.

Editor California Farmer:

There are some *thoughtful* souls in the world, and it does me good to know this. Many persons write to their friends seeking information exclusively their own. They ask for information, which, if obtained will be of pecuniary benefit to them only, and yet they never think to inclose a stamp or envelope to prepay the returned answer. They take the time, brains, and money of others without an equivalent. Is this the golden rule?

Inquirer.

[We only know in reply, that were we always supplied with stamps on like occasion, we should have more dimes in our pocket than we have now, and presume other editors and publishers would say so to.]

New Subscribers.

May we not ask of our friends over the State to give their kind aid in making our journal known in every locality. We will most cheerfully award to them for clubs, or any effort they make for us, a due and liberal compensation. We shall send extra copies to many persons, such, we hope, will give us their aid.

State Board of Agriculture Meeting.—Tuesday, the 9th February, the State Board of Agriculture held a meeting, at the Secretary's office, in Sacramento. On motion of J. J. Owen, the time for holding the Annual Fair of the Society, for the year 1864, was fixed to commence Friday the 16th of September, and to continue eight days. The Board addressed a memorial to the Legislature asking relief; a communication was also sent to the Board of Supervisors praying that a Special Tax might be levied, this year, in Sacramento county to pay the debt of the Society.

Arthur & Son's Agricultural Warehouse. The card of this firm deserves attention from the farmers of our State, and especially those who are purchasing implements for harvesting. Messrs. Arthur & Son have a valuable stock of new and fresh goods, and are receiving by every clipper to add to their stock. This firm have taken extra pains to have as complete an assortment as can be found, and the bulk of their stock is all new and fresh, and they will sell as low as the lowest, and as good as the best.

The Hubbard Squash.—We are indebted to B. Kamp, Esq., of San Jose, for a box of the genuine Hubbard Squash. We are very grateful; it was a most acceptable gift. There is no kind of vegetable equal to this, and we are surprised it is not more common in the market. Let it be remembered, however, the squash is to be *baked*—not boiled; sawed in halves and baked in the shell, and so served up on the table.

The Manoba Bean.—We would esteem it a great favor if any one to whom we furnished the "Manoba Bean," last season, gratis, will now furnish us a small quantity at any price, to meet the wishes of a friend or two at the east.

California in Peril.

The good name of the peerless State of California, is in peril; California, whose temples and palaces are of silver, and whose gates are golden; California who, boldly, nobly, threw down her gage for Freedom, when she became one in the bright galaxy of the States of our Union; California, whose voice and vote has made the welkin ring for Freedom, and the Union; California, whose largesses of bounty have been given for the sick and wounded in the army of Freedom; California, whose soldiers have written their names in blood on many a battle-field, and whose records prove them bold and valiant; California, the peerless State, whose "mountains are full of gold and silver," whose rivers roll o'er golden sands, speaking to the sea, in metallic voices; whose valleys and plains are like the "Garden of Eden," every wind that blows being "full of sweet odors;" California, the gifted of Heaven, is about to be "tried in the balance," and to have her loyalty and patriotism tested.

California is in peril! and all who love her fair fame should fly to the rescue, for as sure as the earth revolves; as sure as Truth exists and that God lives, so true it is that in this *Question of the Currency*, lies the future growth and glory of our State, and on this question depends the fate and prosperity of the Pacific Coast. What State has shouted louder, built more bonfires, made more illuminations, uttered greater promises, sung more songs, and glorified more in honor of our Flag and our Union, and our Constitution, than has California? Our boast, as a State, has been *California has been true to the Union*. Nobly, generously, and constantly, our true men, women and children, have given of their means to the cause, and proudly do they point to the California regiments, the "California Hundred," the "Sanitary Commission," which are all evidence of the great heart of California, and to her honor be it spoken, her "deeds," thus far, have given her a priceless heritage on the illuminated scroll of patriotism and love of country; but now that fame is to pass the fiery ordeal, and that priceless heritage either to be sold for a "mess of pottage," or rescued from the dominion of those who are its sworn enemies.

This "Currency Question" is but another name for patriotism and love of country"—this cannot be gainsayed—for the national currency is but the plighted faith and honor of our country to pay our soldiers, feed and clothe them; care for the sick and dying, carry on the war and crush out the rebellion; it is the *credit, honor and character* of the nation; it is the Stars and Stripes, the Constitution, the Army, the Navy; it is our all as a country, and they who lift a hand or a voice against our Flag, our Constitution, or the honor and credit of either, can they claim to be its defenders? Oh it makes the heart sick and faint with fear, when we see and hear those sad and fearful forebodings of the coming storm. There's danger in it—aye, fearful danger in it? The worst enemies of our State smile with wild joy as they hear boasting Union men strike their blows against the National credit; they hurry away to their secret conclaves and with savage joy, glory in such efforts of *Union men* (?) to hurry on their own plans of ruin to our country. Look to the boasted patriotism of California—proudly won till now! What have we done—are we a loyal State? Are we true to the Union? Can we be true? Let us calmly and boldly look the matter in the face. Have we not by our Supreme Court *disfranchised the soldiers*, that are our defenders? Have we not repudiated the national currency, and thus struck a fatal blow to our national credit in the hour of need? Even while that very power was laboring to aid and defend us, and lending us millions of her plighted faith, so that she could protect us? What great difference is there between the acts of South Carolina Nullification Laws in past years, and the laws of California that nullified the currency that Congress (the only money making authority of our nation) declares shall be legal? What did South Carolina do under the reign of "Andrew Jackson" that had more nullification in spirit, than has our Supreme Court in denying our soldiers to vote.

This currency question has more hidden beneath its outward seeming than the difference of exchange. There is "treason" in it, and the patriot who has an eye single to the glory of his country, he who does not stop to count private losses and gains, when his country needs his love, he will see the danger now and feel it too.

We repeat, our State is in danger. Repudiate the National Currency, and it is nullification in spirit, and we can no longer claim to be the friends of the Union, for we cannot serve two masters—we cannot claim to be the friend of the Union while we are destroying the credit of the Government. We shall be more like the "Parasites" who feed on the blood of our country, so well pictured by Ben Johnson:

"There can lie,
Flatter, and swear, deprave, inform,
Smile and betray! make guilty men, then beg
The forfeit lives, to get the living! cut
Men's throats with whisperings! sell to gaping suitors
The empty smoke that flies about a palace.

Alas for our State in her present peril. She is environed, as a celebrated writer says, with "a lazy, proud, unprofitable crew, the vermin gendered from the rank corruption of a luxurious State." But amid the dangers we thank God there are patriots at our Capitol, that see the danger and are now ready to meet it—

"Who, all unbribed on Freedom's ramparts stand,
Faithful and true, bright wardens of the land."

And this faithful band see in this "currency question" (of which, in its public progress we speak elsewhere), one of vital moment to the safety of the Pacific slope, and they will do their duty in this hour of her peril, and if need be, battle like true soldiers for their country's honor, credit and fame, knowing full well that

"They who for their country die,
Shall fill an honored grave;
For glory lights a soldier's tomb
And beauty weeps the brave."

And while thus contending should they be defeated by reason of corruption and intrigue and the traitorous schemes of the enemies of our country, they will know they have done their duty, though our State falls, and falling from her high glory and patriotism, they will point to California and say: her glory has left her. Behold

"The Niobe of nations! There she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her voice of woe;
An empty urn within her withered hands
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

Never Destroy Letters.

Family letters, friendly letters, and business letters should always be sacredly preserved. It may demand labor and care to file away such treasures, but they will always pay better than other kinds of property to a loving heart. Who, that has filial and fraternal love in their souls, does not treasure the words of loving parents, as they read and re-read them years after those parents have passed away to the "spirit land." How sweetly falls the words, as we read them, "God bless thee, my child!" Let the storms of the world break upon us ever so fiercly, that blessing from the father and mother in heaven gives the sunshine to the heart that no earthly prosperity can ever enforce, and that child that cannot find in the "old family letters," records of "parental love" will always find their pathway dark, dark indeed.

Letters of fraternal love, too, come as the solace of life's cares and burdens, they dispel many clouds that meet us daily. And letters from dear friends, they, too, are priceless jewels in the pathway of life. They, who recklessly throw aside or burn old letters, have a blank space in their hearts which must ever be an aching void. Oh, cherish these old letters, and in after years, if the world cast its clouds upon you, go to that treasury chest and bring out old letters, and sit down and hear father, mother, brother, sister, wife, child, and friend, they will all speak to you, and their voices will come like a choral anthem that will make the soul have a foretaste of that "higher life" which is promised when frail mortality is beyond the reach of earth's trials, for,

"As fragrance from the flower's heart,
Softly perfumes the summer air,
And we its odors sweet inhale,
Although the blossom is not there;

"So letters are the mind's perfume;
The fragrance that the spirits send
To soothe, to strengthen, and support,
And bind the hearts of absent friends."

The Soldier's Vote Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has unanimously decided that the law permitting soldiers to vote, out of the county or district where they claim a residence, is unconstitutional. The following paragraph from the decision *may* throw some light on the ground taken:

"But there is another ground, entirely distinct from any as yet assigned, upon which the unconstitutionality of the Act of 1863 may be rested. Admit that a voter 'may claim his vote' in any number of modes—all within the constitutional meaning of that phrase—verbal claim being one mode; an actual offer to drop a ballot in the ballot box another; the spoken word, coupled with the act named, standing for another, and so on to infinity—still the particular mode adopted by the voter must be worked by him in the county or district where he has resided for thirty days next preceding the election. For if the elector must 'reside for thirty days next preceding the election in the county or district in which he claims his vote,' then it follows that he must claim his vote in the county or district in which he has so resided. The 'claim,' whether it is in words or in conduct, or in an admixture of the two, or in dreams, still if in words, the words must be uttered, or if in conduct, the act must be performed, or if in vision then the vision must pass in the county or district where the elector has had his residence for thirty days next preceding the election."

The decision consoles the soldiers, however, by telling them that, "none of the rights of the volunteers have been forfeited by their self-sacrificing devotion in the cause of their country," and that when this cruel war is over they will again be permitted to exercise the privilege of voting, a privilege which they imperil their lives and undergo untold hardships to guarantee to us. Well, law is always law; but is not always justice.

The Repeal bill in the Legislature.—The bill repealing the Specific Contract Law, which has been for some days the exciting theme of discussion, in the Legislature and out of it, was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of 23 to 15. A notice of reconsideration was given. All the Copperhead Senators voted against the bill, as was to be expected from their known sympathy with rebellion and nullification. On Monday evening, D. W. Cheeseman, the U. S. Treasurer at San Francisco, who was denied a hearing at the Platt's Hall meeting last week, delivered an address, by invitation, in the Assembly Chamber, to a large audience, urging the repeal of the law, and the introduction of the U. S. currency into this State. The following telegraphic dispatches were read and received with rapturous applause in the Assembly on Tuesday, and immediately sent to the Senate:

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 6, 1864.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury, Washington: Is California Gold Law against National policy? Repeal proposed. Your opinion is important. Answer.

Thompson Campbell, Assemblyman.
J. W. Roberts, Senator.

Following is the answer:

Washington, Feb. 8, 1864.

To Thompson Campbell and J. W. Roberts: I am clearly of opinion that the California Gold Law is against National policy, and I shall be much gratified to see California declare herself in favor of one currency for the whole people, by its repeal.

S. P. Chase, Secretary.

From Lake County.—A correspondent at Lower Lake, writes to us relative to the season and crops in that section: The weather is fine here, now, and in fact has been nearly all the time this winter. We have had but little rain, and the creeks and springs of water are very low for the time of year. The little rain we have had has kept the land in the best order for the plow, and I never saw a better season for plowing than this has been. Stock is getting its living now, which is quite a contrast to two years ago when cattle were dying by the hundreds.

LETTER FROM MAZATLAN.
(NUMBER TWO.)

Hacienda de Sombrero (Mexico), January 23d, 1864.

Editor California Farmer:

Mines and Mining.

I have been here now nearly three months, yet have seen but little of the country. We are busy opening the mine [at Copala], and clearing out a place for the mill. We have not taken out much metal yet, but are driving three separate tunnels, intending to drain the old works where rich metal was taken out when the mine was formerly worked, under Mexican rule. We will not be able to get the mill into operation for some time, on account of difficulties in transportation. In this country there are but few roads—in the mountains mere trails, suitable for pack-mules; in the valleys and plains wagons can be used without building roads; the Mexicans pack all their goods, having only a few carts in the cities; we have a team of our own and are working the road some. This country is not so bad to make roads in, if the natives had any "soap" in them, but they have no ambition, except to steal and take all the advantage they can; the very few who will work—the Indians—are pretty fair laborers if they know how, but few of them understand handling edged tools.

The mines, in this locality, are nearly all old leads, some of which have been worked very extensively, but so long ago, a few have caved and many are full of water, so that most persons prefer making new openings rather than to clean out the old works. There is but one quartz mill in this locality, now in operation, but they have not as yet succeeded in separating the metals to the satisfaction of themselves or any one else; the mines differ in metals, however, some are said to work much easier than others. We must first learn what kind of machinery is wanted and how to treat the metals. It is said by some, who have worked metals in Washoe, that the same process will not do here. We have a ten-stamp mill, with the Wheeler Pans, which will be put in operation as soon as completed, and the quality of the rock and efficiency of the process will then soon be known. A number of mills are now being built, in this vicinity, and if they all or any of them do well, those interested will adopt the best process, although the ores differ so much that some amalgamators will not save the precious metal, owing to different combinations of baser ingredients, such as cobalt, nickel, antimony, etc. There is very little done in the way of mining, except by Foreigners; the Mexicans, nearly all, have mines, yet few have money to work them; they are nearly all "on the sell."

Agricultural Resources.

In regard to the agricultural part of this country: The soil and climate I think cannot be surpassed for raising cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco and in fact almost anything except wheat, barley and such grains; corn grows in great abundance, and a good crop is raised with very little labor; they take a bar, make a hole in the ground, put the seed-corn in and give it a kick with the foot, when the corn grows above the ground they cut out the weeds, and the crop is not again touched until ripe or gathered. It is frightful to see the side-hills that they plant in corn—a wild goat could hardly climb the slopes—and yet they get a splendid crop, which is worth from five to six dollars per cargo, of 300lbs. These primitive agriculturists make Los Gringos (*green-horns*), pay big prices for everything they have, but they do not produce much.

In Regard to Cotton and Sugar Raising:

There is a large cotton farm near Mazatlan, where a heavy crop is planted, and those who have seen it speak favorably of the experiment, the plant yielding a crop three years in succession from one planting, in fact the mother stalk does not then die. I have seen a cotton plant ten feet high, and was informed it was the same variety as grows in the Southern States. Sugar-cane is said to produce more joints, in fact more than double as many, as on the sugar lands of the south. I have no doubt that if this country had a Government, that could be depended on, there would be a great change in a very few years; should the mines prove quarter as rich as expected prosperity would soon prevail over anarchy and confusion.

A large party came down on the last steamer, from San Joaquin county, designing to prospect for cotton lands, among others are Pap Kelty, Mr. Tuuis, Wm. Geddes, W. C. Culbertson, Mr. Bell, and Wm. G. Anglin, all staunch men, and enterprising. At the Presidio, where cotton-raising is attracting most attention, there is quite a settlement of Foreigners and a number of white families have located; emigrants to Mexico would find this a favorable neighborhood to reside in, the locality is healthy, and a very large portion of the travel to and from the mines passes this village. It would be a good place for a hotel; there is lots of travel now on the road, and increasing daily, as when the steamer is due some one from each Mining Company visits the Port. A stage-coach will soon be put on the route, from Copala to Mazatlan, so report says, and it is further said that S. P. Bowman, formerly of the Omnibus Line, San Francisco, will have the management of the enterprise, or at least furnish most of the capital.

In the main, I would say, this is an unpleasant country for an American, in its present condition. The natives are a miserable set; they will not try to develop the natural resources of their country, and they are jealous of Foreigners and throw all the obstacles they can in their way. I do not like the climate; it is too hot, though at this time the nights are quite cool, but part of the day is awful hot; the country is not as healthy as represented. The weather is now much cooler than three months ago. We live on the Pannco river, and more than one-half of our men have had the chills and fever, and it is about the same so far as I can hear from other posts. I would not advise any one to come to this country, at this time, as I believe they are on the eve of a change of Government, which might prove disastrous to all. I fear that many interests will suffer, for a time, at least. There has been one French war vessel here, at the Port of Mazatlan, but did not remain longer than an hour. What she called for, I do not know but the Mexicans were pretty badly scared, if not hurt; but the French, I believe, will soon have this Port, which I am afraid will give us some trouble, on account of duties inland, until the country is all taken. Yours, etc. McGehee.

Judge Lynch.

The Lynch law has been somewhat triumphant of late, for during the past four months about twenty, or more, desperados have been hung by Vigilance Committees in California, Nevada, and Idaho. Last November, four were hung in Los Angeles, one in Alameda, and now we hear of the doings of the Vigilantes in other places. There is a committee, in Idaho Territory, composed of upwards of 1,000 persons, exercising jurisdiction over the whole range embracing Virginia, Bannock, Nevada City, and the surrounding region. They have hung George Ives, at Nevada City, Stinking Water diggings; Reed and Brown, at Stinking Water; Jack Gallegher, George Lane (alias Clubfoot), Haze Lyons, Boon Helm, and Frank Parrish, at Virginia City; Spanish Frank, John Wagner (alias Dutch John), Buck Stinson, Ned Ray, an escaped convict from Salt Lake Penitentiary, and Henry Plummer, Sheriff, at Bannock City. This Plummer, we think, is the same man who committed a murder in Nevada, Cal., a few years ago, was tried by the Court, and by a tech-neck-ality saved his neck and went to board at San Quentin, but the climate not agreeing with his health, Gov. Weller invited him to leave that place, giving as a reason for pardoning him, that Plummer "was in bad health." Plummer went back to Nevada, his health improved rapidly, so rapidly, in fact, that in a short time after his arrival at his old cruising ground he was able to raise a muss, knock a man on the head and nearly kill him, and, from force of circumstances, start on a trip over the country very suddenly.

There was quite an excitement at Aurora, on Tuesday last, when an armed guard of the Citizens' Safety Committee marched to the County jail, and took out John Daly, James Buckley, James Masterson, and John McDowell, alias Three-Fingered Jack, charged with the murder of W. R. Johnson a week previous, and hanged them on a gallows erected in front of the Armory Hall. "The prisoners mounted the platform with a firm step. Buckley was the first to address the crowd; he said he and Daly were guilty; they killed the man, but McDowell and Masterson were innocent. Nothing could exceed the firmness and nerve of Buckley. He spoke to all respectfully, and showed no symptoms of fear. Daly stated that he had killed Mr. Johnson. He (Johnson) had killed his partner, and he only regretted that he could not live to kill all connected with Johnson. He was under the influence of liquor, staggering around the platform, and had to be helped up when the time came for him to die. Masterson simply said he was innocent, otherwise he was silent, cool, collected, and firm as could be. McDowell appeared to be under the influence of liquor; raved awfully, called on God to witness he died innocent; told the crowd they were murdering an innocent man, and that the Coroner's jury promised with a solemn oath that he should not be hurt. Just before his arms were tied, he bid good-by to all, then suddenly drew a Derringer, put it to his breast, pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped, and he dashed it down with a curse. About half-past one the prisoners took their positions, with hands tied and eyes bandaged, the signal gun was fired and four souls were launched into eternity. The Rev. C. Yager remained with the prisoners to the last. The Military had control of the city, and of everything connected with the execution. An immense crowd was present, but the most strict order prevailed."

A Heavy Forgery.—Mr. Moulder, of the firm of A. J. Moulder & Co, of this city, presented his check at the banking house of Donahue, Raisin & Co, a short time since, when he was notified that the account was overdrawn. This he pronounced an impossibility, and an examination of the checks disclosed where the trouble lay: a check was found, drawn for $6,200, in the name of Andrew J. Moulder & Co, which was instantly pronounced a forgery. It was an excellent forgery, the number of the check being correct, and the time chosen when Moulder & Co. had a balance in the bank. The matter was placed in the of detective officer Johnson, who soon had reason to suspect a man calling himself J. Shotwell, but whose real name is J. Shotwell Stevenson. He has been splurging around since his arrival here in October last, and had represented himself as a large owner of Savage and Real del Monte. Here was a clue to his identification. He was a fast man about town, had plenty of money, fast horses, splendid wardrobe and all the costly etceteras, but regretted that his early education had been neglected, as he couldn't write. Moreover, he had represented himself as a cousin of J. M. Shotwell, cashier in Alsop & Co's bank, also stating that his "cousin" had a large amount of money to invest for him, and that he had his Savage and Real del Monte stock deposited with him. The officer saw this gentleman and asked him about his "cousin," receiving for a reply that he had no "cousin," but that a scoundrel about town was traveling on that relationship. Sure of the man, and learning that he had gone to Virginia City, the officer had him arrested and brought back to this city. The proof against him is positive, and his chances for board and lodging free, for a time, are said to be good.

Suicide of Colmere.—George W. Colmere, who was under sentence of death, and was to have been executed last Saturday, committed suicide last Friday in his cell in the County Jail. He was told by his counsel that there was no hope of a reprieve, and that he must prepare to die. He said that his children would never have the disgrace of knowing that their father had been hanged. In consequence of this and other intimations, the strictest watch was kept upon him, he not being permitted to even have a tin-cup in his cell, lest he might uncoil the wire from the rim and make an instrument of that. But all precautions were useless. At half-past eight in the morning he opened the artery in his arm with the tooth of his comb, sharpened down, and died at 10½, attended by Dr. Raymond. He left a slip of paper written with a lead pencil: "May God bless and protect my children, and forgive my enemies as I do."

Merced Banner Mourns.—The Stockton Independent, of February 4th, says: It is reported that Company I, Second Cavalry, C. V, while passing through Snellingville, on Tuesday, Feb. 2d, gutted the office of the Merced Banner. The provocation was some scurrilous remark which appeared in that paper a few days before, against the soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Sherman's bill was introduced, Feb. 9, prohibiting speculative transactions in gold, and to make all time sales of specie and foreign exchange null and void, and partial payment thereupon reclaimable by a suit. It shall be the duty of District Attorneys to prosecute such suit, the money reclaimed going in equal parts to the informer, the District Attorney and the U. S. Treasury. All checks and drafts not payable at sight, given for such transactions, are made void, excepting when passed into the hands of third persons ignorant of the agreement, but the person making the sale may at any time within three years bring a suit for recovery of the full amount from the persons by whom made.

The President has acceded to the wishes of the State Convention of Arkansas, and ordered Gen. Steele to hold an election on the day designed. To make sure of avoiding a collision between the military and civil powers, he has commissioned Gen. Sickles to go to Arkansas, with full discretionary authority to keep things straight.

The Military Committee of the House agreed to a resolution that all Generals who on the 16th of March next shall not have been in active service for the previous three months, shall be dismissed. The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to an amendment of the Constitution, forever prohibiting slavery in the United States.

The House refused to strike out the clause of the Enrollment bill consolidating the classes, by 45 against 60.

Commissioners from the Dominican Republic, which was suppressed by Spain in 1861, are applying to be recognized as belligerents. Secretary Seward has laid the case before the Cabinet to-day. It did not receive very considerate treatment.

A letter from Waltham, N. C., dated January 24th, states that Western North Carolina and the towns in the county of Georgia, were recently invaded by 1,500 Yankee cavalry, who pillaged indiscriminately and carried off negroes, food and horses.

A General Order, dated the 29th of January, from the Adjutant-General's office in North Carolina, requires all white males, between sixteen and sixty, to enter the military service.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department that the Sassacus and Florida destroyed the new fast blockade runner Wild Darrall, near New Topsail Inlet, where she got ashore, and destroyed most of her cargo.

The Times' dispatch says it has been ascertained that the main body of Lee's army is between Gordonsville and Orange Court-house. Citizens residing within the enemy's line say that Lee expects to have 45,000 conscripts added to his army by the new levy, raising it to 80,000 or 90,000 men.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—We have received from Hon. Isaac Newton, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., copies of the Report of 1862. This work is an improvement on the former style, the material of the volume containing more of the practical facts, and with many series of valuable suggestions.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE PAPER.—We have received the first Number of the Rescue, a new paper devoted to temperance, under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. It is published at Sacramento, and appears monthly. We hope it will receive the support which a paper devoted to that cause is entitled to.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Mexico, brings intelligence of the defeat of the French at San Luis Potosi, where they lost thirteen pieces of artillery. It is also stated that three letters of marque have been issued by Juarez, and are on their way to San Francisco.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a speciality from this date. A "Bulletin Board" in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

☞ MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Nurseries and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STORE OF

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.

20 6-tf

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

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BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

Buy and Sell on Commission

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

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Office—Nos. 31 & 33 Montgomery Block,
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1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington Streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets,
23m San Francisco.

THE
First Fall Importation
....OF....
NEW DRY GOODS!
....TO....
SAN FRANCISCO,
HAS BEEN RECEIVED
....BY....
KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7,
Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets and Collars

of the latest patterns to be worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

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SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable for the San Francisco and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a well managed

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ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality @ $1 25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street.

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1864. 1864.

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TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

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Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

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Belting.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

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Planing, Tonneuing, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural

IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, Esq:

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

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WHIPS, COLLARS,

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☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

One of the largest and finest collections now in the city can be found at the well-know

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CONFECTIONS, BON BONS,
WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS CAKES, GIFTS,
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Everything that is wanted for the Joyous Days near at hand.

☞ Weddings, Balls, and Parties, can alway be supplied at short notice.

Remember the

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

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Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

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FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

"MENLO PARK,"
San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALances, unsold, of this choice tract. There, are few, if any, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence; the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. The cars of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. land passengers at their depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc; are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the Spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so.

F. D. Atherton, Esq.	Louis Nagel, Esq.
Geo. C. Johnson, Esq.	Charles R. Bond, Esq.
John Perry, Jr., Esq.	Jos. Lippman, Esq.
M. R. Roberts, Esq.	D. W. Aldrich, Esq.
George Gard'ner, Esq.	Rev. A. Williams.
Fred'k McCrellish, Esq.	J. B. Wanuestorde, Esq.
W. B. Farwell, Esq.	C. N. Fox, Esq.
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock.	Hon. Horace Templeton.
W. W. Wiggins, Esq.	Dr A. T. McClure.
Myles D. Sweeny, Esq.	P. W. Macondray, Esq.
H. G. Lathrop, Esq.	Edward Wollsb, Esq.
Hon. T. G. Phelps.	Thos. Gibon, Esq.
T. H. Selby Esq.	Geo. C. Potter, Esq.
T. Lemmen Meyer, Esq	M. F. Butler, Esq
W. H. Tillinghast, Esq.	Joseph Robinson, Esq.
Dr Chas Bertody	Messrs. Mead & Van Tassell,
D. P. Belknap, Esq.	J Ferguson, Esq.
D. J. Oliver, Esq.	T. W. Lathrop, Esq.
C. F. Hamilton, Esq.	J. D. Havens, Esq.
Dr. P. J. Reilly.	S. M. Mezes, Esq
W. M. Lent, Esq	R. E. Babcock, Esq.
Messrs. Nahl Bros.	W. A. Woodward Esq.

Maps can be had, and all information required, can be obtained on application to

A. C. RANDALL & CO.,
542 Sacramento street,
17 San Francisco.

A Fine Ranch
IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 600 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 30 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

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Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

FROM THE DEEP WATERS.

HEAR, O Lord, and have mercy upon me; Lord, be thou my helper.—Psalm XXX, v. 10.

I pray thy mercy,—spare!
Oh Father! God!
How shall frail mortals bear
Thy chastening rod?
Afflictions hand is heavy on us now,
Help us, submissive at thy feet to bow.

Thou ever present help,
In every need!
We know thou wouldst not break
The bruised reed;
No human strength, sufficeth sorrow's hour,
Unless sustained, by thy Omnicient power.

Oh thou! who hearest the ravens,
When they cry;
Who markest the smallest wing,
That cleaves the sky;
By whose Creative hand, all things are made,
In deep distress, we come to Thee for aid.

Thou clothest the lily fair,
In spotless dress;
Decking the fertile earth,
With flowers numberless.
Will Thou not hear thy suppliant children call,
Thou whose beneficence is over all?

On thy blessed promises
Our hopes are stayed.
None ever vainly called
To Thee for aid.
We leave our wants with Thee, O Holy one!
Praying for Faith to say, "Thy will be done."

AGNES.

HOME-VALLEY RANCH, January 29th, 1864.

Demoralization of our Youth.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The topic which heads my letter, is one which is fraught with a portentious truth, though I am fully aware that many a parent, who reads this, will exclaim: "What impertinence? I am sure that my child is as good as any one, and, Sir, or Madam, you may perchance be right, your child may have had moral training, and gentle culture at home, perhaps you do not send them to run the streets and sow the seeds of vice, to bring forth ten-fold, in after years, a prolific crop of misery and grief. Look in our streets and what will you hear: Obscenity, oaths and slang. You have but to listen to a crowd of boys just let loose, even from a school, to be convinced of this. When you find a child truthful, do you not marvel at the wonder? Falsehood is the rule, truth the exception, even among the young who have the training of day and sabbath schools, prevarication and exaggeration are common; deference to elders is not practiced. Where, or but seldom do you see blushing modesty among our girls? Californian females have no girlhood, that sweet season when a girl is half an angel; when she blushingly stands on the threshhold of womanhood, pure in thought, and white-robed innocence her shield from passion's power. Alas how few such here? The dew is off the rose, the down is off the peach, ere even childhood is possible. Go to our public balls, and places of general exhibition, and watch the flushed cheek of vanity, the eager search for admiration, listen to the conversation of even children about their dress and their beaux, or even worse. The midnight dance and public show have too many victims of unbridled youth, pale-faced modesty hides her head in shame, and pertness, flippancy and forwardness are triumphant. How to dress, and how to dance, occupy the thought, which should be an innocent play, and lessons. Of the physical evil consequent on this preternatural excitement I will not now speak, though they are sad and many, but the moral and social teaching is evident. To have beaux and to be married is the only topic of thought and conversation. Ere childhood has scarcely past, and before tastes or feelings are matured, too often, an indiscreet marriage takes place, or parents have to deplore indiscretion and disobedience to their wishes.

That frightful evils exist among the young cannot but be known to many, however we may shut our to the fact, and p'shaw at the idea. Where then is the radical defect in our system? Are we not answerable to posterity, if we do not train up children in the nurture and admonition of truth, purity, and virtue, true to nature and nature's God? Or shall we in our blind indifference to the lamentable facts around us, expect fruit when the apple is rotten to the core. The basis of these evils arises much from the want of home training, and very much from the want of moral culture in our schools. A certain amount of book learning is drilled into the pupil, but they might as well be calculating machines, as to the training their hearts and characters receives. Occasionally you may find a conscientious teacher with a more exalted idea of his or her duty, desirous of reforming the manners and behavior of the pupils, but they soon give up the effort, finding the endeavor after fruitless trials, to give offense. Not long since a Teacher, who had been reproving a Pupil for swearing and dirty habits, was indignantly told by the parent of the child, "I sent my child to be 'teached' his books and 'nothink' else; it is none of your business if he does swear or wipe his nose on his fingers. I'll see you (something not polite) if you shall interfere with my child's doings." This is a fact, and the *gentleman (?)* was also—*mirabile dictu*—a School Trustee. We require a higher standard for the training of our youth, the acquisition of mere verbiage ought not to be the only aim of education. Neither will dry didactics alone avail; parents and teacher must harmonize together and remember that they are training heirs for immortality, thinking, sentient beings, upon whom depend the evil or good both physical and moral which is to be transmitted to posterity. Teach the young that—

"One self approving hour, the year outweighs,
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas."

ST. AUBYN.

THE true theory of woman's rights is to educate the girls thoroughly, and then let the women do as they have a mind to.

"Happy Homes."

Answer to "Cherrie."

So, Miss "Cherrie," you come out under your true colors. Well, I am pleased to see you state your qualifications in so few words—we will sum them up: to cook and iron, wash and sew, are not to your taste, you'll have me know; when you have good music you "are all heel and toe;" you follow the fashions wherever they go. To ride in a carriage, would suit you, I see, and you would have no objection to *pay* A. B. C., provided nothing else was required of you to soil those nice white hands. You seem to be quite patriotic in your professions, but must have originated from Dixie, for I never knew a lady from that land who did not think more of her hands than all the intellectual qualities she ever possessed. I think you must have made a mistake when you advertised in the FARMER for a husband. Not cook and iron, wash and sew? Did you ever consider that the yeomanry of California are not all *wealthy*, that they came here to *make* fortunes, not to spend them; that it requires labor, industry, and economy, to turn the wilderness of all new countries into a blooming paradise? Are you not willing to perform your part to help California become the first State in the Union, the wonder and admiration of the world? Are you so helpless that you require a servant continually by your side, and so dependent on Irish Mollie, or Betsy, that you cannot accomplish anything without them? If so, I think you cannot pass muster with the farming community, notwithstanding your *patriotic volunteering*;

For if a man must in this world
Be to two women tied,
He better marry the servant girl,
And let the *other* slide.

When you hear good music you "are all heel and toe;" unable to accomplish anything with your hands, you are very active with your feet. What an interesting young lady you must be! and what a splendid farmer's wife you would make, when, after laboring all day, he returns home from his daily toil to find you dressed for a ball, and as you leave with some one whom he secretly dislikes, you politely require him to take good care of the baby till you return in the morning! Do you not think his "*good heart would be happy?*" And then you follow the fashions! What think you we care for the fashions? We have something more noble to perform than continually hunting the ever-shifting, ever-changing fashions of a city; our happiness and pursuits in life are of a solid and far more substantial character; we earn our bread by our daily labor, we are robust and healthy, our minds are not continually vexed with the uncertainty of mercantile and commercial pursuits. We consider labor honorable, both for males and females, and when we look over our broad and splendid fields of waving grain, our bounteous orchards and vineyards, and contemplate our manly independence breathing the pure air of heaven unadulterated by the dust of cities, what care we a fig for the fashions? Now these being your qualifications, while I might greatly admire the beautiful "Cherrie" at the piano, she would lack those ever enduring principles which would "make a good heart happy," and as I never compromise (for my motto is "be sure you are right, then go ahead") I must leave that "Cherrie tree" alone in its glory, and see what "Carrie" has to say on the subject. A. B. C.

An Answer to "Carrie."

MISS CARRIE: I stand corrected, and will answer your questions:

No, no, most decidely, the woman possessing beauty of person only, would not be the one selected by me, though she might be by many. External beauty cannot hide the deformities of a weak, uncultivated, selfish mind; it is as transparent as glass to a close observer. Beauty may "cover a multitude of faults," but their black forms can be seen back of such a gauzy curtain. I now have one in my mind, who is deemed beautiful by thousands in this State, yet every action, every look of hers, tells the student of human nature that her wishes, aims, and aspirations, are such as to make it utterly impossible for her ever to make any home a happy one, and she is the very last one I should select as possessing "beauty of heart and mind." Really, I do not know as I can tell you my "plan of finding a person out." I merely judge of them after being introduced, shaking hands, and hearing them speak a few words, and ninety-nine times in a hundred I generally find the idea then formed correct. The physiologists say the organ known by them as "human nature," is largely developed in my head, and it may be from this, arises my powers to judge correctly of others character. I quote Fowler's description of the powers of this organ when large: "Reads men"—and women, too, I suppose—"intuitively from their looks, conversation, manners, walk, and other kindred signs of character; with Individuality and Comparison large, notices all the little things they do, and founds a correct estimate upon them, and should follow first impressions." It is very easy to tell when people act contrary to their nature, or put on airs for effect; the airs sometimes slip off before they are aware of it.

When I speak of "attraction," I don't mean that of money, passion, or anything else but that natural adaptability of two souls for each other that causes love, and this the reason sanctions, and I have yet to learn of an instance of wrecked happiness when such an attraction has been the ruling power. I don't think there is any difference in our ideas on these points when we understand each other. The closing thoughts of your letter are true ones, and if this correspondence leads to no other good, I hope it may be the cause of those about to seal their future life for better or for worse, to ask themselves the question whether they are proceeding in accordance with their reason and better judgment, and make their final action conform to the answer that will reverberate through their whole being if they have a true idea of the magnitude of the responsibilities they are about to assume. R. W.

[For the California Farmer.]

ALL WE LOVE MUST DIE.

THE morn was fair, the sun was high,
All was clear in the bright blue sky,
And nought was wanting there;
But along the road came drearily,
As if they were plodding wearily,
Men with a funeral bier.

The bearers slowly bore the load
Through the winding devious road,
To where the grave was made.
A brother all alone stood there,
Uncovered in the morning air,
To mourn a brother's fate.

In life they dearly loved each other,
Toiling, hoping, bound together,
Nor thought of life's decay;
Now that mourner stood alone,
Far from his childhood's home—
His brother passed away!

The Sexton covered the lowly bed,
And the clods fell on the coffin-lid,
Of the one departed;
The others to their homes they sped;
He stood alone by the quiet dead,
Almost broken hearted.

"Farewell, a last farewell, my brother!
Thy memory I'll cherish ever,
While on earth I dwell.
Until that monster Death shall come,
And take me to thy unknown home,
Nought shall break the spell.

"Though other hearts may cheer me now,
To heary hairs and wrinkled brow,
I'll ne'er forget the past.
Though youthful hands may guide my steps,
My cheeks be pressed with youthful lips,
Thy memory shall last.

"As the western sun is slowly sinking,
So Time my life's blood now is drinking;
I feel its fast, firm hold;
And ere thy bones have moldered quite,
I shall have reached Life's weary night,
And joined you in the mold."

With aching heart, and bended head,
With drooping eyes, and measured tread—
He heaved a parting sigh—
And, as from the grave he wandered,
Sadly to himself he murmured,
"All we love must die."

R. FULFORD.

[For the California Farmer.]

Friendship.

IT would seem almost unnecessary to write upon a subject that has been for ages sung in the song of the poet and reasoned upon by the philosopher. Yet it is always new to us, never ceasing to be interesting. The Christian and Heathen of all nations agree in their belief of Friendship. Now what is the meaning of this one word that unites and exerts such an influence over nations, society and family. Some, I know, scoff at the word *friend*, saying that its merely a *dream* of the unsuspecting, but they are those who being evil, cannot see good in others that they do not possess themselves. To understand friendship in its holiest sense, we must *feel* it in *our own hearts*. Unless it is felt, there can of course be no faith in belief. Now we have come to its true sense, it is *faith* in the good intentions and wishes of those around us. We cannot call or feel that every one we meet is a *friend*, for to our sorrow we would soon find that the word *friend* has an especial meaning not lightly to be applied to every one. True friendship is a holy tie, unchanging, eternal. Let the storm of adversity or calumny beat around us, yet true friendship will stand unwavering at our side, with willing heart and hand to succor and comfort us. To me, the simple word "friend" has a touching sweetness; often I see the word written. It is in every book and paper, yet never loses its beauty to my eye and ear, for as often as I see it, memories of my friends come crowding up, bringing with them many pleasant thoughts and feelings, chasing away the sorrow and gloom of the heart. Life takes a new color, all seems bright again, cheerfully I take up the burden of life and go on my way rejoicing, in my heart of hearts praying with intense earnestness, God bless them. If *true* friendship has such influence on one person, it must surely upon others, for the human mind, although it may have diversity of opinions, yet one grand principle governs the whole. All are conscious of feeling, whether it be pleasant or unpleasant, love or hatred. Some possess it to a greater degree than others. Yet in all created things, friendship in some form governs their lives.

"What magic words are these *my friend*,
Like the "dew to the flower," so these words lend
To *life* its brightest, sweetest charm,
And bid the hearts-blood quickly warm,
Into new *life*, till o'er the soul,
Sweet voices, music-like, will roll.
Oh, Friendship, magic power is thine,
Within our hearts thou canst intwine
The dearest friends, we hide them there,
Our jewels—those we hold most dear."

MIRIAM.

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Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work Price only $5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,

Sole Agency and Depot,

16 726 Broadway, New York City

Benicia Law School.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of January, 1864, and continue twenty-one weeks.

The school will continue under the direction of

J. E. ABBOTT, A. M.,

Who will give his exclusive attention to its interests. A new class will be formed at the beginning of the session, and Students intending to enter the school will find it for their advantage to be present at the commencement of the term.

For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia. C. J. PLATT,

Per Trustees.

Benicia, Nov. 20, 1863. 19 1m

Literary Shrubbery.

Blackbirds Wings.—Fashion is appropriating the wings of the American blackbird, so abundant in Autumn in the swamps and among the river rushes, to a new use. The milliners have pressed them into service, and they now serve a pretty purpose in the jaunty head gear of juvenile misses. The wings are coal black, with a patch of vivid vermillion on the shoulder. They are placed, folded *au naturel*, in the little hats worn by the misses and young children. The effect is very jaunty, suggesting the partridge wing worn in a Scotch cap as seen in the fashion plates. The pinion of the red-winged blackbird is so much handsomer.

Our Best Parlors.—Don't keep a solitary parlor, into which you go but once a month, with your parson or sewing society. Hang round your walls pictures which shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity. Make your living-room the house. Let the place be such that when your boy has gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the old homestead shall come to him in his desolation, bringing always light, hope and love. Have no dungeon about your house—no room you never open—no blinds that are always shut.

The oldest married couple in the world are living in Maruiua, in the colony of New South Wales; they are aged respectively 111 and 107 years. Both are extremely feeble and bedridden, but are in possession of both sight and hearing. The old man arrived in the first fleet in 1788, and has consequently been 75 years in the colony.

A lady made a call upon a friend who had lately been married. When her husband came home to dinner she said, "I have been to see Mrs. ——." "Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy." "Happy? I should think she ought to be, she has a camel's hair shawl two-thirds border."

"Mamma," said a little girl, pointing to the telegraph wires, "how do they send messages by those bits of wire without tearing them to pieces?" "They send them in a fluid state, my dear," was the mother's reply.

A young lady of musical taste thinks that one of the great blessings of peace—should peace be finally restored—will be that the hand-organs can no longer play "When this cruel war is over" under her window.

A loaf of bread at one of the thanksgiving dinners in New York was eleven feet long, ten inches thick, twenty-two inches wide, and required a whole barrel of flour for its construction.

"Mr. Smithers how can you sleep so? The sun has been up these two hours." "Well, what-if he has? (hiccup.) He goes to bed at dark, while I'm on a bender till after midnight." (hiccup.)

The rebel rams in Europe have been opportunely arrested, but our "Old Buck" is said to be still at large in England.

On the marriage of Miss Wheat, it was hoped that her path would be flowery, and that she might never be thrashed.

As acquaintance suggests the propriety of changing the popular name needle-work to needless work.

"Russia: May her friends and enemies be ours," proposed the brave Farragut at a recent visit to the Russian fleet.

Jebb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the Farmer office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale, from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four Lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

20-17

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families and for the Traveler

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

w 19 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 167) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

0 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

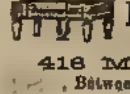
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

 Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere, I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

15 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO



MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. ROGERS JOHNSON,

No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,

Montgomery street.

23

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the *Celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.*

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, Durability—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, Manufacture—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, Capacity—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, Economy—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel

5th, Ventilation of Heat—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever

6th, Entire Control of Heat—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure

7th, The Double-Sheet Bottom Flue—By which a compressed and levelling action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention

8th, Broiling—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel

10th, Water Back—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P P STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove None other are genuine For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

v20-6 122 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Feb. 11.

Our Grain and Produce Markets continue active, and prices are firm for every description of Cereals. Barley, Oats, and Corn are sought after at present, the demand fully equaling the supply. Wheat is in better demand at an advance. Potatoes being about the only article of produce that is neglected, and they have proved a poor crop to the producer. Exports of California Produce for the past week have been on a liberal scale. We have reason to believe that the appearance of the privateer Alabama in the China waters will have an injurious effect on Grain shipments temporarily, and exporters will not consider it prudent to ship in American vessels. Foreign tunnage will be in demand at an advanced rate, which must necessarily come out of the farmer in way of a reduced price. The China demand for California Produce is large and rapidly on the increase, any detriment or interruption is a heavy loss to California.

Our Exports are as follows: Ex the British ship Rosedale for Liverpool, 11,225 sks Wheat, 1508 sks Copper-ore. Ex Prussian ship Ferdinand Brumm for Hong Kong, 14,985 sks Wheat, 3200 qr-bbls 525 bbls and 1857 qr-sks Flour, etc. Ex ship Winfield Scott for Liverpool, 24,240 sks Wheat.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 20,428 sks, Barley 11,187 sks, Oats 3110 sks, Corn 195 sks, Potatoes 928 sks, Hay 194 tons, Bran 515 sks, Flour 3856 qr-sks.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 4604 sks, Buckwheat 102 sks, Beans 37 sks, Oats 1118 sks, Wheat 325 sks Barley 824 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 50@ 1 55	Superfine, ...	4 00@ 4 25
Milling, ...	1 40@ 1 60	Extra	5 00@ 5 25
Barley, brewing ..	1 90@ 2 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 75@ 1 80	Domestic ₱ 100 lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats, ...	2 00@ 2 10	Hay,.. ..	₱ ton 18 00@20 00
Corn	1 85@ 2 00	Ground Feed	₱ ton 35 00@40 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	..@22 50
Buckwheat.. ..	1 62@ 1 75	Middlings ..	..25 00@27 50
Potatoes, ...	₱ sk 50@ .75	Beans..	₱ 100 lbs 1 00@ 1 75
Squash.. ..	₱ ton —	Onions..	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon.₱ lb	24@ 25	Dry Hides ..	₱ lb 12@ 13½
do Best Am Fall clip	16@ 19	Green salted,..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, woolen ..	@ ..
do Burry & inf..	9@ 12	do do plain ..	5@ 10
Wool-sacks, new..	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins.. ..	each .. @ 37
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75	Refined Tallow	₱ lb 6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..	₱ lb . 30@ 50	Cheese, Cala	₱ lb 14@ 15
do Eastern ..	25@ 32	" Eastern	₱ lb ..@ ..
Eggs..	₱ doz ..36@ ..	Farallon-eggs	₱ doz ..@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 11.

Messrs. Gould, Martin & Co., report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 4@6c, A No. 1 7@8c ₱ lb. Pears 5@15c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 11@17c ₱ lb. Dried Figs 20@35c ₱ lb Lemons $7@13 ₱ box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $4@8 ₱ 100, retail 75c@$1 50 ₱ doz.

The Oregon brought 5,600 boxes Apples in fair order which sold, for good lots $2 00@2 50, extra lots $3 00@3 25. The industry arrived last evening with an additional lot—none landed as yet.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb. 11.

Hens	₱ doz $ 0 00@ 9 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 3 00@ 4 00
Roosters.....	7 50@ 8 50	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz...@1 50
Turkeys.....	..₱ lb 18@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 10 00@12 00		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 11.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Brodhoff, No. 59; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweasey's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples..	₱ lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..	₱ lb..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	₱ doz .. 37
Vicar of Winkfield..	@ ..	Oranges....	1 25@1 50
Duchess d'Angoulême	@ ..	Lemons.... .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. ..	each.. 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	15@ 25	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckle..	.. ..	Grapes, white..	₱ lb..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	@.. ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
cooking..	@ 10	Catawba..	@ ..
Strawberries..	₱ lb 1 00@1 50	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Raspberries..	@ ..	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common.....	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Cage.. ..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild..	@ ..	German Prunes ..	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	@ ..	Almonds Cala.. ..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 25
Black Tartarian	.. ..	English Walnuts.. ..	.. 15
Apricots.....j.. ..	@ ..	Green-gages	@ 20
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pie melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	@ ..	Watermelons..	each. @..
Peanuts..	25	Nutmeg Muskmelon..	@..
Citron ₱ doz	1 50	Cantaloupes..	@..

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus..	₱ lb 75@ ..	Okra, Dry.. ..	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 1 50@2 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussel's sprouts.. ..	@ 12	Potatoes..	1@ 1½
Beets..	.. 3	do New..	6@ 8
Broccoli	₱ doz 1 00	do Sweet Carolina	5@ 6
Cabbage..	75@1 25	do Yams (Batata)	.. ..
Cauliflowers..	1 00@3 00	Pumpkins..	.. 3
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery..	₱ bunch.. 12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. .. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. ₱ doz	..@ ..	Rhubarb..	₱ lb..@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	.. @2 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Dried Herbs..	₱ lb.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch ..	12
Garlics new.. ..	6@ 10	Red Peppers.. ..	₱ lb.. 50
Green Beans..	.. ..	Summer squashes.. ..	.. ..
Green Peas..	@ 75	squash, Marrow fat..	@ 3
Green Peppers..	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 3
Green Corn, ear ₱ doz	@ ..	String Beans..	@ ..
Lettuce.... .. ₱ doz	5@ 12½	Spinage..	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grn ₱ lb	.. 25	Celery.. .. ₱ bunch.	@ 5
do cultivated ..	50	Turnips.... ₱ doz	@ 25
Onions..	₱ lb 6@ 8	Tomatoes, fresh..	₱ lb @ 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..	₱ lb 30@ 62	Cheese.. ..	₱ lb 20@ 25
do Eastern ..	35@ 40	Lard California ..	@ 20
Eggs, Cala..	₱ doz .. @ 40	do Eastern.. ..	@ ..
Duck-eggs..	@ ..	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 40
Farallon-eggs	@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	@ ..

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₱ pair 37@ 40	Hens.... ..	each. 75@1 00
do tame	@ 50	Snipe.... ..	₱ doz..1 50@2 00
do Canvas back ..	@ 75	Venison....	₱ lb.. @ ..
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Ducks.... ..	₱ doz 1 75@2 00
do Teal	₱ doz 1 50@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild ..	₱ pair..@1 00	do wild..	2 00
do tame....	each @2 00	Hares.... ..	each.. @ 62
Chickens	.. 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	62@ 75
Turkeys.. ..	₱ lb.. @ 25	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
		Squirrels..	₱ pair. 25@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..	₱ lb..	Leg Mutton	₱ lb.. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@ 15	Lamb..	.. @20
Pork rib, etc..	.. 25	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal....	.. 12	Bacon, California..	₱ lb.. 20
Veal Cutlets..	.. 12	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. 6@7	do imported....	.. 16
Smoked beef.... ..	 15	Tongues.... each..	.. 75@1 00
Pork chops..	 20	do smoked....	75@1 00
Mutton chops..	 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

FISH.

Salmon....	₱ lb.. 20	Crabs, large....	₱ doz.. 75
do smoked	15	do small.. ..	25@50
do pickled ..	₱ half 1 00	Soft Crabs..	.. 50
Do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@15
Sardines..	.. 12	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch....	.. 12	Shrimps.... ..	₱ lb.. 12
Rockfish..	.. 12	Flounders..	.. @15
Codfish..	.. 10	Sea Bass..	.. @..
Herring, fresh....	₱ lb.. 3	Halibut (rare).. ..	 37
do smoked ..	₱ doz.. 20	Sturgeons	 6
Tomcod....	₱ lb.. 15	Crawfish....	 6
Sardines (fresh)	.. 8	Oysters.... ..	₱ 100 1 50
Sole-fish	.. 15	Clams....	.. 50

San Francisco Cattle Market. Feb. 11.

Cattle are more plenty in Market, and the price has declined. We saw some splendid beef, to-day, at the stall of Garwood & Ambrose, which was bought at our quotations. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES.

Beef—American,	1st quality,	6@8c ₱ lb.	
Spanish,	1st do	4½ a 5c.	
do	2d do	3@4c.	
do	3d do	@3c.	
Mutton—6@10c ₱ lb	Lamb—10c.		
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9@9½c ₱ lb.			
Veal—3@8c ₱ lb.			

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO FEB. 11.

There is some stir in army circles at the East. The Army of the Potomac has lately made a "reconnoisance in force" across the Rapidan, with "satisfactory results," and some fighting. Richmond has again been nearly captured, and the rebels there badly scared. Gilmore is still dropping his shell compliments on the Charlestonians, and battering away at Sumter, the rebels having lately mounted a few guns on that fused-up fortress. The rebels tried a reconnoisance toward Newbern, N. C., but meeting with a warm reception, concluded to retire. Sherman, is said to be progressing towards Mobile, with a force of 30,000 men, and all the necessary equipments to capture that city or any other place. A plenty of loyal Texans are said to be ready to spring up when the advancing Union column appears, and redeem that State from rebeldom.

The Richmond Sentinel referring to the movements in North Carolina, says the rebel army has fallen back 16 miles from Newbern, finding the fortifications so strong that they could not be taken without great loss. Gen. Pickett, who commanded the expedition, says that he made a reconnoisance to within 1½ miles of Newburn. The Sentinel also says that the Government has discovered the existence of a secret organization, having for its object the release of the Yankee prisoners, the assassination of President Davis and the destruction of the Government buildings. A German named Heinke, member of the treasonable organization, was arrested. A number of important papers were also seized, including lists of members of the organization.

The Enquirer, in a leader, suggests that the Confederate currency, having lost its purchasing quality, and the strong arm of imprisonment having already almost failed, and being sure to lose its potency altogether in a few months, the Commissary Department ought to advertise for proposals to furnish fifty millions of rations of beef, to be paid for in cotton or tobacco.

Commissioner Ould is desirous of exchanging all prisoners, officers, soldiers and civilians received at City Point before the first of January; and all officers and men of the Vicksburg capture who have reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., prior to November 14th, 1863; also, all officers, and men of the Vicksburg capture belonging to the First Tennessee Artillery.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 7th says the railroad is open to Cleveland, Tennessee, and will be open to Knoxville within five days. There are reports of a mutiny and wide-spread rebellion in the rebel army afloat, from deserters, who arestill coming in. The railroad depot at Chattanooga, containing quartermasters' stores was burned on Saturday night. The loss to the Government is one hundred thousand dollars. The rebel army is on and around the Tunnel Hill road, near Dalton.

A rebel dispatch from Mobile, Feb. 6, says: The enemy crossed the Big Black yesterday, at the railroad bridge. His force consisted of six regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, and two batteries. They attempted to cross at Messenger's Ford, but failed. The city is full of rumors. Some excitement prevails. The people generally confident. The enemy is 30,000 strong.

The gunboat Flambeau, from Charleston on the 1st, reports that Gilmore keeps up a regular fire on the city, averaging three shells every five minutes. The rebel's have mounted five guns on Sumter. Gilmore keeps a good surveillance of it, and the garrison is enabled to do but little harm. The Navy is still picketing the harbor. The attempt to raise the Weehawken will probably prove a failure. Charleston does not yet show many marks of our fire.

The reporter of the Associated Press, in front of Grant's army, reports, on the highest military authority in Nashville, that all the skirmishes recently reported were merely foraging fights between ours and the rebel cavalry. He also reports that General Park, on the night of the fourth, was at Knoxville, and his communication not cut off this side of Cumberland Gap. The Tazewell fight is said to have been an unimportant affair, and did not affect the general situation. General Schofield assumed command of the Department of Ohio.

A Memphis letter fully confirms the previous reports as to Sherman's movements towards Jackson, Meridian, Montgomery or Mobile. A cavalry force is attached thereto, under Generals Smith and Grierson, and a large number of negro troops from Port Hudson, under General Ullman, are to join the expedition. The correspondent says there are boats on Tombigbee river, which may be made available and he believes Mobile to be the real object of the movement.

A dispatch from Gallatin, Tenn, the 8th, says the expedition under command of Col. McConnell, which has been out 11 days, returned, having traveled over 300 miles. They killed 33 guerrillas and took 102 prisoners, captured horses and mules and a considerable quantity of stolen property.

New Orleans dates to the 2d, are received. Gen. Banks' letter to the State Convention says he will allow all persons to vote at the ensuing election, who have been registered as voters under the President's Proclamation of the 20th of July, 1862, and his subsequent orders on the subject. He will be glad to appoint Commissioners of Elections, who will be authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to persons otherwise qualified to vote by the State laws. All persons taking the oath on the day of election are authorized to vote. The recruiting of veterans exceeded all expectation, and an active campaign is looked for soon. Farragut's fleet had arrived.

Gen. Butler has commenced the establishment of a common school system at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe precisely like that in Massachusetts.

Gen. Butler sent an expedition, Feb. 6, under Gen. Wistor, consisting of cavalry and infantry, to make a raid into Richmond and release the Federal prisoners. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed, because—as the Richmond Examiner says—a Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement, and the enemy had felled a large amount of timber, so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make the crossings impossible for our cavalry to pass. The expedition having failed, our troops returned to Williamsburg. On the march, our rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss. A great excitement prevailed in Richmond, during Saturday and Sunday. The bells were rung, and men rushed through the streets crying "To arms! the Yankees are coming!" women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were evidences of such a panic as was seldom before seen in Richmond. The Home Guard were all marched out to the defenses, and armed citizens were placed on guard over the prisoners. It is though that 8,000 or 10,000 cavalry would have little difficulty in entering the city and releasing the prisoners before a sufficient force to resist them could be brought to aid the garrison there.

☞ **Holloway's Pills.—Determination** of blood to Head.—Imprudence or neglect of health is tantamount to constructive suicide—the penalty, a short, quick struggle, and instantaneous death. All who are full of habit or subject to apoplectic or epileptic fits, should never be without a supply of these invaluable medicines, as they will find a safeguard in occasional doses of them. In every instance they have been attended with the most successful results.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 63c, and $1 per pot. DY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ **The People** have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Doctor AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

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One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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Comet Illuminating

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KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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IMPORTERS OF

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GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

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B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

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NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner,	Kahlen Traube,
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Riesling Franken,	Silvaner,
Traminer,	Goodethel,
Rulander.	

FOR THE TABLE:

Goodethel,	Muscat Rose,
Black Hamburg,	Muscat Alexandria,
Chasselas Musque,	Golden Chasselas,
Charlesworth Tucay,	

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

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$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!

PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1851, from Dr C W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ **I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.**

for the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG,
24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From Imported Foreign and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10 000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetshe).

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's

Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

American Seed Store

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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass; Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass; Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass; Lucerne; Hungarian Grass; Rye Grass;

And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

ALSO—Every variety of

Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, BULBOCODIUMS, &c, &c, &c

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

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15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

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New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

☞ PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

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6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY.
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At Howard & Kneller's Honey Stall.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 76,
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
7 19-20

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THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID STEAMER

THE DOUBLE-ENGINE STEAMER

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN ..... Commander
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Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD

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THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of February, 1864

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Feb. 13—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander
Feb. 23—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

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Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

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11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff street

California Steam Navigation Company

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Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

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Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

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North Point Dock Warehouse.

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Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

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Made on approved Merchandise

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 11

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YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State from $1,500 to $23,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1864. NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 220 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery,* SAN FRANCISCO.

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Fall Crops of 1863.

In the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, says Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, of Dec. 1863, for September and October, the amount of the crops for 1863 were given:

ESTIMATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Corn.	Buckwheat,	Potatoes,	Tobacco.
449,161,834.	17,193,252.	97,870,035.	258,462,413.

ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER.

Corn.	Buckwheat,	Potatoes,	Tobacco,
452,446,128.	15,821,305.	114,533,118.	267,302,670.

These estimates exhibit a remarkably close approximation, and speak well for the system adopted by the department to ascertain the amounts, annually, of the leading commercial crops.

The amount of the crops of 1863 is as follows:

Corn.	Buckwheat,	Potatoes,	Tobacco,
826,704,474.	15,821,305.	114,533,118.	267,302,770.

The five principal states of the west for the production of sorghum molasses are Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Their estimated production last year was 10,203,728 gallons; this year only 6,970 823 gallons—a decrease of nearly three and a-quarter millions of gallons. The amount of ground planted was much greater than in 1862, but the frost destroyed the yield [an accident that never can happen in California]. The falling off of the hog crop, the present year, in the above named States, is 806,139 head, one-fifth less than last year's estimates.

Foreign Grapes, Plums, etc., in California.

[Letter from a Pennsylvania Grape Grower.]

Nazareth (Pennsylvania), Jan. 15th, 1864.

Editor California Farmer:

Ever since the acquisition of California, by the United States, it has been my wish to move and settle there, as I knew that I would find there a climate better adapted to Horticulture than that which I found here in the Eastern States. But I have always been prevented from carrying this desire into practice. Fruit culture, generally, and the grape-vine especially, has been my hobby as long as I can remember, the source of ever-renewed and unmingled pleasure, while in my native county (Westphalia).

But, lo! when arriving here, in this State (Pa.), a bunch of blue grapes, said to be "first rate," was offered me; I was shocked when I put the first berry into my mouth—no, I was choked, too—and quite at a loss how to thank my kind benefactor for the gift of such "first rate fruit." Nevertheless I set to work planting and grafting and importing fruit-trees and grape-vines from various countries, even from the Cape of Good Hope, in the expectation to find some kind of good fruit that might do well in North America; but, alas, disappointment was the general result. At last, some twelve years ago, I built myself a grapery, and seeing good success I built, two years later, another. Having now such fine grape-wood the thought struck me to send it to California, where I knew foreign grapes would grow. I wrote to Dr. Rhees, in Stockton, a former student of mine, to find some one who would accept of my grape-wood and plant it, he succeeded at last in finding a certain W. S. Smart, near Jacksonville, Tuolumne county, to whom I sent a fine collection of grape-wood and roots, for which Mr. Smart reported his success during several years; but as I have not heard of him for more than a year I fear that he is dead. About three or four years ago I was requested by Mr. Edward J. Jarvis, near Columbia, Tuolumne county, to send him also a collection of grape-vines, which I also did. But as Mr. Smart wrote me that Mr. Jarvis was a rich man and would buy, only, from me, I made him a small charge for my trouble and transport to New York. Next I had an order from Gen. J. A. Sutter, Sutter county (of California gold-finding fame), but I told him that he could now procure all that he wanted in California, as I do no propagate grape-vines for sale.

And now I come to the point why I send you this letter, namely: To draw the attention of the Agricultural public of your State and Oregon to those sources where they can obtain something very good, as I have imported and cultivated, of grape-vines, alone, over 300 varieties. Mr. Smart and Mr. Jarvis are entire strangers to me, and the latter has not even given any account of his success. To those who wish to make a very good wine—the best of all wines—let them plant the Riesling grape and the Basilicum grape, pressed together, but to let them get quite ripe. White Lombardy, Van der Lahn, White Augsler, Chasselas Musque, Yellow and Green Silk grapes, and Blue Portugal are very early. Furmint and Harsbereli produce the famous Tokay wine, but must hang on the vine until shriveled to a raisin. The Basilicum grape I sent to Mr. Smart only, not to Mr. Jarvis. But to Mr. Jarvis I sent some apples, which I expect to be of importance for California; the one is an early German apple of peculiar excellence; the other is a Cherokee apple, called "Equinately," which requires for its perfection a long, warm summer; a third apple from Northern Germany, called "Borsdorfer," undoubtedly the *finest* apple in the world, but requires a mild climate, it is the *apple for Oregon*. The German Prune ought to be planted also in Oregon, as we shall look for them when the Railroad is done, as the curculio wont let us have any here in the East. The Blassard grape makes also an excellent and lovely wine, as also the Black Hamburg, if left to become over-ripe. The Italian Malvasier is important for its earlyness, as a table-grape, as well as the Chasselas, in variety. The White Seedless Corinth is a curiosity, large bunch, very small berry, but sweet; I hope that we shall soon see hogsheads full dried and sent us, by rail and sail, of these delicious currants. Yours, etc. B.

[The above letter will doubtless be of interest to our grape-growers and cultivators, and we would be pleased to receive some comments from them. The writer mentions some grapes that are not generally known, or else has called them by names which are not familiar; but we have given the names as written. He is perhaps not fully aware of the great advance we have made in the culture of grapes and other fruit. We hope to hear further from him.]

Remedy for the Borer.

Santa Rosa, Feb. 7th, 1864.

Editor California Farmer:

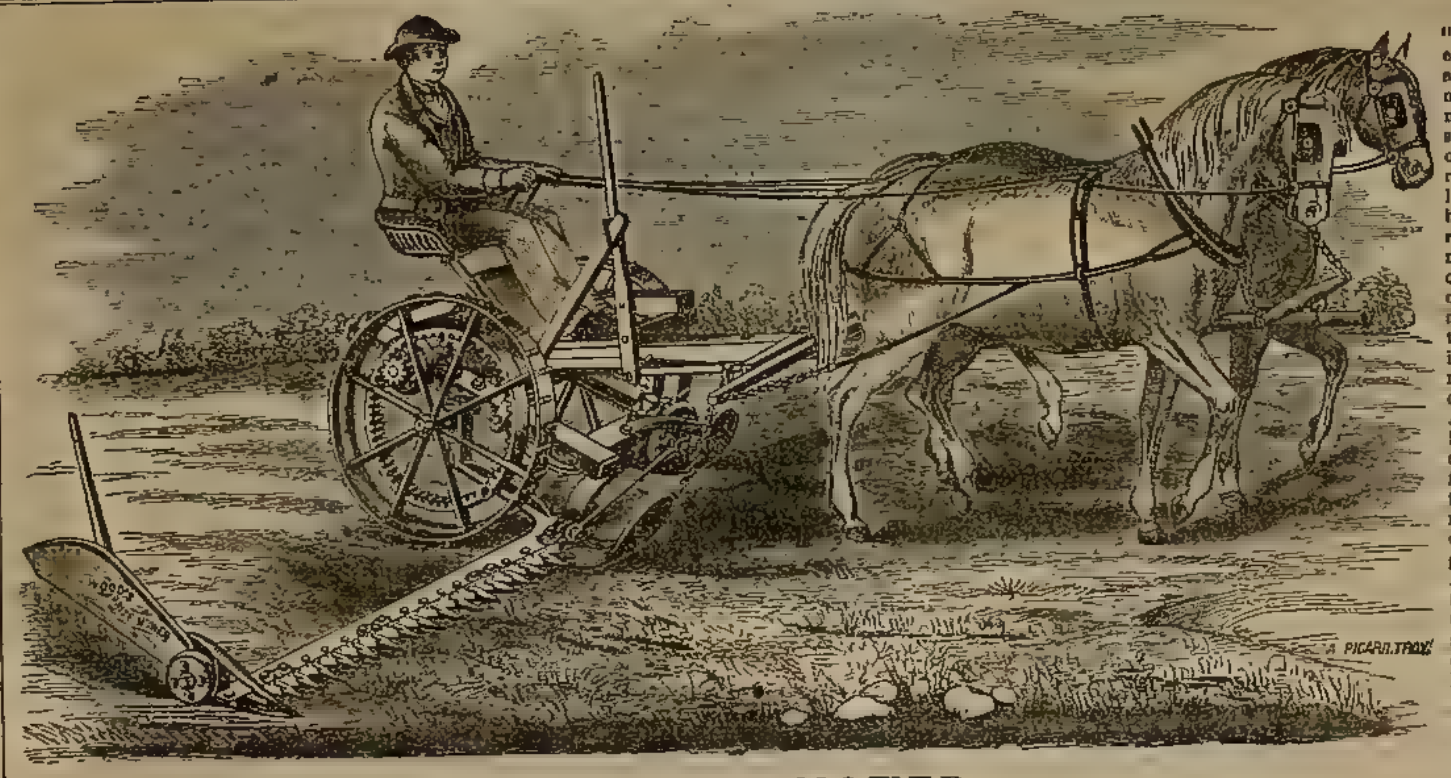
As I have had long experience in this State, in the culture of the Fruit tree, and, like all horticulturists, have suffered from the ravages of an insect known as the "borer," or worm in trees, I have at last discovered a remedy, and considering it to be my duty to give it to the public, I will ask you to insert it in your columns for the benefit of your many readers.

Remedy: Take straw of any kind, twist a small rope of it, commence at the surface of the soil and wind round the tree, fitting it closely, but not very tight, from the soil to the first limbs of the tree and fasten it, but be careful not to tie so as to obstruct the growth of the tree, and let it remain the year round. This you will find to be a sure remedy. Try it. Yours, etc,

H. H. Lintille.

A Rehearing.—A rehearing has been petitioned for in the case from Tuolumne county testing the right of the California volunteers to vote, and it is probable that a rehearing will be granted. Let not this move prevent legislators from perfecting and passing a law upon this subject. Do not wait for the Court. It may grant this rehearing from policy, and keep the question silent until the adjournment of the Legislature and then reaffirm its opinion disfranchising our brave troops. Let the Legislature do its duty without any regard to the supposed action of that Court and all will be well.—[Bee.

The Hubbard Squash.—Everybody should plant the Hubbard Squash, no luxury equal to it better than the best sweet potatoe.



WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER.

Wood's Prize Mower.

The implement presented by the cut herewith, is now esteemed by our "hay-makers," as the very perfection of machines. With the recent improvements made upon it, new strength and firmness have been given to it to adapt it to the heavy, quick, and constant labor required for the Pacific Coast. The "Wood's Mower" has, thus far, beaten every other Mower at all the Exhibitions in the world. It is universally admitted to be the best, strongest, cheapest, and most complete ever offered. The following testimonial has been received:

Benicia, Jan. 29, 1864.

Messrs. Treadwell & Co: My attention has been called in regard to the relative merits of the Wood's and Buckeye Machines as Mowers, and having some experience in the working of Machines, I have become satisfied that the Wood's Machine is the best. It is of a lighter draught, cuts closer, less liable to get out of order, and no danger if it strikes a rock or stone, which all Machines are liable to do, and I am satisfied the Wood's Machine will wear out two Buckeyes.

I am yours, truly, D. N. Hastings.

Messrs. Treadwell & Co. are sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

Experiment In Feeding Swine.

Different experiments have been made in fattening hogs, but the one most deserving notice was in the State of Maryland. The Agricultural Society of that State instituted an inquiry into the respective merits of two modes of feeding, and the following is one of the results. On the first day of December, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of a size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd, were made choice of, each being carefully weighed, and placed in a single stye, where their food could be exactly regulated. Two of them weighed together one hundred and eighty-five pounds. These were fed on one gallon each of shelled Indian corn, the gallon weighing seven pounds. This was the allowance for twenty-four hours, and as much water as they needed. The other two were fed on half as much by weight of Indian meal made into hasty pudding, with a little salt. The seven pounds of meal, when cooked, weighed thirty pounds, and measured three gallons. Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, it was perceived that the two fed on hasty pudding were outstripping the two fed on whole corn; and on the thirty-fourth day they were again weighed; the corn-fed ones together weighing twenty-five pounds more than they did on the first of December, while the two fed on mush—half the quantity—had gained forty-four pounds.

Grapes and Wine.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: "Some time ago I thought of writing against making wine of grapes—now, after reflection and careful examination, I write in favor of the object. Some of the reasons are: many men seek stimulating drink with the rage that a tiger seeks blood. Drink they will. The children of such inherit this taste. It is better for them to have the gout than the delirium tremens. Young persons are led astray—they drink and fall to rise no more. It is fashionable, it has been thought not hurtful, to drink wine. The wine of the saloons, the grog-shops, and the hotel tables, is worse than the whisky of which it is the basis. There is no doubt that in drinking it thousands have been ruined. So long ago as 1789, Marmontelle, in his memoirs, relates that an Archbishop whom he names, when getting a supply of wine, went himself to the press and selected the grapes; he saw them mashed and pressed, he furnished casks into which the wine was put, then he had them put into wagons which he could lock up, and he kept watch of them by day and night till they were placed in his own cellar. If this was necessary then, in order to get pure wine, what is required now? Simply that farmers should plant grapes, and that wine be plentiful. I candidly believe it can become as common as cider. It is vastly easier to make a temperance man of a wine-drinker than of a whisky-drinker, because there is a basis to work on. Reforms come by degrees. First, one step, then another step; never many steps at once. The temperance movement has resulted in making beer-drinkers. Next let there be wine-drinkers. When this habit shall be removed, it will be last in the series of temperance reform. Perhaps, if not quite so successful in this, no harm will be done.

We must take the mass of mankind as they are, not as we wish them to be, or as a few of us may be. I do not believe that if we have a plenty of pure native wine we will be inclined to abandon it for whisky, any more than I believe we will abandon good for poor food. Wine drinking, as I propose it, is wholly unknown in this country. I have no confidence that a glass of pure wine can be obtained, simply by asking for it, either in New York or London. In Cincinnati it is notoriously drugged. I think I can show how almost every farmer can have barrels of pure wine in his cellar, and at a little expense. Let us remember that we have free schools, that the sciences are enlarging, and that the human brain itself is expanding. A vast, rich, and wonderful country is ours. The Arabain Nights does not speak of any country so desirable as our own. Every one who treads this soil should be proud that even in a remote degree, he shares in this wealth, and that he is able to contribute to our shining destiny.

U. S. Agricultural Society.

The "annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held last Wednesday, in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Mr. B. B French was elected President for the ensuing year, with one Vice-President from each of the loyal States; Benjamin Perley Poore, secretary, and Joseph F. Brown, treasurer. Executive Committee—Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture; John Jones, Delaware; Frederick Smyth, New-Hampshire; Ward H. Lamon, Illinois; W. B. Todd, District of Columbia; James S. Grinnell, Massachusetts; J. R. Dodge, Ohio.

"A resolution was adopted favoring an exhibition of stock, agricultural machines, products of textile fibres, wool, products of sorghum, native wines, &c., also, a resolution commending the system for the collection of statistics adopted by the Department of Agriculture and the publication of reports. The meeting then adjourned till the 24th of February."

The foregoing is the brief account we have of the annual meeting of the National Society. The exhibition recommended, we do not agree to. Omitting stock and machinery, such an exhibition would be very desirable, if held at the National Capital. The proof of the correctness of our protests against this society holding ambulatory agricultural exhibitions, was established by their abandonment several years ago.—[Gor Tel.

Sleighing.—Only about five inches of snow fell last week, and although the sleighing was anything but good, our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity offered, and made the best possible use of it.—[Quincy (Plumas county) Union.

An apple tree is in full bloom at Red Bluff.

The Beauty of Sewing.

"There is something very pleasant and even touching—at least, of very sweet, soft, and winning effect—in this peculiarity of needlework, distinguishing women from men. Our own sex is incapable of any such by-play, aside from the main business of life; but women, be they of what earthly rank they may, however gifted with intellect or genius, or endowed with awful beauty, have always some little handiwork ready to fill the tiny gap of every vacant moment. A needle is familiar to the fingers of them all. A queen, no doubt, plies it on occasions. The woman-poet can use it as adroitly as her pen. The woman's eye that has discovered a new star, turns from itsglory to send the polished little instrument gleaming along the hem of her kerchief, or to darn a casual fray in her dress. And they have greatly the advantage of us in this respect. The slender thread of silk or cotton keeps them united with the small familiar, gentle interests of life, the continual operating influences of which do so much for the health of the character, and carry off what would otherwise be a dangerous accumulation of morbid sensibility. A vast deal of human sympathy runs along this electric line, stretching from the throne to the wicker chair of the humblest seamstress, and keeping high and low in a species of communion with their kindred beings. Methinks it is a token of healthy and gentle characteristics, when good women of high thought and accomplishments, love to sew; especially as they arenever more at home with their own hearts than when so occupied. And when the nice work falls in a woman's lap of its own accord, and the needle involuntarily ceases to fly, it is a sign of trouble, quite as trustworthy as the throb of the heart itself."

The above very spirited and pretty paragraph illustrates the idea of a woman's power and ability in the performance of those duties that can be classed among the useful and the ornamental; but however poetic may be the above description of the "beauty of sewing," with the needle—stitch, stitch, stitch, when referring to the old fashioned way of sewing by hand—here is new "Song," been put into the mouth of the Seamstress, *who lives by her labor*, as well as the Artist worker in Embroidery since the grand invention of the Sewing Machine.

Now, instead of hard work, or "drudgery," it is only pastime, or a stimulus to a love of the beautiful. Look at the innumerable specimens in every family, of little "children's dresses," so exquisite, that never would or could have been accomplished save with a Sewing Machine. Besides, the cost of such labor has now been brought to a mere nominal sum, by the invention of this noble labor-saving implement, for woman. We are glad to know that over the whole United States where there is now a trade continued, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is being called for in immense numbers. So great has been the demand this last year that Wheeler & Wilson have not been able to keep a stock on hand. We learn from our correspondent, in New York, direct, that "so great has been the orders from every part of the country, that it was impossible to supply orders at once, and never have they had so many workmen in their employ as at the present time, nor has their business ever been so good, so greatly prosperous as now; notwithstanding some of the other makers of Sewing Machines are boasting largely of taking premiums, all over the country, Wheeler & Wilson have not had time to exhibit out of New York, or to *compete at all*, for premiums, the past year; those that claim them won them without competition. Wheeler & Wilson did exhibit in New York, and always bore off the first and highest prize, as they only desire to win by merit, when in full competition with as many competitors as please to make the exhibition. The newly improved machines are now at the agency of J. B. Haydon, Esq., whose attention and explanation of those admirable machines, together with the various styles of work now shown by the accomplished Lady Artists, at the rooms, will convince all of their superiority.

The Work at the Aquila.—The workmen on the wreck of the Aquila were impeded the greater part of yesterday by a quantity of lumber and loose dunnage which had worked its way up to the main hatch and prevent the hoisting out of the cargo. The immensely heavy guns of the Comanche lie directly under the main hatch, where the divers are now at work, but in the lower hold, and it will be some time before they will be got out, unless it is decided that urgent necessity demands an extraordinary effort. Sixteen working days, including those employed in cutting away the decks and clearing the hatchways, have now been consumed by the wreckers, and about two hundred and forty tuns of the cargo have been got out. By the end of next week, at least one hundred tuns more will be saved. The fresh water condenser of the Comanche, weighing two and a half tuns, was landed at the foot of Third street, last evening.

The useful and beautiful are never apart. It is a blind man's question to ask why those things should be loved and worshiped which are beautiful.

What are the best kind of Agricultural Fairs?—Farmer's daughters.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of February 19th, 1864.]

Silver.

Silver occurs native and alloyed; also mineralized with sulpur, selenium, arsenic, chlorine, bromine, or iodine, and in combination with different acids.

The ores of silver fuse easily and decompose before the blowpipe, affording a globule of silver either alone or with soda; the globule is known to be silver by its flattening out readily under a hammer, and also by its sectility. The species vary in specific gravity from 5·5 to 10·5.

NATIVE SILVER.

Monometric. In octahedrons. No cleavage apparent. Occurs often in filiform and arborescent shapes, the threads having a crystalline character; also in lamina.

Color and streak silver-white and shining. Sectile. Malleable. H=2·5—3. Gr=10·3—10·5.

Composition: native silver is usually an alloy of silver and copper, the latter ingredient often amounting to 10 per cent. It is also alloyed with gold. *A bismuth silver* from Copiapo, S. A., contained 16 per cent of bismuth.

Before the blow-pipe it fuses easily and affords a globule which becomes angular on cooling. Dissolves in nitric acid, from which it is precipitated by putting in a clean piece of copper.

Dif. Distinguished by being malleable; from bismuth and other white native metals by affording no fumes before the blowpipe; by affording a solution with muriatic acid, which becomes black on exposure.

Obs. Native silver occurs in masses and string-like arborescences, penetrating rocks, and is found in igneous rocks and in sedimentary strata, in the vicinity of dikes of trap and porphyry.

The mines of Norway, at Kongsberg, formerly afforded magnificent specimens of native silver, but they are now mostly under water. One specimen from this locality, at Copenhagen, weighs five hundred pounds. Other European localities are in Saxony, Bohemia, the Hartz, Hungary, Dauphiny. Peru and Mexico also afford native silver. A Mexican specimen from Batopilas, weighed when obtained, 400 pounds; and one from southern Peru (mines of Huantajaya), weighed over 8 cwt. In the United States, elegant specimens are associated with the native copper of Lake Superior. The silver generally penetrates the copper in masses and strings, and is very nearly pure, notwithstanding the copper about it.

Much of the galena of the west contains a very small per centage of silver, and that of Monroe, Conn, yields nearly 3 per cent.

Native silver has also been observed near the Sing Sing state prison, N. Y.; at the Bridgewater copper mines, N. J.; and in handsome specimens at King's mine, Davidson county, N. C.

Uses. The uses of silver are, for the manufacture of various articles of luxury, for plating other metals, for philosophical instruments, for coinage, and also various purposes in the arts. For coins, it is alloyed in this country with copper, and is thus rendered harder and more durable; 1000 parts of the coin contains 100 parts of copper. When this alloy is boiled with a solution of cream of tartar and sea-salt, or scrubbed with water of ammonia, the superficial particles of copper are removed, and a surface of fine silver is left. Silver is much less malleable than gold, and cannot be beaten into unbroken leaves less than 160,000th part of an inch thick.

In expressing in the arts the purity of silver, if absolutely pure, it is said to be silver of 12 dwts; if it contain on-twelfth of its weight of alloy it is called silver of 11 dwts; if two-twelfths be alloy, it is called silver of 10 dwts, and so on.

VITREOUS SILVER—*Sulphuret of Silver.*

Monometric. In dodecahedrons more or less modified. Octahedron, and also other modifications. Cleavage sometimes apparent parallel to the faces of the dodecahedron. Also reticulated and massive.

Luster metallic. Color and streak blackish lead-gray; streak shining. Brittle. H=2—2 5. Gr 7 19—7 4.

Composition: when pure, silver 87 04, sulphur 12·96. Before the blow-pipe it intumesces, gives off an odor of sulphur, and finally affords a globule of silver. Soluble in dilute nitric acid.

Dif. Resembles some ores of copper and lead, and other ores of silver, but is distinguished as a sulphuret by giving the odor of sulphur before the blow-pipe, and as an ore of silver by affording a globule of this metal, by heat alone. Its specific gravity is much higher than any copper ores.

Obs. This important ore of silver occurs in Europe, principally at Annaberg, Joachimstahl, and other mines of the Erzgebirge; at Schemnitz and Kremnitz, in Hungary, and at Freiberg in Saxony. It is a common ore at the Mexican silver mines, and also in the mines of South America.

A mass of sulphuret of silver, is stated by Troost, to have been found in Sparta, Tennessee. It also occurs with native silver and copper in Northern Michigan.

Besides this sulphuret of silver there are two others, which contain also sulphuret of iron or copper.

Stromeyrite. This is a steel-gray sulpuret of silver and copper, containing 52 per cent of silver. Gr=4·25. Before the blowpipe it fuses and gives an odor of sulphur; but a silver globule is not obtained except by cupellation with lead. A solution in nitric acid covers a plate of iron with copper, and a plate of copper with silver indicating the copper and silver present. From Peru, Siberia, and Europe.

Sternbergite. A sulphuret of silver and iron containing 33 per cent of silver. It is a highly foliated ore resembling graphite, and like it leaving a tracing on paper; the thin laminæ are flexible and may be smoothed out by the nail. Luster metallic, color pinchbeck brown. Streak black. It affords the odor of sulphur and a globule covered with silver on charcoal, before the blowpipe. With borax a globule of silver is obtained. From Joachimstall, in Bohemia.

BRITTLE SILVER ORE—*Sulphuret of Silver and Antimony.*

Trimetric. In modified right rhombic prisms. M: M=115°30′. No perfect cleavage. Often in compound crystals. Also massive.

Luster metallic; streak and color iron-black. H=2—2·5. Gr=6 27.

Composition: Sulphur 16·4, antimony 14·7, silver 68·5, copper 0·6. Before the blowpipe it gives an odor of sulphur and also fumes of antimony, and yields a dark metallic globule from which silver may be obtained by the addition of soda. Soluble in dilute nitric acid, and the solution indicates the presence of silver by silvering a plate of copper.

Dif. The black color of this ore distinguishes it from the preceding; and more decidedly the fumes of antimony given off before the blowpipe. By the trial with nitric acid as well as by soda and the blowpipe, it is ascertained to be an ore of silver.

Obs. It occurs with other silver ores at Freiberg; Schneeberg, and Johanngeorgenstadt, in Saxony; also in Bohemia and Hungary. It is an abundant ore in Chili, Peru, and Mexico. It is sometimes called *black silver.*

An antimonial sulphuret of silver is said to occur with native silver and native copper, at the copper mines in Michigan.

Uses. This is a very important ore for obtaining silver, especially at the South American mines.

Besides this there are other antimonial, and also arsenical and selenniferous ores of silver.

HORN SILVER—*Chlorid of Silver.*

Monometric. In cubes, with no distinct cleavage. Also massive, and rarely columnar; often incrusting.

Color gray, passing into green and blue, and looking somewhat like horn or wax. Luster resinous, passing into adamantine. Streak shining. Translucent to nearly opaque. Cuts like wax or horn.

Composition: when pure, silver 75·3, chlorine 24·7. Fuses in the flame of a candle, and emits acrid fumes. Affords silver easily on charcoal. The surface of a plate of iron rubbed with it is silvered.

Obs. A very common ore and extensively worked in the mines of South America and Mexico, where it occurs with native silver. It also occurs at the mines of Saxony, Siberia, Norway, the Hartz, and in Cornwall.

Iodic Silver. Bromic Silver. Silver also occurs in nature united with iodine and bromine. These rare ores occur with the preceding in Mexico, and the latter in Chile, and at Huelgoet, in Brittany.

Chenocoprolite, (*ganzekothig-ers* of the Germans). Mammillary, of a yellow or pale green color; luster resinous. Yields silver and alliaceous fumes before the blowpipe, and is supposed to be an arseniate of silver and iron.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Tendency of Labor.

We make the following extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1862:

The two prominent causes which have tended to degrade labor in the United States are, first, *the many avenues to wealth, respectability and position open to young men, independent of manual labor;* and, secondly, *the condition of a large portion of our laboring population.* A great point will be gained for agricultural purposes when farmers cherish not only a high respect for their employment themselves, but instil their convictions into the minds of their children. It is not only a great mistake but a great misfortune that young men should feel dissatisfied with the comparatively slow gains of agriculture, or that they should regard the farmer's life as one of tameness and real drudgery. They notice the rapid growth of the property of the merchant, the trader or the professional man, and see him in situations of apparent comfort and ease, limiting, however, their observations to the few who are successful, and not noticing the many who fail of ultimate success. Independent of the unrest, the disappointed ambition, the wear and tear, and mean rewards of public life, it is said that of one thousand merchants who had kept an account at one of the Boston banks, only *six died rich.* The number of successful merchants in New York is even less than this. On the other hand, the farmer, if not absolutely rich, is, at least, independent. He has a home which his labor and his taste have adorned; he has broad acres, not held by lease, as in many countries, but as a freehold. In the Old World land is generally divided into large estates, and owned by few proprietors. In England, for instance, the number of acres is 32,342,400; the number of proprietors about 44,000; in Scotland, 19,738,930 acres and 4,000 proprietors. Such is not the case in our country. No law of entail or primogeniture fosters the accumulation of large estates. It is one of the blessings of the American farmer that he owns in fee simple the land which he cultivates. He has not to stoop and cringe and stand in awe in the presence of those whom he calls masters. He has no master—no favors to beg of man. He has a sturdy independence of character, adorned, perhaps by culture and refinement. He belongs to a class of citizens who hold in their hands five-sixths of the wealth of the country and its entire political power; and the hands which have wrought this wealth are able to defend the Constitution which makes us one people.

In speaking of the other influence which tend to degrade labor in the United States I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of the relation between capital and labor, but to state a fact as patent as any other on the surface of American society. Slavery always and everywhere degrades labor. This degradation is positive at the south, while its reflex influence is felt throughout the north, in spite of the teaching of the press, the pulpit, the platform, and the example of millions of honest, noble, hard-working men. Had labor been respected at the south—had the soil, divided into moderate farms, been owned by those who tilled it, as at the west—no rebellion would have been desirable or possible. In Brazil the same influences are at work as in our own country. Servile labor has so degraded agricultural industry that a plow was unknown there thirty years ago, and an empire capable of feeding all Europe has never been able to raise food sufficient for its own 7,000,000 of inhabitants, but depends for its breadstuffs upon the United States and the neighboring republics. Though the greatest inducements have been held out by the government, immigrants, owing to the condition of labor, have hitherto been slow in settling in Brazil. Those who have gone, however, are forcing, by superior skill, intelligence and public sentiment, slave labor towards the equator, and winning the victory which free labor ever gains.

Labor, for a fair remuneration, whether of the brain or hand, should be the glory of America; besides, there is a true dignity in labor, especially in cultivating the soil. The object which the farmer has in view is to subdue the earth; to eradicate its briers and thorns, and to plant in their stead what is useful and beautiful to man. It is to fulfill the original appointment of the Creator, that man "shall eat bread in the sweat of his face." "Labor," says a noble worker, "has been made by Providence the law of man's condition. It is the price at which whatever is valuable in life must be earned. Whatever, therefore, degrades labor as the business of life, or renders it distasteful or dishonorable, does violence to our social laws no less than to a wise economy." All improvement—all progress of the race in civilization—has been the result of intelligent labor. It has built our cities, dug our canals, constructed our railways, developed our mines, built our steamers and ships, given life and energy to the industrial arts, and, above all, is feeding and clothing our people and providing for their happiness. "The nation," says Dr. Samuel Johnson, "that can furnish food and raiment, those universal commodities, may have her ships welcomed at a thousand ports, or sit at home and receive the tribute of foreign countries, enjoy their arts, or treasure up their gold." Let labor, therefore, be crowned with honor—that labor, especially, which contributes so much to the welfare of man, and allows him to approach nearest, through Nature to Nature's God.

The fourth condition on which depends our agricultural progress is *a more thorough knowledge and practice of agriculture as a science and as an art;* and by this is meant a knowledge of the principles—the *whys* and *wherefores*—which lie at the foundation of successful farming, and of the practical application of those principles, combining skill, economy, and all the appliances of art. The great difficulty with the American farmer has been, and still is, that he has been nurtured and educated in the habit of cultivating a *primitive soil.* The labor and expense attending the accumulation and application of manures, with the necessity of *unlearning* old habits and theories, have made him tempt nature to the verge of exhaustion, and degrade a noble profession to one of mere routine. While Americans are ever disposed to boast of their inventive skill and teachable disposition, the elder nations, which we affect to despise, offer us some valuable lessons in agriculture. The Chinese, by minute and careful culture, by rotation of crops, and by the use of every possible kind of manure, have made their lands yield undiminished products for thousands of years. The northern provinces of China produce two annual crops, and towards the south five are usually obtained every two years. This prodigious yield has continued for ages, and yet the soil is rich and productive, teeming with nearly four hundred millions of human beings. The spade is extensively used; every inch of ground is thoroughly tilled; the hills are terraced, and the soil irrigated wherever possible. Agriculture is everywhere honored and encouraged. The Emperor himself goes annually to the field and turns the first vernal furrow. If China or Japan were to follow our methods of tillage, famine and death would soon sweep millions into their graves. * * * *

Let the farmer, therefore, as a cultivated man, magnify his occupation. In all ages wise, learned, and good men have gladly turned away from the employments of public life to the pleasures, the consolations, and the quietude of rural pursuits. Without citing the men of other countries and ages, who can forget how eagerly Washington laid aside his robes of office and sought the repose of Mount Vernon; how gladly Clay returned to the shades of Ashland after the excitement and honors of congressional life; and how Webster hastened from the cares of state to his herds and fields, and the sight and sounds of the ocean, all endeared to him by the sweet memories of rural life? Men who have chosen to follow other avocations of life, and who pursue them with success, still long for the pleasures and employments of the farm. All their plans of life have a kind of natural culmination in the determination to retire into the country and share with the farmer the healthful and dignified occupation of husbandry.

Alsike

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer writes the following in regard to Alsike or Swedish White Clover. I do cultivate the plant. I sowed one acre three years ago next Spring, and I could ask for no better hay or bee pasture. After it was thrashed the horses and cows seemed to prefer it to good timothy hay. I sowed six acres last Spring and let my neighbors have 60 bushels of chaff. That I sowed first cut more than double the hay per acre than the red clover. It stands the Winter better than the red clover, and it yields many flowers on a stalk. It blossoms about the same time as the White Clover, but the second crop of flowers comes about the time the common white is gone, and lasts until hard frost.

I have seen the bees at work on it when it was as wet as the rain could make it, and from early in the morning until late in the evening it is alive with bees. And when it is in full bloom one can smell it as far as you can a field of buckwheat. I think four pounds of seed to the acre would be plenty. I think wheat the best to seed with. I went over the ground once with the drag after the clover was sowed. Let those that try it sow it on a good level piece of prairie, and if anything in the clover line will please them, I think the Swedish White Clover will do it. I know of but one place where the seed can be procured that is clean, and that is of J. M. Torburn & Co.'s Seed Warehouse, 15 John St., N. Y. I shall have but little to spare and that will be in the chaff and I prefer to let my neighbors have it. I paid 60 cents per pound, but last Spring they charged one dollar per pound.

CURRANTS.—Dried currants of commerce, as they are miscalled, are in reality a grape, and free from stones or pits; they come from the Isthmus of Corinth and several places in the Indian Archipelago. A small Spanish currant is sometimes sold in their stead. It is the island of Zante which furnishes the largest amount of these currants, and their cultivation is materially lessening, as the jealousy of the Ottomans does not allow large vessels to enter the gulf for their purchase. These currants grow on vines like grapes; the leaves are somewhat the same figure, and the grapes similar; they are gathered in August, and dried on the ground; when kegged they are trodden down closely with the feet. Zante island produces enough to load five or six large vessels; Cephalonia three or four, and other islands one.

THE 22-ton gun of Sir William Armstrong requires a crew of 20 men to handle it; the 20-ton gun in the monitors can be worked by three, or at most four men—a slight difference!

Churning.

A Writer in the Germantown Telegraph says: A talented Frenchman once wrote a pamphlet upon the proper manner of blowing out a candle; and I suppose the reader will consider his book and the heading of this article to be parallel cases and exclaim, "Why, everybody knows how to churn." But I think a careful examination will show that everybody does not know how to churn, or rather how to produce butter from cream, or we should have less growling from the "gudewife" because the butter does not "come." All who have had any experience in the matter know the apparently perverse nature of butter; at times it will come (that is, separate from the buttermilk) in a few minutes, and sometimes will not come at all. This and many other curious facts may be made clear by a little careful investigation into the matter, which, with thy permission, friend editor, I propose to make. The butter exists in the cream in the form of minute globules surrounded by a thin film of casein, and to obtain the butter we must first break this film. This may be done in two ways, either by agitating it, or by heating it. There are several conditions which influence the time required for separating the butter by churning; and if these are thoroughly understood and complied with, there will be little or no trouble in getting butter to come. The main and most important condition is the temperature of the cream when it enters the churn; there seems to be a certain medium established, and it seems to make but little difference whether the temperature of the cream is above or below it, there will still be the same trouble in breaking the casein which envelopes the globules of butter. The cream when poured into the churn should not have a higher temperature than 55° nor a lower one than 53°; when put in at this temperature, it will rise from five to ten degrees during the operation of churning. Another important condition which does much to influence the time required for separating the butter is the state of the cream when it is put into the churn; if sweet, it will require much longer than if sour,—and it is an established fact that before butter can be made the cream must be sour; if it does not reach this state before it goes into the churn, it must and will afterward, or no butter will be obtained. Some of those who always take the premium at our county fairs, always churn sweet cream to obtain it, and I have often had this thrown in my teeth when advocating the above doctrine, but that does not controvert my argument, for before the butter separates it does get sour. A thermometer hanging in the room where the cream is kept will indicate the temperature of the cream at the time, and this may be either raised or lowered to about 54° after it goes into the churn, by adding cold or hot water, as the case may require, while the churn is in motion.

The time occupied in churning has a great effect upon butter, and also upon the temperature of the cream in the churn: if the cream is at 55° when put into the churn, very fast churning will raise it too high, and soft, light colored butter will be the result, especially in warm weather; in cold weather the motion should be faster, in order to keep up the proper temperature. I have known entire churnings to be thrown into the hog tub because one or two of these necessary conditions were not complied with. Even when the churn fails to separate the butter, we have one unfailing agent left in the form of heat, which never fails to burst the films of casein, but will not produce an article fit to be called butter—but it can be put to uses known to every housekeeper. Some are in the practice of churning the whole milk; in this case it should have a temperature of at least 65° before going into the churn. Of the comparative economy of the two methods, churning the cream and churning the whole milk, I will treat in my next.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano,* which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m



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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 2

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

Continued from the California Farmer of February 13, 1864.

Notes of 1859, and 1860.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Grasshoppers and Crickets.—The grasshopper, langosta or chapulis (chapule in the singular, and chapulis in the plural in California), was called in the different Indian languages of Alta California as follows, as ascertained from some of the Indian vocabularies we have collected: The Indians of Orleans Bar and vicinity, on Klamath river, Klamath county, called it *Chana*. Those of San Luis Rey Mission call it *To-mow*. Those of Santa Ynez Mission valley (Cas-ell), in Santa Barbara county, call it *Tuk-ha*. Those of Santa Barbara call it *Tuc*. Those of the vicinity of Tehama, on the Sacramento river, call it *Wee-lik*. Tehama is the Indian name of the Sacramento river. Those of the mission of San Gabriel (the Tobiscangas) call it *Way-et*. Those of the island of Santa Cruz (native, Limou) opposite Santa Barbara, call it *Pana-wathoo*. They speak nearly the same language as those of Santa Barbara. Those of Carmelo and Monterey (the Eslenes) call it *Po-lo-kus*. Those of Campo Seco and vicinity of Stanislaus river, in Calaveras county (the Taa-kins) call it *Tiaa-nuk*. The Ukiahs of Petaluma and vicinity, in Sonoma county, called it *Cha-ko*.

In some notes on the Indians of California, published in the April, 1859, number of Hutching's California Magazine, it is stated that, "Grasshoppers are a great luxury to the Indians (particularly those of the Sacramento and Sierra Nevada Valleys), and are used as meat, and eaten in various ways. Sometimes they are caught, threaded on a string, hung over a fire until they are slightly toasted and then eaten from the string. At others, the grass is set on fire, which both disables and cooks them, when they are picked up and eaten, or laid aside for future use. The most popular method of providing these, however, and which we have seen most frequently, is, in digging a hole deep enough to prevent their jumping out; after which a circle is formed of Indians, both old and young, male and female, who, with a bush in each hand, beat from side to side, now with the right then with the left, when the insects keep jumping toward the hole, into which they fall and are caught. They are then gathered into a sack and saturated with salt water. A trench is then dug and in it a fire is built, after which the ashes are cleaned out, and the grasshoppers put in, and then covered with hot rocks and earth until they are cooked. They are then taken out and eaten in the same manner as we eat shrimps; or put away to mix with acorn or seed meal, after being ground into a paste."

In June of the present year, 1859, the grasshoppers made their appearance in Honey Lake, Carson, and other valleys of Utah, at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas, and committed great destruction to the crops of the American settlers, and injured the cattle pastures very materially. They have been also found, this summer, very destructive on Cache Creek and the country around Tehama.

The editor of the Yreka Union says that crickets as large as mice, and twice as destructive and ravenous as grasshoppers, have been extremly abundant and annoying in the Shasta Valley during the month of June.—[Cal. Farmer.

The Grasshopper Plague.—In many portions of the State the grasshoppers have made their appearance, and are destroying a vast amount of property, fruit trees, growing crops. They appeared almost simultaneously at Tehama, Santa Barbara, Carson Valley, Placer county, White Rock, El Dorado county, near Oroville, and at various other portions of the State.—[1 July 1859.

Some on Grasshoppers.—Gideon De Voir has a piece of land about one mile from the White Springs, on the Placerville road, consisting of some four or five acres, on which was a crop of garden vegetables, and also trees. It was surrounded by a ditch which was used for watering. Recently it has been infested by grasshoppers innumerable, and it has been his practice to drive them towards the ditch, when they would fall in and be drowned. But before they met their fate they stripped the ground of every green thing. On looking at the ditch lately, good judges estimate that there were in it about two hundred bushels. This is a big story, but the owner is willing to make affidavit of the fact.—[June 23, 1859.

The Grasshoppers in Tehama County.—Several places on Thomes Creek, and also on Deer Creek, they have appeared so thick and formidable that the farmers have given up all hopes of saving anything which they can consume. Fruit trees are stripped of their bark and leaves in an incredible short space of time, and such articles as corn, potatoes, onions, melons, etc, stand no chance at all. The grain crop being so far advanced will escape their ravages this year; but it is a disheartening fact to farmers that the best portion of their crops, and that which generally pays the best, should thus be destroyed.—[Tehama Gazette, 18 June, 1859.

Sea-Gulls and Grasshoppers.—During the second week, from 10 to 17 of July, there appeared on the Sur Ranche, on the Ocean Coast, thirty miles below Monterey, immense numbers of young grasshoppers, completely covering the ground in many places. The wind all this time blew in heavy gales from the north-west daily, and brought inland thousands of the common sea-gull of California, who, not having anything else to eat, fell on the unhappy grasshoppers and devoured the pestilent little plagues by thousands, to the great gratification of the owner of the farm, who was losing all his garden crops and cattle pasture from their inroads.—[O Farmer, 5 Aug, 1859.

The Cricket Plague in Shasta Valley.—The crickets have made their appearance in great numbers in Shasta Valley. The Yreka Union, of June 16, 1859, says: They have a partiality for thistles, and, discovering one in their progress, they mount the stalk in great numbers, and in a little time strip it of every leaf. A hundred rapacious fellows may be seen on a single stock. They seem very apprehensive of danger, and as one approaches, they drop down and make off, hopping, rolling, and tumbling, in grotesque haste. In the heat of the day they had collected under weeds and bushes in incredible numbers, absolutely covering the ground and burying the root of the shelter several crickets deep. They had crossed the divide to Yreka Valley, proceeding west. It is a curious fact that migratory men and insects "go west." Man originating in the eastern garden, traveled west; the locusts of Egypt came on the plague-freighted east wind; pestilent frogs and flies came up from the east, and, in imitation of illustrious ancients, these careful little travelers are journeying in the same direction.

A farmer residing on the Scott Valley road, three miles from Yreka, informs the Union that the crickets have reached his place, and are mowing everything in their way. They have a partiality for onions, and destroy both tops and roots; they are also cutting grain fields and barking fruit trees. They first appeared on Shasta river, and, at first, traveled west, but have now turned eastward. They were unknown in this valley until three years ago; Indians say that they appear at long intervals and continue three successive years. In the latter part of the summer, having deposited their eggs in the ground, they die; the next spring they "come up" and proceed on during their lifetime, deposit their eggs and die like their predecessors. The insect is of a reddish color, and is provided with serrated claws with which it cuts down its food. They are quite as large as the crickets on the plains—as big as a half-grown mouse. No means of arrest has been discovered, except by making a tin or zinc fence with an outward projection at the top. Our informant says they live three or four months.

The Farmer's Loss, the Digger's Gain.—Most people will remember that in 1855 most of the crops in Shasta Valley were entirely destroyed by grasshoppers and crickets. The latter have recently again made their appearance in inconceivable and destructive numbers. Several grain-fields and gardens have already been totally destroyed by them. On Tuesday, 17th of May, an army over half a mile in width, and of unknown length, made their entry in the gardens bordering on the eastern portion of Yreka, and in passing through them, so thick and numerous were they, that every footstep would crush numbers of them. There is no danger of a famine as in the days of Pharoah, but it is feared that it will be the cause of much mischief. The digger fraternity regard it as a favor of the Gods, and gather them up as "hi-you muck-a-muck." The march of these offensive depredators is in a southwestern direction. [Siskiyou Chronicle, 1859.

Crickets in the North.—The Yreka Union of 19 May says that the hills and valleys east of its town are to all appearance completely covered with crickets of a large size. At night they crawl into stumps of trees, bushes, under stones, shrubs, or into any crevice, and renew their journey by day. Nests of tens, and from that to thousands, may be observed about dusk, snugly stowed away for the evening's rest: If they are as plentiful in other portions as they are in this section, says the Union, the crops they promenade through will hardly be fit for common pasturage for cattle.

A telegram from Yreka, of date 25th May, says that all the gardens about that place are destroyed by the crickets.—[28 May, 1859.

The Marysville Express remarks that the grasshoppers are becoming troublesome in its vicinity. Some of the gardens about Marysville are full of them.

In Honey Lake Valley.—In Honey Lake the grasshoppers have made their appearance in unprecedented numbers, committing serious depredations on the ranches, in many cases destroying every vestige of vegetation. A citizen, one of the afflicted, says the Plumas Argus, tells us that the vermin came out of the ground, it is supposed, from eggs deposited the previous year, in uncounted myriads, and as ravenous as the lean kine. At the time of their making their first appearance they are quite small, of a dark brown color, and unable to fly. They take up their line of march, however, immediately in search of food, leaving no green thing undevoured and turning aside for no obstruction. If a house or barn stands in their path, so many as come in contact with it go up one side and down the other. This destructive army, is usually attended by a large number of birds, not always native to the locality, who devour large numbers of the grasshoppers and disappear or scatter with their entire destruction. [Aug. 1860.

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13

The Piano Question Again.

Letter of Jacob Zech in Answer to Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S.

I wish to say that every letter of this gentleman (Mr. Hoag), gives me positive evidence that the affair, of *defrauding* me of the first premium, at the late State Fair at Sacramento, was made up.

1. When the committee came up to examine the pianos, I asked the Rev. Mr. Starr King whether the said committee would look at the mechanism and interior construction of my instruments, as I would take them apart for their examination, and put them together again to be tried. Rev. Mr. Starr King answered that it was not necessary, as he himself was notified only an hour previous, and that he would not act on said committee, because he did not understand anything about pianos, and would like to do justice to every person; yet his name is used on the committee, with what right I do not know; for, if Mr. King did not sign his name to the Report, there would have been only two judges, and their Report of course not complete.

2. When, at the close of the Fair, the list of awards was read at the Pavilion, nothing of a "liberal special diploma" to Jacob Zech was said or heard by any one. Nay, more, the printed list of awards have nothing of it! How can it therefore, be otherwise than a made-up case by the Society?

3. On the 3d and 23d Oct., I published a letter or card, in the papers of Sacramento and of this city, stating the wrong that was done to me. Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S, had not a word to say. To my formal protest to the President of the Society, of late date, published in the FARMER, said gentleman answered, that a "special diploma" was ready for me. Now, in his letter of Jan. 6th, he says, that a "liberal special diploma" was awarded to me. All I demand is justice, not favors. I shall not accept a special diploma. That would be admitting my unworthiness of the first premium. The Society say a Grand Piano is not on the Schedule, and consequently ruled out. I ask the Secretary, is not a Grand Piano a Pianoforte? and why do the Board of Officers not accept my offer, made Dec. 18th, if they wish to do me justice? I will submit my Square Piano again before a committee of musicians, against the same Piano to which they awarded the premiums, and leave the result to their decision as a final test.

As for the proposition which Mr. Hoag makes, for the next State Fair, I must say that, for my part, I had enough of their justice, at the State Fair at Sacramento, the past year, and, unless they manage differently, I will leave it to others to exhibit there in future, and be similarly wronged, if they so desire. JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1864.

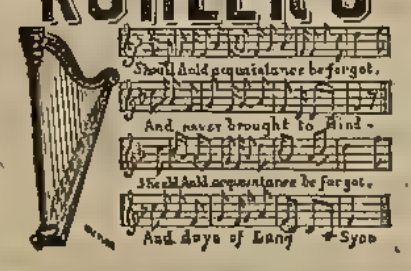
HOME COMFORTS.—Every working man needs good things to eat; and we hope every man is a working man, whether he be a merchant, a professional man, a manufacturer, a mechanic, or a farmer. Farmers we know are working men; for if they don't work in season, and out of season, they cannot harvest. Every body should work! Work, labor is honorable; and they that will not work should not eat! Drones should not be permitted in the hive of humanity. The "busy bees" kill the drones when they cease to work, and clear them out of the hive; and we go for driving out all drones, and then there would be more food for workers. Bowen & Brothers believe this doctrine, and act upon it. They are working men. See the lots of eatables they are sending to every part of our State—hardly a county where they have not lots of customers. Lately they have been receiving fresh goods. They call them

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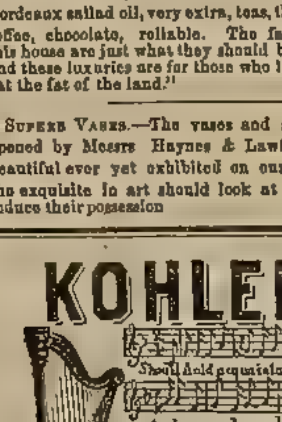
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

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Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Humbuggery*," by St. Aubyn, gives some happy hits at the condition of things in society. His spice will season many a dish, and strike home in many places.

Our excellent correspondent, M. A. S. (Professor Sarles, formerly of Benicia) whose letters are so eagerly looked for by his many friends, has sent a happy message, we regret we could not give it this week, it will appear in our next.

"*Portia*," on "Happy Homes" received, with many others on the same subject. We wish it well understood the subject of "Happy Homes" is one that requires from all a tone and character in their correspondences, and an assurance of sincerity and truth. Each party desires in this correspondence a pleasant and an intellectual communication, if nothing more, without which no letters can be received.

An article on the "Tendency of Labor" from the Commissioners of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is worth the perusal of every working man, especially the cultivator of the soil. The sentiments expressed are sound, their practical results are seen everywhere.

We ask attention of our readers to the earnest letter of H. H. C., on "*Reform of Dress*." Heaven knows there is need enough for a reform of dress by woman. If the mothers of men desire health of body and beauty of person, then reference should be had to dress as well as food. Both are the great pre-requisites to bodily health, mental activity and vigor, comeliness of person, grace of action, great intelligence, vigor of constitution, and perfection of all the moral and intellectual graces.

The "Voice of Woman," by Fulvia, is a capital satirical essay. It strikes right and left, like a two-edged sword, but it strikes for truth and contains a moral.

We give this week a translation of the beautiful poem "Contentment," by Tollens, the Dutch poet. We republish this from the Pacific with an additional stanza—the 5th—inadvertantly omitted by the translator. There is a smooth musical harmony about this poem, that is most delightful. We commend it to the reader who if they love the beautiful will appreciate it fully.

"*Man's Destination*," by M. J. W. is received. Will appear.

Copies of the speeches of Hon. F. M. Smith, of Butte county, delivered in the Senate upon the Currency Question, have been received. They are full of sound doctrine, which we shall advert hereafter.

SAN JOSE RAILROAD.—This road is now completed through to San Jose, and is among the great enterprises of the day triumphantly finished. All honor to the energy and perseverance of the Contractors. This railroad will soon show the producers of the country all along its route how much it advances their interests by giving them a readier access to a market for their produce. The advantages of this road are not, and cannot be fully appreciated just now, but soon every owner of Real Estate, every farmer, stock raiser, and mechanic, will see and feel they have been benefited more or less. We intend to present practical facts of the beginnings of benefits resulting from this road as a stimulous for other roads over our State. We hope our citizens will avail themselves of this road for a pleasant trip often. Santa Clara and Santa Jose are delightful places to visit.

PEAR GROWN IN WINTER.—We give as an evidence of the superior climate of California, and especially the unrivaled mildness of the present winter, the fact that in our little garden, on Mason street, a pear tree that bloomed in December, one branch matured a pear, and we gathered it a few days since. It was eatable, though grown in the wintery months. We think this a rare case.

The Whip Manufactory of Messrs. Main and Winchester.—This pioneer whip manufactory is now turning out as splendid a style of whips as can be made in any part of the world. All who wish well to our State should visit this establishment, and see how rapidly our State is becoming self-sustaining—all honor to Pioneer manufacturers.

Washington's Birthday.

We rejoice that this memorable Day, now at hand, is to be observed in our City and State, with becoming honor. Of all the days in our calendar of Public Days, there are none more worthy of perpetual remembrance, reverence and love, than the day that gave to our country the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON. He who was "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," can never die. Our lips, our hearts and our best affections should ever hallow his memory.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's honors blest."

Over the din of battle, amid all the confusion of party, this day will be hallowed, we trust, by all the wise and good of our countrymen, wherever found. He who stood before the world without a superior,

"Unawed by power, unappalled by fear,"

Will live forever in the grateful memory of millions of his countrymen.

Let this day be kept worthy a grateful nation.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium on gold!

It is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names.

Order the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The Season—Shall there yet be Rain?

The winter of 1851-52 will be remembered by Sacramentans as a remarkably dry winter, no rain till late, and that about the 1st of March came the rains and the melted snows, and the levee gave way and Sacramento was flooded. A correspondent up river writes thus: "What are we to do if it don't rain? Can't you get up a storm or young earthquake, or something of the kind? This is the dryest season, so far, since '51-52; then it was dry till the 1st of March, when the levee was broken away and the city overflowed. We may have the same thing this year."

Yes, it may be so; there is "many a true word spoken in jest;" glad to gratify our friend—couldn't start an earthquake this week, so started a "norther" to accommodate our friend; the earthquake's "a coming," the *material is all bottled up*, and such a shaking as there will be! We just got a hint from an eye witness who *peeped through a hole in the wall*, and saw the *workers* round the cauldron; black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray—they mingled and mingled—so says the play. The earthquake's a-coming, and the rain too, and the flood—the latter will "sweep away all the chaff."

MUSIC RECEIVED.—We received by last steamer a fine collection of new and choice music, from Horace Waters, Esq., of New York, which was most acceptable. We note: "Bread, Cheese and Kisses," "I can't forget," "Beauties of Terpsichore," "My Wife is a Knowing Woman," "The Sunny Side Set," "Mary Fay," "Union Medley," etc.

LOST.—A valuable pair of German pruning shears, with brass handles, was lost, or left by the editor of this paper in his rounds over the city. Any one finding the same will confer a favor by notifying the loser. They were a gift, and therefore valuable.

Oakland and her Advance.

Since the opening of the new route of the steamer and the railroad, Oakland has made rapid advances in growth; its course is now onward and upward—the railway gives a quickening to everything. The new route shortens the time to about thirty-five minutes, and is much more pleasant than formerly.

With the advantages of a quick trip, our citizens may now locate at Oakland and enjoy a beautiful climate and one of the most rural spots in all our State. The railroad depot is now a busy place; hundreds congregate at every period of arrival and departure of the train; "carriages to any part of the CITY," is as much the cry now, at Oakland, as any of our great cities, while new hotels, stores, and places of business are being established upon quite an extensive scale, denoting a permancy that is most gratifying.

The present proprietor of the City Hotel will open a new hotel, near the depot in a few days. A French hotel, also, is being made. Grocery, furniture, hardware, and other stores, with good stocks, furnish ready supplies for all the citizens of this young and growing city. Bamber's & Co's Express is near the depot. Shattuck & Hilligas, so long known at Oakland, have opened a new brick stable with every convenience as a livery stable, with fine horses and carriages for those who wish a trip across the bay and enjoyment of a pleasant ride.

Improvements, new and valuable, are constantly being made. Real estate is rising in value, and ere long, Oakland will take rank among the large inland cities of our State, as there is ample room for beautiful residences for our merchants and business men to have "Happy Homes," across the Bay, thus giving to their families a new lease of life by the fresh air of the country, and the enjoyment of a pretty fruit and flower garden which all should have.

INSANE ASYLUM ANNUAL REPORT.—We have received the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, for the year 1863. It is a work of 54 pages, and contains the reports of the Resident officers, tables, etc. The report is not complete; it should have contained the usual statement of particulars and details of the money expended, to whom paid and what for, especially as the large sum of $21,207 30 is stated as paid out on "Pay Roll," which is nearly one-third of the entire reported expense ($69,076 07) incurred from November 30th, 1862 to October 20th, 1863. The sum of $5,320 57, is also reported, without items and details, as expended on the garden, the income of which is returned at $7,751 27, leaving a balance in favor of Asylum of $2,430 72. This is very fair considering the great benefit of pleasing and healthful employment, to the better class of patients. Number of patients in the Asylum December 1st, 1862: Males, 395; Females, 104; Total, 499. Remaining, October 20, 1863: Males, 451; Females, 132; Total, 583. During the year, the following changes occurred: Discharged cured, 92; removed convalescent, 13; removed unimproved, 4; died, 47; eloped, 12. Total discharged, died and eloped, 168. The sewing rooms appear to be properly conducted under the supervision of an experienced and competent seamstress, and during the year 3,111 articles of clothing were made, besides the necessary repairs, on garments, for 751 patients. The store-room and farm contain articles of subsistence, supplies, etc., on hand, valued at $16,062 09. The nativity of insane patients shows: The United States, 82; Foreign countries, 147; Unknown, 23; of which Ireland has 33, Germany 16, France 13, China 7, England 6, &c

The affairs of the Asylum have been conducted, according to the majority report, creditably, and Dr. Tilden is recommended as a Physician of peculiar fitness for the responsible position, and in conclusion says: "We therefore earnestly and disinterestedly hope that the State will not drive Doctors Tilden and Clarke from that refuge of lunatics which their ability and zeal are fast making an honor to the State and humanity."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It seems that this Society has fixed the place of holding the next Annual Fair at *Sacramento*, for the year 1864, to commence Friday the 16th of September, and to continue eight days. It was hoped, by the friends of this Society that it might have had the Fair, this year, at San Francisco, and have united with the Mechanics' Institute, and thus have had a Grand Fair. Now these Fairs will be competitors, and it is not at all difficult to foresee the result. We wish both, however, to be a success; but in "union" there is strength.

The Board addressed a memorial to the Legislature asking relief; a communication was also sent to the Board of Supervisors praying that a Special Tax might be levied, this year, in Sacramento county to pay the debt of the Society. We hope the Legislature will allow Sacramento county and city to levy a tax to pay the Society's debt. That would be a good thing, for the Fairs have benefitted the county enough to have the county pay the debt.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—The "day of days" in the years of years, to many young hearts, a very happy day, too, in the transmission of happy thoughts to friends to make them happy. "Valentine's day" and Leap year will give to the "ladies" a double power if they need more than they have already. There will be, however, regrets mingled with the pleasant memories of this day and season now with us to last, as it is said, till the end of the month. February 14, will with many hearts, find record of many sad thoughts, and among the many millions that keep this day, some memories will be sad. There are, however, many bright memories to chase away the sad ones. Would that they who send valentines would send those which shall aim to make the recipient wiser, better, and happier—then would valentine's day be linked with the bright memories of the times.

Travelers on the river between Sacramento and San Francisco speak of the grand display made by the fire, fanned by the strong wind prevailing, sweeping over immense tracts of tule.

The Voice of Woman.

To the People of San Francisco, and to the Honorable Legislature of the Loyal State of California, Greeting: I have been told that a petition in MS. is in circulation throughout this enterprising and especially litigous city, for the purpose of obtaining signatures of citizens, praying the Legislature to re-district this fair and most populous and influential portion of our Commonwealth, to the end that we, the People, may have and enjoy the civil benefits of another—an additional—Court; *one more* tribunal to promote the determinations of Justice and of Right Rule.

The petition, aforesaid, sets forth the fact, and the complaint, that the Fourth and the Twelfth Judicial District Courts *are so crowded with business* [divorces?] *that the interests of The People suffer thereby by reason of the unavoidable delay.* Can it be that there are, really, among us so many *People* who suffer the exquisite torments of the little blind God's torch unmercifully set-a-blaze within Hymenially-obstructed bosoms?

Oh, Honorable Statesmen and dear People, all, pity such delay! Help these suffering men, and these women!

It has been said that the Ex-Attorney General of the State of California (Pixely) will consent to officiate as Judge upon the projected Bench, aforesaid. I have not alluded to this report with any intention of offering a remonstrance, on the contrary, I will show that I have faith in his discipline.

Having hastily wiped my hands of the Spring Valley suds, this morning, I have taken pen and paper to offer a brace of suggestions to the Honorable, the Legislature of California: The first, in the form of an alternative, and in case such alternative be rejected, the latter I offer as a substitute for this projected additional Court aforesaid. The alternative is simply a proposal to amend our rampant Divorce Law, or to repeal it, *in toto*; wipe it out of the books, thereby putting a final stop to all this illicit and indecent *courting*, and save the State some well-deserved scandal among the respectable sisterhood, as well as the expense (which, out of considerations of loyal polity should be avoided in these troublous and battalious times) of instituting and maintaining a Bench which panders—no matter how irresponsibly, because of the existing law—nevertheless, panders to those vicious and demoralizing proclivities of sensual men and women—adventurers, for the greater part, male and female, which the State would do better to repudiate than to protect. Thus much I have said in good faith.

Now then, the substitute which I beg leave to offer, in case my proposed alternative, aforesaid, is rejected, is the institution, without further delay, of a plenipotent, out-and-out Divorce Court. Make way for these Soldiers of Fortune, these nomadic Benedicts, and these dear, delusive Lorettes—these men-and-women Free Lovers. Let us see what they *will* do, if they are let alone.

Sir Creswell Cresswell, late of the English Divorce Court, has decided that it is immaterial, in a case of this quality, to prove the fact of lawful marriage between the parties, it being reasonable to suppose none would petition for the dissolution of bonds which had never legally existed.

Pooh, pooh! Sir Knight, that was the superficially-based judgment of a woman! You, with all your high legal accomplishments would not have done for a *California* Divorce Court. Our Ex-Attorney's learned *mule*, in such a position, would proclaim a wiser decision. You would have to learn that we female divorcees get half the property of our forlorn repudiated lords, and our clever lawyer pockets his little contingent fee on the proper adjustment of that identical point—besides lots of us have a way of retrieving a reputation, somewhat damaged by circumstances, out of this same measure.

Let some committee of transcendentalists offer a premium for the successful invention of a pair of spectacles, with which, one shall be able to discern the beauty of that moral *status*, which is susceptible of elevation through the fulsome intricacies of a prosecution and decree of Divorce and concurrent marriage.

But I ask pardon of English legal dignity for this audacious criticism upon the decision of the Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, especially impertinent from the fact that he, having entered the world of spirits, whither we are all journeying, to be judged of an unerring Judge, and where, we have been assured, there is no more marrying or giving in marriage, therefore, no more divorcing or granting divorces, his occupation's gone—*Illi placatus et quietus est animus.*

Dear People of San Francisco, and Most Excellent Legislators of the State of California: Pray, let us have this rampant Divorce Law corrected, let us have it brought within the decent and judicious limits of the Christian rule, or let us acquiesce at once in the formal institution of a jolly Divorce Court, endow *ci mulo* with the magistratic-ermine and raise him to the Bench. Go to! And that there be, in future, no envious delays, give that jolly Bench a brace of novel and distinctive legal features, *instar omnium:* Let the decree of this Court include, without extra fee, the license to re-marry, and let there be appointed thereto, in retinue, a fat salaried jolly parson, whose duty shall be to ratify the decisions of this jolly Bench; to bless the Free Lovers as soon as liberated, and to re-adjust the nuptial ligament, *sur le champ.* Come, begin!

Note to the Editor.—I have written my Latin and French from memory, considerably confused among the pots, kettles, and pans—please excuse and correct all errors and oblige,

Yours respectfully, FULVIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12th, 1864.

COMMENCED RUNNING.—The new opposition steamer Annie Stewart started up the river on her first trip to Sacramento, at 2½ p. m. yesterday, with a full load of freight and a great number of passengers. She will hardly ever have a rougher time on the Bay than she had yesterday. The fare on this trip was $3 in the cabin, and $2 on deck.

[For the California Farmer.]

Humbug

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to offer a few considerations on this theme: Great and powerful art thou, O, Humbug! From the cradle to the grave we are thy willing slaves. When Cowper wrote those lines, "Dupe of *to-morrow* even from a child," the to-morrow must have meant the present. O Humbug! In infancy we are made to believe that of which riper years show the fallacy. "Study hard, be a scholar," cries Pater Familias, and you "may be President." Manhood wanes and the scholar sees the race is won by the ignorant and vicious man; whose conscience interferes not with his prospects; the tool of a party sits in high places, while the man of probity and intelligence is passed by. Paternal advice says, "my daughter good sense is better than beauty," and the plain girl, however intelligent, gets herself neglected for some silly, pretty piece of affectation; but men who think themselves sensible, ready to sell a world for the smile of a pretty fool, and has not a very common-place woman often wit enough to humbug a good sensible man into the belief that she loves him, when she has not heart enough for a mite. Is not an innocent girl humbugged, when some scamp vows that his love is sincere, or that some fond girl thinks the attentive lover will equably prove the kindest husband? Is not a parent humbugged when the time-serving teacher tells him that his stupid child is the genius of the school, or some Mistress of a Boarding School, informs the mamma that she loves her sweet daughter so much—when it is the pay she loves? Do not politicians humbug when they tell their deluded fellow-citizen that they would, like Curtius, sacrifice themselves for the public good, when the sooner are they elected than they seek to reap the loaves and fishes of office. The loud-mouthed patriot tries to humbug when he talks of shedding his blood for his country, takes good care to keep at home, and if by a contract he make a little out of Uncle Sam, so much the better are we humbuged. The minister humbugs his congregation when, as Burns says:

"With three mile prayers and half mile graces,
And well stretched words and long wry faces,"

He preaches sectarianism, or dogmatical doctrine, but leaves unspoken the grand doctrines of Love and a high standard of Christian morality. Mr. Nocash vies with Mrs. Allmoney in her style of living, and by dint of sordid indoor savings, displays in outside appearance, which humbugs Mrs. Grundy into a belief that Mrs. Nocash is as opulent as Mrs. Allmoney. The kind public are now humbugged with advertisements of medicines to cure all diseases. The newspapers humbug us in giving accounts of things which never happened, and lastly do not grave-stones humbug us with mythical descriptions of the virtues of the dear departed. Finally, do we not humbug ourselves? Verily, do we. Our vanity and self-esteem humbug us most egregiously, in youth and age we flatter ourselves, or allow our mirror to do so. We pet our vices and our follies, vainly does conscience call on us to "See ourselves as others see us," we cry avaunt and hoodwink Heaven's vicegerent, conscience. Deceit we call policy; violent passions, just resentment; sensual passion, love; self-righteousness, religion; sordid niggardness, thrift; levity, or vulgar boisterousness, mirth. Well would it be, did we dare to cast aside humbug and call things by their right names. The drunkard would no longer call his vice a social glass, or having a jolly time, but would see demons who are leading him down the dark road which ends in madness, disease, and death. The gambler who wastes his time and money would see himself the cheat and rogue, which time may make him. The married woman, whose love of admiration causes her desire of attention, would see that she sullies her pure womanhood when she allows the flattery of word or look to give her pleasure, and that "it is her heart's supreme ambition to be fair." Worse, still, if she humbugs herself with platonic love, and trembles on the precipice of degradation.

If once her feeble bark recede,
She deviates from the course decreed,
In vain the wanderer seeks the shore,
Her swifter folly flies before;
Tossed on life's illusive tide,
Weak woman falls to rise no more.

I must close, or I shall humbug myself into the belief that I can write an essay or sermon, and you will think I am illustrating my doctrine by trying to humbug your many readers into the opinion that I am no humbug. ST. AUBYN.

HOW TO JUMP SAFELY FROM THE CARS.—We often see persons make a bungling jump from cars while in motion, and often see them thrown down. This arises from a want of reflection, as they could jump safely (if they only knew how), though it is better and safer to wait till the cars stop than to run any risk. Now there is a way, that all persons should know, by which one can jump safely, even though the cars are going at great speed. Take care to have sure foot-hold when you are about to jump, then jump easily forward, at a little angle from the cars the same way they move, and continue your pace easily when you strike the earth, and you will not feel any more sensation than in an ordinary run. If the cars are at a very great speed, and necessity requires you to jump to save your life, then give all your vigor and strength and jump with the cars, yet at a slight angle, from them, and jump as high as possible into the air—the higher the better—for the body will soon lose its momentum and you will descend and light upon your feet without injury. This can be seen by sending an apple or a rocket into the air; when its strength upward is gone it falls to the ground in a direct line, so persons, that jump up in this way, without fear are safe. Any other way is always dangerous to life.

POTTERS' GARDENS, OAKLAND.—We made a hasty visit to these fine gardens the past week. There is much to admire in the beautiful order and arrangement. Superb flowers are now in bloom in the air. *Acacia* trees of magnificent appearance. Greenhouses in perfect order and much to admire.

Liverpool Wool Market.

John L. Bowes & Bro.'s Wool Circular dated Liverpool, 1st January, 1864, says: Up to the middle of December the dearness of money checked business considerably, but excepting in occasional instances prices of Wool did not fall more than 5 per cent, subsequently money having become easier Wool is recovering. Purchases for the United States have almost entirely ceased.

The Wool trade in England during last year was unprofitable to importers, prices realized in the home market in many instances not exceeding the cost at place of growth. The supposition that the high value of Cotton would largely and immediately stimulate the consumption of Wool having, so far, been realized to only a very limited extent, the speculation entered into on that basis in the Autumn of 1862 failed, leaving considerable loss to operators, and enabling Wool growers in distant countries to obtain higher rates than were justified by the actual position of the market. Consumption has in the aggregate been large and satisfactory, in the first half year there were complaints in some quarters, but since our good grain harvest was secured, trade has in most branches been exceedingly active. The Home market for manufactures has been satisfactory, and our export shows an increase of nearly 20 per cent on the previous year, the increase being exclusively in Stuff Goods and Worsted Yarns requiring long stapled Wool. The supply of Short Wools, both fine and coarse, has been abundant, and prices declined 10 to 15 per cent during the summer, but have since recovered and are not materially different to the opening rates; the supply of long stapled kinds is still deficient, and we have to quote an advance, on the year, of 5 per cent on the common kinds and 10 per cent on the medium and better classes, including those of Domestic growth. The Wool trade may be considered in a sound state, remarkably free from speculation; stocks moderate and consumption healthy.

Assuming the growth of Domestic Wool to be unaltered, the total balance of Foreign, Colonial, and Domestic retained for Home consumption, after deducting the quantity exported during the eleven months, is about five million pounds less in 1863 than in 1862, and thirteen and a half million pounds more than an average of 1856-1862.

The exports of wool to the United States for the month of November, 1863, have 1,908,477 lbs, against 1,755,568 in 1862, and 3,911,640 in 1861. The exports for eleven months ending 30th Nov. 1863, have been 14,202,122 lbs, against 12,654,599 lbs, in 1862, and 6,704,014 lbs, in 1861.

The Red Bluff Independent has been shown some fine specimens of cotton grown in Tehama county. That paper says a large amount of both cotton and tobacco will be raised in that county next season.

BORN.

In this city, Feb. 18th, to the wife of T. W. Lockwood, a daughter.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a speciality from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

THE MANGRA BEAN.—We would esteem it a great favor if any one to whom we furnished the "Mungen Bean," last season, gratis, will now furnish us a small quantity at any price, to meet the wishes of a friend or two at the east.

☞ MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business & dvertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STORE OF

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.

20-24tf

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

1 TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

Geo. R. Barclay. Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

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ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

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BATHING.—We fear the luxury of a good bath is not properly appreciated by the most of our citizens. In a climate like ours, a daily bath is as much a matter of importance as daily food—"cleanliness is godliness" in more ways than one, for a cleanly person will enjoy his food better, and this will give him a healthier body as well as a clean one. We believe it is admitted that health is a great pre-requisite to oreneas of temper, generosity of action, and nobleness of action. Among the many good bathing places in our city (and they are numerous) the enjoyment of a steam-electric bath is one of the best. This can be found at the Electric Institute of Dr. Josselyn, on Washington street, where cleanliness, order, and good attention add much to the enjoyment of a bath. At this place, each bather has the enjoyment of an apartment so comfortable and pleasant as to make it doubly luxurious, not, as is too often the case, exposed among many male bathers at the same time. As electricity is the vitalizing element of life, so an electric bath infuses new life and energy to all who practice and enjoy this great luxury.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.

Two Trains Daily, Each Way.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run two trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8, 55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5, 20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5. 50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight from either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

☞ Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
21-3m General Superintendent.

THE First Fall Importation ....OF.... NEW DRY GOODS! ....TO.... SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED ....BY....

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7, Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets and Collars

of the latest patterns to be worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable for the San Francisco and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality @ $1 25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street.

v20-1y

1864. 1864. HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY" Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL "BUCKEYE," MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's,

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER Steam-Engines, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER Belting.

LEATHER AND RUBBER Hose.

ALL NUMBERS Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tongueing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
9-3m San Francisco.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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Christmas and New Years GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

One of the largest and finest collections now in the city can be found at the well-know

CONFECTIONERY STORE OF

CHRISTIAN GOOD & CO.

CONFECTIONS, BON BONS, WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS CAKES, GIFTS, KEEPSAKES, TOYS,

Everything that is wanted for the Joyous Days near at hand.

☞ Weddings, Balls, and Parties, can alway be supplied at short notice.

Remember the

WASHINGTON-STREET STORE,

OPPOSITE THE PLAZA,

Christian Good & Co.

20

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSO HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

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San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

"MENLO PARK," San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALance, unsold, of this choice tract. There, are few, if any, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence; the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. The cars of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. land passengers at their depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc; are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the Spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so.

F. D. Atherton, Esq.	Louis Nagel, Esq.
Geo. C. Johnson, Esq.	Charles R. Bond, Esq.
John Perry, Jr., Esq.	Jos. Lippman, Esq.
M. R. Roberts, Esq.	D. W. Aldrich, Esq.
George Gordon, Esq.	Rev. A. Williams.
Fred'k McCrellish, Esq.	J. B. Wandesforde, Esq.
W. B. Farwell, Esq.	C. N. Fox, Esq.
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock.	Hon. Horace Templeton.
W. W. Wiggins, Esq.	Dr. A. T. McClure.
Myles D. Sweeny, Esq.	F. W. Macondray, Esq.
B. G Lathrop, Esq.	Edward Wolfeb, Esq.
Hon. T. G. Phelps.	Thos. Gihon, Esq.
T. H. Selby, Esq.	Geo. C. Potter, Esq.
T. Lemmen Meyer, Esq.	M. F. Butler, Esq.
W. H. Tillinghast, Esq.	Joseph Robinson, Esq.
Dr Chas Bertody	Messrs. Mead & Van Tassell,
D P. Belknap, Esq.	J. Ferguson, Esq.
D. J Oliver, Esq	T. W. Lathrop, Esq.
C. F. Hamilton, Esq.	J. D Havens, Esq.
Dr. P J. Reilly	S. M Mezes, Esq.
W. M. Lent, Esq.	B. E. Babcock, Esq.
Messrs. Nahl Bros.	W. A. Woodward, Esq.

Maps can be had, and all information required, can be obtained on application to

A. C. RANDALL & CO.,
548 Sacramento street,
17 San Francisco.

A Fine Ranch IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses, Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOB P. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to

E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
Dec. 17—19-2m San Francisco.

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Home Miscellany.

"PENSIVE THOUGHTS."

[A Composition written in Vermont, in 1850.]

When Autumn comes, I often muse,
Upon life's short, and brittle thread;
'Tis then I happy thoughts refuse
And dwell on those who now have fled.

There is one, I well remember now,
A smiling face he used to wear,
And never on his youthful brow,
Did I behold a look of care:

In yonder schoolroom oft we're met,
The fields of knowledge to explore;
But ah! his sun of life has set,
And we can never meet there more.

How many die in early youth,
While things a shade of beauty wear;
Then let us learn to love the truth,
And for a change of scene prepare.

Earth's purest riches, sweetest flowers,
Will wither in the noonday's sun;
Our brightest hopes, our gayest hours
Will pass away and soon be done.

One hope alone remains to cheer
The Pilgrim on his weary way,
When trials cause the flowing tear:
The hope to see an Endless Day

ROSA.

CONTENTMENT.

["Tevredenheid," by Tollens, the Dutch poet.]

A TRANSLATION, BY ALEXANDER LYONS.

Let venture all who venture will,
And banks and depths explore:
I keep on my own hearth still,
And save my sails on shore.
Let struggle all, for empty gain,
Where hearts for bubbles leap;
Let tempests haunt the moaning main:
I scan the weather once or twain,
And lay me home to sleep.

The maiden by the name of Fame
Shares never my embraces:
'Tis said, it is a deadly game,
To win this lady's graces.
Her glances vie with burnished steel,
And dazzling are her dresses:
But woe who hold these tinsels real;
A damsel frail, her looks reveal,
And feigned are her caresses.

At first she spreads her charms in sight,
By rouge, and borrowed tresses;
But ill betides the hapless wight,
Who's tangled in her meshes.
Some little rank she deigns to-day,
And other trinkets hollowed:
Yet seldom doth her favor stay—
The morrow dawns her fickle way
To others whom she's followed.

A gorgeous scene she first displays,
And thither thou art beckoned;
But scarce within that magic maze,
She leads thee to a second.
Thou grop'st around, as one betrayed
In numberless perspectives;
Thou look'st in vain for light and shade:
The captive heart is yearning made,
Yet finds not its correctives.

Let hanker then for gloss and gold,
All who this siren hear;
Let others to her fables hold:
I close, in dread, mine ear.
Who wish may lust the bright alloys,
Founded on narration;
Each fowler has his own decoys:
I aim not at uncertain joys—
Certain of vexation.

Away then with the renowned voice,
Attuned in luring measure:
I change not rest for rank, by choice,
Nor liberty for treasure.
Conceit and Pride might ruins heap
On Carthage or on Rome:
'Tis Friendship lulls my heart to sleep;
Love's cares my couch in softness steep—
What dreams affright my home?

Let idly vaunt, from top and throne,
Whom staff and sceptre choose:
The nurseling gluds at purple tone—
The soul disdains the hues.
Let cringe then who himself encurves
With gold or iron chains:
I laugh at all the haughty slaves;
I scorn the pomp of gilded knaves,
And wish to sots more brains.

[For the California Farmer.]

An Appeal to the Women of California, in Regard to a Reform in Dress.

Sisters, will you give me your undivided attention, a short time, while I attempt to portray a few of the reasons why such a reform is needed. Much has been written upon the subject of female apparel, but not enough so long as the present ruinous custom prevails. Ruinous did I say? Yes, truly, and in more ways than one, some of which I will point out, and then suggest a remedy, palliating the present ills, and preventing a recurrence of the same in the future, if I can only insure a hearty coöperation from those in bondage to the tyrant Fashion. Hark! Do I hear one whisper here, and another one there, "Is she alluding to the shortening of the skirt, if so I am with her, for that is coming in fashion, for I do abhor these trails, which are indeed ruinous to the dress itself, and to our husband's and father's pockets, and furthermore are opposed to all our sense of neatness." Yes, truly, my sisters, you have guessed it in part, but perhaps will be horrified when I say that the skirt I advocate, extends only about midway between the knee and ankle, or even less, and the lower extremities clothed with a pair of warm lined pants of the same material as the dress, and the feet incased in good high shoes, or boots if needs be, in cold weather. So much for the lower part of the dress first, because suggested by the would-be helpers, but where are they now? Methinks I can still hear them whisper, only to their own hearts, perhaps: "Well I should like even such a style of dress if everybody else wore them, but as it is, I would rather run the risk of shortening my years, than my skirt to that extent, and render myself a laughing stock. I can bear the inconvenience, and extra expense attending the present style, as well as others, and I might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion." Although you seemingly might be spared, as far as advancing the world's progress is concerned, yet all have a mission here, until called away, some by their endeavors to live according to their inner light, heralding its beams to those in darkness, and others by voluntarily choosing the darkness, only cause those onits boundaries to shun its deleterious effects, which could not be realized unless some were victims, thus securing the safety of many others.

But the subject under consideration has not been fully discussed. Now my friends and sisters, of California especially, I want a fair candid talk with you, leaving you to respond to your inner consciousness, hoping this appeal may not prove in vain. We who are wives and mothers, what are we placed here in this world for? What is the greatest and end and aim in the design or wish of the Good Fathers who placed us here. Let us each answer this query as best we may from our highest standpoint, and then ask ourselves, are we living up to such convictions of duty, while fearing to obey its dictates; from fear of what the people will say. What do we witness, in looking abroad over the land, and viewing the bonds which so fetter the women of America, as regards their dress; a much more vital question than many suppose, for not only upon us does this great wrong rest, but also upon the dear ones entrusted to our care, to whom we cannot give noble elastic bodies, so long as ours are weighed down by such undue pressure, upon the most vital parts, as those imposed by this Goddess, Fashion; also trammeling the feet, and lower limbs, impending free locomotion, and causing more exertion to carry about our mere clothing, than to perform the cares of a family, if dressed free as common sense would dictate. Let our most obsequious devotees of the present style, of the male sex, but be required to carry a pan of milk up stairs, and they will soon realize a little of our inconvenience, and if they have any pity for us poor slaves of custom, will try and help us, who need help; but alas, woman herself is the greatest enemy to her own good, I fear. True, compression at the waist is the parent of many ills, but this reform includes a dress to fit the body, instead of the body to fit it, giving free expansion to the lungs, which have such an important office to fulfill in our wonderful mechanism. The body is not the only recipient of this great benefit, but the mind receives an impetus, when freed from the tyranny of other's opinions, such as has never before been experienced, feeling that we are living for a more noble purpose, than pampering to the taste of those who care nothing for us, only as conducive to their interests. I know how to sympathize with those who feel they are living beneath their high calling, and yet have not moral strength, sufficient to induce them to step out in the world alone, in vindication of what they feel to be right, while others who perhaps lack not this trait are kept in the traces, by the fear that their only means of gaining the necessaries and comforts of life, would be supplanted by others, if they were to step so far from the track of public opinion. How many have I heard sigh for freedom, wishing it were only fashion to wear the short dress. Now do not we know that all will not simultaneously adopt any new idea, be it ever so much needed, but some more able to endure the scoffs and jeers of the multitude, must first step out before the world, showing its superiority over the old, trusting to the supremacy of right over wrong; and who will take this lead, unless it be such as feel willing to render themselves a sacrifice, in behalf of suffering humanity, both present and future. Much has been said on this subject, but what has been done in this State. If you look at the proceedings of the Dress Reform Convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., last June, as reported in a little monthly sheet (only 50c a year), devoted to this subject mostly, termed the Sybil, published at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., edited by Drs. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, a staunch defender of its doctrines, both by precept and example, you will see what has been done there. Over 100 ladies were present, wearing the Reform Dress, and many of them speaking of its merits, with an eloquence, casting old prejudice to the four winds. But this is not to the point: What shall the future have to say of California in this respect; shall we who stand the leaders of the world in many ennobling and progressive qualities, be behind in this? Let us, women of this beautiful State, imprint some of its beauty upon our own enfeebled bodies, giving our cheeks the color of the rose, our limbs the buoyant, elastic step, and better than all, our minds a soaring after the moral and intellectual pursuits, fitting us to be considered companions for our husbands, fathers and brothers, by this freedom, and time, given by this change of costume.

Let us awake to our position, awake to the duties devolving upon us and to the unborn generations which will follow, deriving strength and nourishment which only we can give, and show the world that although we were not first in the race, we can win the crown, for when we get fully aroused, none can surpass us. But I would not flatter any one, that the road is lined wholly with flowers, far from it; we shall often feel the sting of the thorns of malice and scorn, where we thought were nothing but the roses of Love and Confidence, but let such only goad us on, to persevere in the good work, looking to the great gain of others, who may not have been able to make this new road, but only too thankful to follow the wake of others. But to succeed in this great work, a concentration of forces, must be effected by some means, to bring the mind and feelings of such who favor such work, in sympathy with each other, so let me propose a correspondence being opened between all, both male and female, who are in earnest on the subject, and who desire to witness the commencement of the grading and leveling process, in the year 1864, and nothing, methinks, will so much conduce to this, as each of us interested to send our 50 cents for this little Sybil, and take my word for it, you will never be sorry, and by distributing them, many prejudices will be removed ere we feel a duty to put on the whole armor, and go into the thickest of the fight. This has for many long years been calling for action on my part, and a part of the time have I endeavored to carry out my firm convictions of duty, and for nearly two years had on no other dress, and that in this State, too, traveling considerable, and ever receiving respect; but causes unnecessary to mention, induced a return to the long skirt as a public dress, but such bondage seems so irksome, after once enjoying freedom, although I still wear the short dress about my work, accomplishing much more with the same ease, and feel that the time will come when duty will demand a volunteer in the front ranks, and when such a call is made, may I not falter, is my earnest prayer. Who will join me in the work and who in sympathy? I would like your names and address, with your views and feelings on this very important subject, thus forming the nucleus around which all may be invited, or I will venture to say our noble editor, of the California Farmer, who stands ever ready to advance the interests of Woman, will be happy to receive names of volunteers, also publishing any thoughts tending to advance the cause. Hoping these few thoughts and suggestions may be the means of calling out action on this much needed reform, I close.

H. H. C.

Brier Cottage, Feb. 12th, 1864.

MY MOTHER.

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
And hushed me in her arms to rest,
And on my cheek sweet kisses pressed?
My mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sang sweet lullaby,
And rocked me that I should not cry?
My mother.

Who sat and watched my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed?
My mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gazed upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die?
My mother.

Who dressed my doll in clothes so gay,
And taught me pretty how to play,
And minded all I had to say?
My mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?
My mother.

Who taught my infant lips to pray,
And love God's holy book and day,
And walk in wisdom's pleasant way?
My mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who was so very kind to me?
My mother.

Ah! no, the thought I cannot bear,
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,
My mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and gray,
My healthy arms shall be thy stay,
And I will soothe thy pains away,
My mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'T will be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed,
My mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with sorrow in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise,
My mother.

MY FATHER.

Who took me from my mother's arms,
And, smiling at her soft alarms,
Showed me the world, and nature's charms?
My father.

Who made me feel and understand
The wonders of the sea and land,
And mark through all the Maker's hand?
My father.

Who climbed with me the mountain hight,
And watched my look of dread delight,
While rose the glorious orb of light?
My father.

Who, from each flower and verdant stalk,
Gathered a subject for our talk,
To fill the long, delightful walk?
My father.

Not on a poor worm would he tread,
Nor strike the little insect dead;
Who taught at once my heart and head?
My father.

Who taught my early mind to know
The God from whom all blessings flow,
Creator of all things below?
My father.

Soon, and before the mercy-seat,
Spirits made perfect,—we shall meet!
Then with what transports shall I greet
My father.

[ANN TAYLOR.]

"Happy Homes."

To D. W. R.

I was much surprised as well as amused to read your description of how your *fancy* pictured me. I cannot boast of such beauty as your *fancy* has pictured. I am sorry to dispel such a pleasant dream, but in justice to you I am compelled to do so. I have not "bewitching blue eyes," but dark hazel, and dark hair; my complexion is not fair or brunette; the roses have never visited my cheek—but still I am, not *positively ugly*. I am afraid, as you have fallen in love with an ideal person, it would shock your nervous system in the *descent* to reality. If I could only paint my eyes blue, I would do so with pleasure, but it is among the impossibilities and I must remain content to let you worship the "blue-eyed, fair-faced" ideal.

CARRIE.

Why are good husbands like dough?—Because women *need* them.

Ladies Dress Goods.—Those who wish rich goods, need not send to Paris or London to make private purchases of rare samples of ladies' dress good, for all this trouble is saved. "If Donstinane will not go to Burnham Wood, Burnham Wood will come to Dunsinane." And so if ladies cannot go to Paris and London, Paris and London will come to them. This, Messrs Kirby & Co. have accomplished for their numerous patrons, by having the very best and richest goods, such as they know will suit their customers—made to order in England, France, and other parts of Europe, and sent to them expressly for their own trade. These up endid goods they are now opening, and ready to show them. Their courteous salesmen are ever attentive, and no urging to purchase. The pleasure, satisfaction, and approval of patrons, at this one-price house, is the ruling principle.

Rich Tea-sets, Vases, etc.—Some of the most superb Tea and Coffee sets we have ever seen, are now being opened at Haynes & Lawton's Crockery Warehouse. The beautiful blending of the colors of blue and gold, crimson and gold, green and gold, in their chaste designs, gives harmony and beauty, that is most gratifying to the eye, and adds materially to the flavor of the beverage.

The Golden Eagle Hotel.—This admirable Hotel is the popular one of the Levee City, and the ever active, Callahan, must enlarge to supply the demand on him for rooms. We speak of the Hotel as a good "House," and we are pleased to know our Legislators, many of them, find it so.

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.
SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.
BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we buy none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left at our store will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without extra charge.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROTHERS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over $10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER $6,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata *among the policy holders,*

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:

ASSETS, - - - - - - $1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, - - - - - - $2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for $240,000.

$50,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:

FRED'K BILLINGS, Esq.
HENRY CARLTON JR., of W. T. Coleman & Co.
ANDREW B. FORBES, Esq., of Forbes & Babcock.
JOHN H. REDINGTON, Esq., of Redington & Co.
J. D. KITTLE, Esq., of Dewitt, Kittle & Co.
J. P. FLINT, Esq., of Flint, Peabody & Co.
LOUIS McLANE, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.
C. B. POLHEMUS, Esq., of Alsop & Co.
JONATHAN HUNT, Esq., San Francisco.

BIGELOW BROTHERS,
AGENTS.

v18-6

Denn & Manrow's
Combined Power
WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO the Grape Growers of this State as a California Invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 300 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-working power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the whole weighing about 800 pounds; easily put up or taken down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 4000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2,000 gallons per day.

Machines will be constructed to order, of any size. For any further information address the undersigned,

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information. 9

PHOTOGRAPHS
—AND—
AMBROTYPES
....AT....
JOHNSON'S
First Premium Gallery,

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON set in it. 23

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.







SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,

BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and

HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

20-17

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

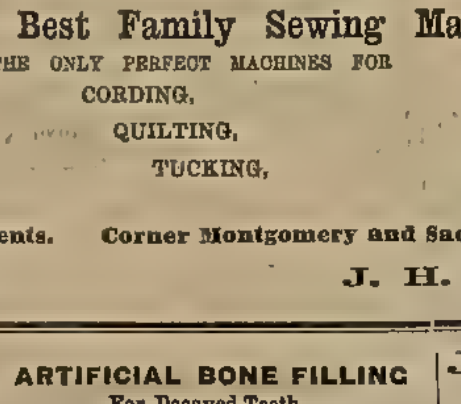
DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

D



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 618 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,

23 Montgomery street.



Cakes, Pies, Pastry, and Confectionary, of all kinds.

Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.

20-21 W. F. NORCROSS, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

2000 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.

3000 bales do Tables, in 7's, 5's, 7's, and 28's.

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED! TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

To be Purchased of—

E. BINET, Marysville,

H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco,

T. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.

S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.

I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.

S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz

MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.

D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,

Mission San Jose, Cal., Inventor and Patentee.

18

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,

726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only $5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,

Sole Agency and Depot,

16 726 Broadway, New York City

Benicia Law School.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of January, 1864, and continue twenty-one weeks.

The school will continue under the direction of

J. E. ABBOTT, A. M.,

Who will give his exclusive attention to its interests. A new class will be formed at the begining of the session, and Students intending to enter the school will find it for their advantage to be present at the commencement of the term.

For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia. C. J. FLATT,

For Trustees.

Benicia, Nov. 10, 1863. 19-1m

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Fires, and by the addition of the *Celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.*

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine. For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

493 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine, v20-6 San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE WILL OF MAN.

Weak is the will of man, his judgment blind;
Remembrance persecutes, and hope betrays;
Heavy is woe:—and joy, for human-kind,
A mournful thing, so transient is the blaze!
Thus might Ae paint our lot of mortal days
Who wants the glorious faculty assigned
To elevate the more-than-reasoning mind,
And color life's dark cloud with orient rays.
Imagination is that sacred power;
Imagination lofty and refined:
'Tis here to pluck the amaranthine flower
Of Faith, and round the Sufferer's temples bind
Wreaths that endure afflictions heaviest shower,
And not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind.

MATRIMONIAL EXTREMES HARMONIZED.—Being extracts from the list of bans published in the Preston churches on Whitsunday:

Thomas Black and Mary White,
Peter Day and Ellen Knight,
Solomon Banks and Catharine Vale,
James Hill and Susan Dale,
Isaac Slater and Jane Thatcher,
John Baker and Mary Butcher,
Daniel Hurly and Peggy Ball,
Roger Long and Sophy Small,
Stephen Head and Nancy Heart,
William Stately and Julia Smart,
Joseph Reed and Helen Hay,
Thomas Spring and Mary May,
Joseph Brown and and Kitty Green,
John Robbins and Jenny Wren,
William Castle and Nancy Hall,
Peter Chatter and Mary Call,
Joseph Man and Eliza Child,
Joseph Merryman and Lucy Wild,
Thomas Brule and Mary Bear,
James Fox and Catharine Hare,
Alexander Butler and Mary Cook,
William Crow and Nancy Rook,
Andrew Smite and Susan Armour,
Charles Field and Jane Farmer,
Daniel Currier and Susan Boot,
Joseph Hands and Ellen Foot,
William Large and Sally Small,
John Stand and Judy Fall,
Andrew Clay and Lucy Stone,
Michael Blood and Mary Bowen,
John Cloak and Julia Hood,
Edward Cole and Nancy Wood,
James Broom and Ellen Birch,
Charles Chapel and Susan Church,
Samuel Rivers and Mary Brooks,
Thomas Hatchet and Dorothy Crooks.

An aerolite lately appeared in Cork, and struck in a field in which a valuable mare was feeding. The animal was next morning missed and sought for, when a large circular hole or pit was discovered in the field, and at the bottom of this hole the mare was found standing erect, stiff and dead. The belief entertained by those who have seen the spot is, that the aerolite must have struck the earth from beneath the mare, forming this hole and burying itself deep in the ground, while the mare fell from the receding earth, and was struck dead by the fright.

CHINESE JUSTICE.—But few are aware of the fact that the Chinese of this city have Courts of their own, and have certain laws of their own which they rigidly enforce, very frequently imposing the death penalty. When the latter is the case the prisoner is sent back to China, with a record of the trial and finding of the Court. These are given to the Chinese authorities, who forthwith proceed to execute the decree of the Court. One of the greatest terrors of the Chinese thieves is to be tried by their own Courts, for their Judges seem to know by intuition when an attempt is made to cheat them by the introduction of a false witness, and, although the Chinese have no hesitation in perjuring themselves in an American Court of Justice, they are remarkably careful not to do anything of the kind when before their own Courts. Each Commercial Company has a Court of its own, and a representative of each company composes a sort of Supreme Court. Not long since a Chinese thief was brought before Judge Sheppard, upon a charge of grand larceny, but the evidence would not warrant his conviction. He was, however, immediately arrested by the Chinese, and has been convicted, and will be returned to China to suffer the penalty imposed by the Court.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tuns & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Feb. 17.

An active demand exists in the Produce Market for all kinds of Cereals. The long-continued dry spell, and uneasiness that exists among some that our crops will be short, if not a total failure, is having its effect on the offerings, our Market being but poorly supplied, and many holding back in anticipation of a further advance in prices, which, in reality, has already made our Market prices a shade firmer. Should we have our usual rains of February and March, there would be but little fear of an average crop. California is different from many of the older States of the Union: we have every description of climate and soil, and a total failure would be almost an impossibility in crops. It is natural for speculators and those who wish to advance prices, to make use of every argument, sometimes to argue, too much rain drowns the crops; at others, a want of it is to create a famine; any argument that, in their opinion, will work on the minds of the people and cause an advance or add to their profits, accomplishes the object sought. Our opinion is, that there is time enough yet for rain, and it would be our course, if prices advanced materially, to sell if we were holders. A good price and sure profit is a certainty; holding is a speculation, and oftentimes results ruinously. There is, of the old crop, now on hand, a sufficient amount to supply our wants a long time. If none should be produced of this crop, we could but illy afford to export, is true, and those holding would, in such an event realize large prices. We do not wish to create any unnecessary alarm or uneasiness, believing there is no cause for it, our object being to give our views unbiased. We hear of no new charters for breadstuffs; vessels on berth are filling up; the interior and coast demands are large, and sales of some magnitude have been made to speculators aside from the above.

Our Exports are as follows: Ex bark Rival, for Victoria, 918 sks Barley, 260 sks Beans, 114 sks Bran, 720 qr-sks Flour, 102 sks Wheat, etc. Ex British bark Mary & Edith, for Auckland, N. Z, 200 hf-sks Flour. Also, for Sidney, 6980 sks Oats, and 2940 sks Wheat.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 15,743 sks, Barley 4283 sks, Oats 3234 sks, Flour 7530 qr-sks, Hay 184 tons, Corn 152 sks, Bran 450 sks, Potatoes 882 sks, Salt 200 sks, Beans 200 sks, Middlings 125 sks, Wool 25 bales.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 2310 sks, Barley 1914 sks, Onions 262 sks, Potatoes 3695 sks, Oats 2770 sks, Beans 2120 sks, Flour 130 qr-sks, Buckwheat 60 sks.

Wheat, ₰ 100 lbs—		Flour....₰ bbl—	
Shipping	1 50@ 1 55	Superfine, ...	4 25@ 4 50
Milling, ...	1 50@ 1 65	Extra	5 25@ 5 50
Barley, brewing ..	1 90@ 2 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 75@ 1 80	Domestic₰100lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats, ...	2 00@ 2 10	Hay,.. ..₰ton	16 00@20 00
Corn	1 82@ 2 00	Ground Feed₰ton	35 00@40 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	.... ..22@ 50
Buckwheat.. ..	1 62@ 1 75	Middlings ..	..25 00@27 50
Potatoes, ...	₰sk 50@ 75	Beans.. ₰100lbs	1 50@ 1 75
Squash.. ..₰ton	@	Onions..	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon-₰lb	24@ 25	Dry Hides ..₰lb	12@ 13½
do Pest Am Fall	16@ 19	Green salted,..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, woolen	..@ ..
do Burry & inf..	8@ 12	do do plain ..	5@ 10
Wool Sacks, new	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75	Refined Tallow₰lb	6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₰lb	..30@ 40	Cheese, Cals ₰lb	14@
do Eastern ..	25@ 32	" Eastern ₰lb	..@ .
Eggs.. ₰doz	..31@ 35	Farallon-eggs ₰doz	..@ ..

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 19.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Bredhoff, No. 38; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 24; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Haywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples..	₰lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₰lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..@ ..	Limes....	₰doz .. 37
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	1 25@ 1 50
Duch'ss d Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	.. 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	15@ 25	do ₰bunch	2 50@ 5 00
Seckel..	@ ..	Grapes, white.. ₰lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	2.. ..
Louiseflomme de Jersey	@ ..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
cooking..	@ 10	Catawba..	@ ..
Strawberries..₰lb	1 00@1 50	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Raspberries..	@ ..	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common..	@ ..
do English.. ..	@ ..	Yellow Gage..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums..	.. ..
Blackberries wild.. ..	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum	.. ..
Cherries, com var	@ ..	Almonds Cals..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts..	.. 25
Black Tartarian	.. ..	English Walnuts....	 15
Apricots....|..	@ ..	Green-gages....	@ 20
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pie-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	@..
Peanuts..	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₰ doz	1 50	Canteloupes..	..@..

Dried Apples 15c ₰ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₰lb	75@1 00	Okra, Dry.. ..₰lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr)₰doz	100@1 50	do Green..	.. ..
Brussels sprouts.. ..	@ 12	Potatoes..	1@ 1½
Beets	.. 3	do New..	6@ 8
Broccoli.. .. ..₰doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	5@ 6
Cabbage..	75@1 25	do Yams (8 lbs)	..
Cauliflower..	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins..	.. 3
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₰doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₰bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	 37
Cress.. ..₰doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars... each	50@ 62
Cucumbers..₰doz	..@ ..	Rhubarb.. .. ..₰lb.	@ ..
Cranberries..₰gall	..@2 00	Radishes..₰doz bunches	.. 37
Dried Herbs.. .. ..₰lb	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plant..	.. ..	do black,₰ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new..	6@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ..₰lb	.. 50
Green Beans..	.. ..	Summer Squash..	.. ..
Green-Corn.. ..	..@ 40	Squash, Marrowfat..	@ 3
Green Peppers.. ..	..@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 3
Green-Corn, ears₰doz	@ ..	String-Beans..	@ ..
Lettuce.. .. ₰doz	37@ 50	Spinage..	.. 12
Mushrooms, spa grth₰lb	.. 25	Salsify.. ....₰bunch	@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	.. 50	Turnips.. .. ..₰doz	.. @ 25
Onions.. .. ..₰lb	03@ 6	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₰lb	@ 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, WOOD, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₰lb	35@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₰lb	20@ 25
do Eastern....	35@ 40	Lard California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cals..₰doz	..@ 40	do Eastern.. ..	..@ ..
Duck-eggs..	..@ ..	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 40
Farallon eggs.. ..	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₰lb	....	Leg Mutton .. ..₰lb	.. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@ 15	Lamb..	..@20
Pork - rib, etc.. ..	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues..	..each.. 12
Veal..	.. 12	Bacon, California.. ₰lb	.. 20
Veal Cutlet..	.. 15	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef..	6@7	do imported.. ..	.. 15
Smoked Beef..	.. 15	Tongues.. ..each	..75@1 00
Pork sausages.. ..	.. 20	do smoked....	75@1 00
Mutton chops..	.. 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

FISH.

Salmon.... .. ..₰lb	.. 20	Crabs, large.... .₰doz	.. 75
do smoked	.. 12	do small.. ..	25@ 50
do pickled .. ..₰bbl	10@ 15	Soft Crabs..	.. 50
do cod .. .. ..₰lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@ 15
Sturgeon..	.. 12	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	.. 12	Shrimps.... .. ..₰lb	.. 10
Rockfish..	.. 12	Founders..	..@ 15
Codfish..	.. 10	Sea Bass..	..@..
Herring, salmon .. ₰lb	.. 5	Halibut (rare).. ..	 37
do smoked .. ₰doz	.. 20	Sturgeons	 6
Tomcod.. .. .. ₰lb	.. 15	Crawfish..	 8
Sardines (fresh)	.. 8	Oysters.... .. ₰100	1 00@ 1 50
Solefish	.. 15	Clams....	 50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ..₰ pair	37@ 40	Hens... .. each.	75@1 00
do tame	@1 50	Snipe.... ..₰doz	1 50@2 00
do Canvas-back ..	..@ 75	Venison.. ..₰lb.	..@ ..
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₰doz	1 75@2 00
do Teal ₰doz	1 50@..	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild ..₰pair	@1 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.... each	25@3 00	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	62@ 75
Turkeys .. ..₰lb.	.. @ 25	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
		Squirrels..₰pair.	25@ ..

San Francisco Cattle Market, Feb. 19.

Cattle are not so plenty, and the price of beef, as well as mutton, has advanced somewhat. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

Beef—American, 1st quality, 8@10c ₰ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@6c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
do 3d do @3c.
Mutton—7@10c ₰lb. Lard—10c.
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9@9½c ₰ lb.
Veal—3@8c ₰lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb. 19.

Hens ..... ₰ doz	9 00@9 00	Tame Geese ₰ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters.....	7 50@8 50	Pigeons, wild ₰ doz	..@1 50
Turkeys..... ..₰lb	18@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₰ doz	10 00@12 00		

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 18.

Messrs. Addison, Martin & Co, successors to Gould, Martin & Co., report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 4@6c, A No. 1 7@8c ₰lb. Pears 6@10c ₰lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₰lb. Dried Peaches 11@17c ₰lb. California Dried Figs 25@35c, New Elems 35@50 ₰lb. Lemons $7@$13 ₰box, retail 50@75c ₰doz. Oranges $4@$3 ₰100, retail 75c@$1 50 ₰ doz.

We have now on the market a very large lot of Apples in bad order, ex industry. The cargo sold from $1 25@$2 ₰ box. Some portions of the cargo were worthless.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO FEB. 18.

Over a hundred Union officers lately escaped from prison in Richmond. A few were recaptured. The others have arrived at Baltimore. The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest, but for prudential reasons many of the particulars are withheld from publication. They were fifty-one days making the tunnel, their instruments being case knives, pocket knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon the work, and commence again, on account of obstructions which they could not pass. They disposed of the excavated earth by drawing it out of the hole in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord. This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel, pulled out in the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, covering it with straw. The work was necessarily slow. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel, that they could remain in it but a few minutes at a time, and the candle would go out. At one time they got so near the surface that a small hole broke through. Fortunately this was not discovered, and it was of great service, admitting air and light into the tunnel. When it was completed it was about sixty feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed beyond the line of guards. As soon as they found the way clear they emerged slowly in small squads, making their way towards the Williamsburg road by the shortest route. Darkness favored them, and the fact that the rebel soldiers whom they met were clad in the army coats of Uncle Sam, which they had stolen, was a great help to them. Although many had haversacks with them, they found the National uniform a better disguise than if they had been provided with rebel uniforms.

Gen. Butler had issued an order forbidding the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises of the seller under the penalty of fine or imprisonment at hard labor. Also, an order that all the estates in his Department, abandoned or occupied by the rebels, be taken possession of by the Superintendent of Negroes, officers, or Treasury agents.

A Washington dispatch says there is an evident disposition on the part of Congress to grant authority to Secretary Chase to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury. His friends assert the receipts of the custom houses between now and July 1st would be more than sufficient to meet the specie demand that will be due by that time, and that a judicious sale of even one-half of the $22,000,000 now in the Treasury will put a stop to speculation in gold. Others, however, fear that this gold, if taken from the Treasury, will be sent abroad, and thus have a disastrous effect on our finances.

Those who escaped from Richmond prison were 12 Colonels, 7 Majors, 32 Captains, and 59 Lieutenants, obtaining their liberty without the preliminaries of a parole or exchange. The Examiner of the 13th announces the recapture of 1 Colonel, 3 Captains and 21 Lieutenants.

In the Senate, bills granting lands to Oregon, in aid of military roads, were passed. The bill repealing the Statutes of Limitations in certain cases, was called up and passed. The bill, as amended, provides that during the existence of the rebellion the time during which a person shall be beyond the reach of legal process shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of an action.

The World's Nashville letter says the army of Chattanooga is preparing for immediate operations. Chattanooga is well stored with munitions of war. The roads in Georgia are improving. The writer thinks General Logan, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, which moved from Huntsville, would strike for Rome, Georgia, to operate on Johnston's flank. Assuming that to be Logan's destination, Grant will march against Johnston with 80,000 men.

Chattanooga dispatches say the information from Johnston's army is contradictory. One report is, that the entire force is around Dalton; another, that a large portion, including the artillery at Kingston, has gone to reinforce Longstreet. John Morgan is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton, with a considerable cavalry force, preparing for a raid. Governor Watts, of Alabama, has telegraphed to the citizens of Selma to prepare to receive noncombatants from Mobile, as that place will be soon attacked by the Federals. The Mobile papers say that Sherman's plan is to penetrate to central Alabama, compelling the evacuation of Mobile.

It is said that on the 22d of February Mr. Lincoln will issue a proclamation of universal emancipation including the Border States.

The Times' special says the Committee on the Conduct of the War will soon examine into the causes of the inactivity of the ironclad fleet off Charleston.

Advices from Colonel Phillips' expedition, in the Indian Territory, state that he penetrated further into the rebel territory than has yet been reached by the Federals, and is now marching on to Texas. His force consists of some Kansas troops and one Indian brigade. The rebel General Cooper's headquarters are at Fort Washita; Standwait and Addison are at Preston, Texas; and Quantrell, at Benham's.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 17th says: At last accounts, Gen. Sherman had captured Meridian, Mississippi, with but little opposition. The rebel Gen. Polk was until lately, at Meridian, but hearing of Sherman's advance, got out of the way. The report is that he reached Jackson about the time Sherman got to Meridian.

A captured rebel letter says that a secret Union Association has been formed in Virginia, and is known to number over 10,000 members. Some are wealthy and influential citizens. The letter says that Jeff Davis knows this, and has ordered several suspected parties to be arrested, and that secret agents are now on the hunt for all suspected persons.

A Washington letter says that Lee has received 30,000 recruits. Longstreet is now to be strengthened. His force is said to be 45,000 men. Breckinridge and Buckner, the writer says, are to invade Kentucky, assisted by Longstreet, either by remaining in reserve at Bull's Gap, or advancing to Central Tennessee to attempt a movement on the rear of Grant. The latter seems to be out of the question.

In the House the provision for the $300 commutation was agreed to, with a proviso that it shall not exempt for a longer period than one year; at the expiration of that time such person shall be liable to draft. The bill as reported also provides that colored persons may be drafted. Such troops not to be assigned as State troops, but mustered into the service as United States colored volunteers.

☞ **Holloway's Pills.—Pregnancy.—During** this delicate situation, ladies will experience great relief by using this mild cathartic medicine for correcting those indispositions and nauseating sickness to which they are subject at this period. They give a gentle stimulus to the circulation, and purify and expel all those humors which irritate the stomach and bowels. They are so mild that the most delicate constitution may take them with perfect safety. For sedentary females at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, they are equally adapted.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 62c, and $1 per pot. 136

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ **Never wear a cough,** or irritation on the lungs when you can buy AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy that cures it.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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SPERM OIL,
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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

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AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE
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IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
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CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are a The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

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B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner,
Johnisberger Riesling.
Riesling Franken,
Traminer,
Rulander.
Kohlen Traube,
Gray Gleffner,
Silvaner,
Goodethel,

FOR THE TABLE:

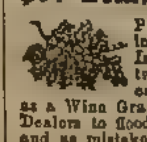
Goodethel,
Black Hamburg,
Chasselas Musque,
Charlesworth Tocay.
Muscat Rose,
Muscat Alexandria,
Golden Chamelas,

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-tf **B. KAMP.**

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $100 to $200 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ **I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.**

(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, for the IONA at $200 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without its permission.

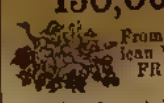
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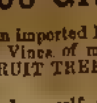
SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots



From Imported Foreign, and American Vines of my own importation.
FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.



Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr Grant of N Y, I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES 1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Clons unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

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Mountain **Vineyard,**

"SOLLAH,"

Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—



A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as
Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Bulbocodiums, &c, &c, &c.

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

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FRESH SEEDS.

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J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
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New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

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Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

☞ PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO,
6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 76.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

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THE PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

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THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP



AMERICA,

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THOMAS H. MORTON.....Commander

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Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD, With the splendid Steamship

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2,500 Tons.

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Passengers are landed at Panama, immediately on arrival by the Panama Railroad Company's Steamboat. The Company have also wharf facilities at Aspinwall. A Ship's Master will be sent on each steamer.

For further information, apply to
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THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of February, 1864:

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Feb. 13—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.
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From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

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Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

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Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from Steamship Jetty of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandize.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors

Bee Keeper's Directory

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and the FARMER OFFICE. 11

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a great bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State from $1,500 to $25,000; In all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

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Postmaster, *Napa Valley.*
Timoty Mahon, *San Rafael, Marin county.*
E. Levy, *Bolinas and Olema, do*
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The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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Shall we have More Population?

RAISORTOX, Macoupin Co. Ill., Jan. 25, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I take the liberty to write a few lines to you, hoping you will give me the information I ask.

1st. Do you have snow and ice in the valleys of California?

2d. Is there chances to buy small, improved farms near the Bay, and how much an acre?

3d. Is Greenbacks or Treasury Notes taken in payment for land and for the necessaries of life, or is the loyalty of the people like the Pharisees of old that make long prayers? There is quite a number of farmers that want to go to California in the Spring, but their money is Greenbacks, and we have heard that they do not pass current in California, but we can hardly believe it. I live near St. Louis, and you won't see or hear of any other money if you were there a week, unless you went to the Brokers' shaving mills.

We want to see your paper. Please send us one number. We hope sometime to be your subscribers—the Currency is the only hindrance. Please inform us, and much oblige.

Yours, S. P. TRUESDELL.

We are happy to give the above letter from Illinois, as it shows how earnest the people of other States are to come to us, and how eager they are for *information* in regard to our climate, lands, and means of living. We answer the three questions cheerfully.

1st. We have snow and ice on our mountains and in the Northern part of our State, but very seldom snow or ice in our beautiful valleys—a little frost, and sometimes a smooth, glassy kiss of "Jack Frost" congeals the waters till "Old Sol" smiles an hour or so; his genial warmth soon scatters all cold feelings that exist among the plants, flowers, and dews, and all is fair and smiling again.

2d. There are plenty of good chances to buy Improved Farms at a very reasonable rate; all that is required is to call at the FARMER OFFICE, enter the Free Reading Room and Museum, and examine the Bulletin Board, where is recorded Farms, Gardens, Orchards, Vineyards, Cattle, Sheep, etc, etc, that are offered for sale, and always on the most reasonable terms.

3d. "Is Greenbacks or Treasury Notes taken for land and for the necessaries of life? or is the *loyalty of the people* like the Pharisees of old, that made long prayers?"

We confess that such a question from abroad grieves us much. We do feel mortified, humbled, to know that California, bright, glorious, gold-gleaming California, should, of all other States, by any act of her people, cast a single doubt abroad of her *loyalty*. Yet, alas! it is so, and we grieve to know it. We are pained to know that while we are so loyal and true by *profession*, our act of *repudiation of the National Currency* has inflicted a stain upon the honor and loyalty of our State, so great and fearful that the people of other States almost fear to come and live with us.

This is an alarming truth, and all who wish to see our State *built up*, all who wish to increase the population with good and true Union-loving citizens, all who wish to see a tide of population setting toward the shores of the Pacific, must see and know that this *question of the Currency* has a mighty influence with that class of people who wish to emigrate.

Well may they ask if the "Treasury Notes will buy the necessaries of life?" This is a case in point to make up for California to act upon.

Here are a number of families who desire to come and make California their homes. Shall they sell their houses and lands, their flocks and herds, their bank stock and railroad stock, receiving the National Currency in payment, and leave their native spot and bring their wealth with them, or shall they come and leave their wealth behind? Shall they leave a State where the National Currency is honored and Treasury Notes at par, where it will buy houses, lands, and "*all the necessaries of life*," and come to a State where that National Currency is *dishonored* and sold for less than two-thirds of its value, even though the highest law of our country declares it shall be received in payment of all debts, public and private? Can we, as Californians, ask settlers to come to the Pacific shores and bring a little fortune of ten thousand dollars in the Bonds of our National Government, and sell them for *six thousand and a half*? Can settlers feel they are making a change for the better? No! no! no! they will not do this, they will not come; and this question of Greenbacks and the repudiation of our National Currency has most seriously retarded the coming of thousands of our brave and loyal citizens of other States who desire to seek a more genial clime.

We ask business men to read this letter. We ask them to reflect upon it and ask themselves how they think such a feeling on the part of hundreds of thousands who would become our citizens and would populate our State, how *their not coming* affects the business of our State?

We boldly affirm that could it be announced to the world that Treasury Notes are the circulating medium here, could it be but announced that California sustained the National Currency, Greenbacks would at once rise to 80 or 85 cents, and in a little time we should have the business of the State quadrupled; there would be an advance in the value of all produce and articles manufactured, labor would rise and be in demand, and every face would betoken days of prosperity, for it would come as a natural consequence of *wise action* on the part of the people. We hope our Legislature will look to this matter in season.

No one need fear that among honorable minds, any advantage will be taken. Old obligations will be still sacred and be paid in gold, and all trade and commerce will be based upon a new value, probably just the difference between the price of gold and greenbacks, and the change will be beneficial and all will see a large increase of business of all kinds



H. FERGUSON ALBANY.

THE MAYBERRY NEW AND IMPROVED HARVESTER.

What of the Drought?

THE long continued dry weather awakens a spirit of inquiry about the coming crops. It is important to our grain-growers all over this State that they should know the prospect of each section, and whether, if there is a short crop in one place, it is likely to be universal.

We should be very thankful to grain-growers in different sections of the State, if they would send us reliable information of the crops in their several localities, stating the prospects of the different crops of wheat, barley, oats and hay, and the effect of the dry weather upon the varied kinds of cultivation, whether it be the ordinary system of plowing and planting at the same time, or a crop upon "summer fallowed" land, or the volunteer crop, with any other facts connected with the crops the present year.

We should like to hear from the different sections of our State as to the effect of this warm, dry spell upon the fruit trees, etc. All such information will be most acceptable, and will in return benefit the writer as well as the reader, for in many cases it will only be an exchange of information mutually advantageous.

PERILOUS SITUATION.—A man out West was recently caught on a railroad bridge, during a dark night, by a train approaching close behind him: the ties were wet and slippery, it was impossible to run, to jump off or stand still was certain death, and he therefore bent down along his arms around one of the ties and swung off between the rails and the water until the train had passed. A very trying situation certainly: the fright he experienced occasioned a severe fit of sickness.

The Illustration this Week.

THE MAYBERRY HEADER.

THIS splendid Header, built with reference to the wants of California Harvesters; a Header that has eclipsed all other Headers in the great Western States, is now offered in our market with every needed improvement, so as to give it the *power, strength*, and *ease of movement*, required for service in our State.

The Mayberry Header possesses extra powers, which are manifested by ease of working, and the facility with which it *turns on-its own ground*, thus enabling the operator to keep the corners of the field square. It is all-important that our Harvesters should always secure the best Machines, and should be careful to investigate, examine, and purchase the *best*, always. The Mayberry Machine has won golden opinions among the Western farmers. Treadwell & Co. Agents.

Something for our Legislature to Consider.

THERE is in Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, situated among the mountains of the Santa Cruz Range, a large quantity—perhaps a million acres—of mountain land. This land has never been surveyed, but has been returned by the United States Surveyors as "unfit for cultivation." For the most part, it is unfit for cultivation in the ordinary meaning of the term in a new country where good and level land is cheap. Much of it consists of abrupt mountains and deep gulches inaccessable to the plow, often inaccessible to animals. It contains some valuable lumber, but mostly in places very difficult of approach. Many of the hills, however, would make splendid vineyards. All through this mountain region are found beautiful valleys, generally of limited extent. Among these valleys school land warrants have been located, the location generally being made so as to cover all that is valuable of the valley. For instance, if the valley is long and 320 acres have been located in it, the locators have chosen eight forty acre lots lying in a row and adjoining each other, in the middle of the valley. This whole region is valueless to the United States, because, if it were surveyed and thrown into market the sales would not pay the cost of the survey. It could not be sold at all for $1 25 per acre. Now if the Legislature should propose it to Congress to give these lands to the State of California upon condition that she sell them in five or ten years at 50 cents per acre, and that the remainder unsold after that time should revert back to the United States, there is no doubt Congress would donate these lands to the State. With the certainty of getting an immediate title at 50 cents per acre, nearly all these lands would find purchasers in less than five years, and in this wild district gardens and vineyards and homesteads would spring up. The gift of these lands would not at all injure the treasury of Uncle Sam, yet the sale of them by the State would be a source of considerable revenue to her. Since the public treasury is said not to be in a very plethoric condition, the subject may be worth the consideration of the Legislature and especially of the Legislators from the three counties in which these lands are situated.—[Santa Cruz Sentinel.

SEA WALLS.—The French have introduced a new system of building sea walls which promises satisfactory results. They form gigantic blocks of concrete, weighing about 25 tuns each, which are deposited in the sea along the line of a breakwater, to afford protection to their sea walls. A new mole at Algiers consists of a base of rubble 17 feet in hight and 156 feet in width, and the concrete blocks are deposited in the sea until they rise to the hight of 33 feet above the rubble, making a total hight of 50 feet. A new harbor has been inclosed at Marseilles, surmounted by a sea wall and protected by such concrete blocks.

Talk About Fruit

THE most of the talk of the Fruit Growers Club (N. Y.), Dec. 24, was upon the question of influence of soil upon fruit trees—that is, what soil do they grow best in, and what is the effect upon growth in taking nursery trees from a light to a heavy soil, and the reverse.

Dr. Ward said that, if nursery trees are stunted for want of sufficient pabulum, no matter what the after treatment or soil, they never recover in the orchard, and this faulty development of organs in the young plant may account for the degenerate condition of many trees, much more than a change of soil. I consider it just as important that a young plant should be fed suitable, nutricious, rich food, as a stock-breeder does that his young animals should be treated in the same way. Indeed, there is a great analogy between plants and animals; both are developed by a similar process of nutriment and growth, and when this development is healthy, both become vigorous, and take on the most perfect form. I would, in buying trees, look more to this than what was the character of the nursery soil, because that can be made suitable, whether naturally heavy or light. Perhaps the most suitable soil for trees, is a medium of loamy soil, which, for a nursery, must undergo a most thorough manipulation and enrichment. The soil should be naturally one that does not suffer from drought, because that gives a fatal check to growth, and it must be so thoroughly drained that water will not stagnate within reach of the roots.

Solon Robinson—If the theory of analogy between the growth of plants and animals is correct, as I believe it is, then the nurserymen should only adopt and pursue the same course that the stock-breeder does in giving the young plants nutricious food, so as to produce rapid growth and great vigor, but he should follow up the analogy and look to the seed that is to produce the trees, to be sure that it comes from perfect fruit, sound and healthy, in a fit condition to propagate its species. No stock-raiser would think of using a sickly, miserable, stunted animal, male or female, to produce a thrifty, healthy offspring; and I have no doubt about the fact that some, at least, of the diseased, stunted, good-for-nothing trees, which cannot be coaxed to grow and produce good fruit, owe their worthlessness more to their parentage than to their cultivation, or to the kind of soil in which they were grown, or to any violence done to them in changing from one kind of soil to another. We all know in regard to the apple-trees that the seeds are usually produced from the pomace of a cider-mill, and embraces those of immature and diseased fruit, as well as those that come from apples perfectly ripened, and of good quality. In cutting clons, for grafts, the kind of fruit is only looked after; not the healthiness of the tree. Now, if the stock is grown from the seed of a diseased tree, or immature fruit, and the clon is cut from a diseased tree, is it any more reasonable to expect a healthy offspring in this case, than it would be for the stock-raiser to expect healthy offspring from parents that were notoriously unfit to propagate their species? If this view is correct, a radical reform is needed in the production of all of our fruit trees. In confirmation of this theory, I have noticed that those who undertake to produce new varieties by growing seedlings are very careful to select their seed from the very finest specimens of fruit that they can obtain; and some of them contend that it is a great advantage to plant the seed in the pulp of such fruit as peaches, or at least never to allow the seeds to become dry. That is, in looking for the proper season to plant, follow nature's guide. In selecting seed, follow the course of those who produce the most highly-developed animals. Follow their course also in the care and food of the young trees. Adapt each to the most suitable soil, and give them rich food and tender care, with shelter from blasting winds, and there will be very little occasion to complain about trees not doing well because the orchard soil is different from that of the nursery.

Dr. Ward—I indorse all this. Everything depends upon the starting point, in plant, as well as animal life. Consumption is thus transmissable. The common disease of peach trees, indicated by the yellows, it is well ascertained is transmissable in seed and clons. We must study and understand better, vegetable physiology. Then we shall be more careful about seed. We are too apt to forget that the first life of the plant receives all its nutriment from the substance of the seed. That is one of the reasons why it is thought that the best time to plant the seed that is to produce the tree, is just when the fruit is perfectly ripe. The seed and earth, nature declares, are then in the most suitable condition. Who knows how much the future usefulness of the tree is injured by the first check its growth receives in injury to the seed. We know that seeds sometimes have barely enough vitality to start the germ into life.

The Rev. Wm. Clift (Stonington), said that some trees appear to have a natural affinity for sandy soil, others for clay. Some pears will never develop their excellence upon a moist soil. Very few soils are, in their natural condition, fit for a nursery or orchard. They require a deal of preparation with the fork and spade, or plow and harrow, to make a thorough pulverization; and then, upon almost all situations, the trees will need artificial fertilization. One of my neighbors has 400 pear trees growing and bearing most rigorously upon a bit of reclaimed salt marsh, upon which he carted beach sand to get a surface dry enough to plant the trees. As they grew they obtained a full supply of nutriment from below. Generally, if an orchard is full fed, it produces early and satisfactorily. In planting an orchard, the great aim should be, upon any soil, a most thorough preparation.

Wm. S. Carpenter—I have planted a good many trees, from various localities and different soils, but care less for that than I do for the way the trees are grown in the nursery. I would reject those that appeared stunted, and those, however thrifty, that were grown so closely that they had not been able to throw out any side branches. I do not want whip stalks, nor fruit trees grown like willow wands. In nursery or orchard, if the soil is not well worked, the trees will fail. They will suffer most in heavy soil. In buying nursery trees, it is a good sign to judge their value, to see that a number of stout limbs have been trimmed off when packing for transportation.

Thos. G. Field—As a grower of trees I concede this truth, but we are not allowed to grow such trees. Customers measure their value by their hight. A low, compactly grown tree, with stout side-branches, would not be a saleable one.

Mr. Carpenter said that they would be saleable to any one who had ever planted an orchard of both sorts, for he would then know that the long slender stalks were not what he wanted. As to the soil of the nursery, he did not consider it important what its character was if well prepared. For an orchard, the soil must be made light and dry. As to the theory of looking to a healthy source of the seed for trees, he could not quite agree with it.

Dr. Ward said that he would defy the gentleman to produce healthy peach trees from seed grown upon the trees that had the yellows.

Dr. Trimble—Most of the peaches sold in this city come from such trees, and the young trees grown in the nurseries come from seeds gathered in the streets, and thus the disease is spread everywhere. I was in an orchard the past season of 130 acres, that would yield 30,000 baskets of fruit. In three years all these trees will be dead, and the proprietor would not have another orchard planted upon the same land as a gift, because the trees would die before they gave a crop, and one good crop is all that is looked for, such is the diseased condition of the trees.

Mr. Carpenter insisted that the yellows in peach trees were the product of an exhausted soil.

Solon Robinson inquired how it happened, then, that the disease was found upon the richest virgin soil in the world, on the prairies and bottom lands of the West?

Thomas J. Field—Then they die of excess of richness as well as of poverty. The yellows upon peach trees, show that the tree is diseased; just as the black leaves upon pear trees show disease, and it is not traceable in either case to a defect in soil or culture. As to effect of soil, and change from one sort to another, I would prefer the nursery soil to be of moderate richness, as they do sometimes grow too rapid and with roots too long upon very deep, rich soil. I think that there is a disadvantage to trees grown in a sandy nursery, if planted out in orchard upon a clay soil: All trees become in a measure, habituated to a particular kind of soil.

MR. J. F. TAPLEY, of Springfield, has just received a patent for a bronzing machine, or a press for printing in bronze. It has received a thorough trial of several months, effects a great saving of time and material, and works equally well in letter-press and lithographic printing.

THE last novelty in the flower world is bouquet made of mother-of-pearl, that sparkle like jewels The pearly part of the shell is separated in strips as thin as paper, and with these layers trembling oat and wheat leaves are especially well imitated

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of February 19th, 1864.]

Silver.

REMARKS ON SILVER AND ITS ORES.

Ores from which the silver of commerce is mostly obtained are the *vitreous silver, brittle or black silver ore, red silver ore* and *horn silver* in addition to native silver. Besides these, silver is obtained in large quantities from Galena (lead ore), and from different ores of copper: and some galenas are so rich in silver that the lead is neglected for the more precious metal. This metal occurs in rocks of various ages, in gneiss, and allied rocks, in porphyry, trap, sandstone, limstone, and shales; and the sandstone and shales may be as recent as the middle secondary, as is the case in Prussia, and probably also in our own Michigan mining region. The silver ores are associated often with ores of lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, and antimony, and the usual gangue is calc spar or quartz, with frequently fluor spar, pearl spar, or heavy spar.

The silver of South America is derived principally from the horn silver, brittle silver ores, including arseniuretted silver ore, vitreous silver ore, and native silver. Those of Mexico, are of nearly the same character. Besides, there are earthy ores called *colorados*, and in Peru *pacos*, which are mostly earthy oxyd of iron, with a little disseminated silver; they are found near the surface where the rock has undergone partial decomposition. The sulphurets of lead, iron and copper, of the mining regions, generally contain silver, and are also worked.

The mines of Mexico are most abundant between 18° and 24° north latitude, on the back or sides of the Cordilleras and especially the west side; and the principal are those of the districts of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, Fresnillo, Sombrerete, Catorce, Oaxaca, Pachuca, Real del Monte, Moran, and Pasco. The veins traverse very different rocks in these regions. The vein of Guanaxuato, the most productive in Mexico, intersects argillaceous and chloritic shale, and porphyry; it affords one-fourth of all the Mexican silver. The Valencian mine is the richest in Guanaxuato, and has yielded for many years, from one to two millions of dollars annually. In the district of Zacatecas the veins are in graywacke. In Sombrerete they occur in limestonne; and there are extensive veins of the antimonial sulphuret, one of which gave in six months 700,000 marcs (418,000lbs troy) of silver. The Pachuca, Real del Monte, and Moran districts, are near one another. Four great parallel veins transverse these districts, through a decomposed porphyry. From the vein Biscaina, in Real del Monte, $5,000,000 were realized by the Count de Regla, in twelve years.

In South America the Chilian mines are on the Western slope of the Cordilleras, and are connected mostly with stratified deposits, of a shaly, sandstone, or conglomerate, character, or with their intersections with prphyries. The chlorids and native amalgams are found in regions more towards the coast, while the sulphurets and antimonial ores abound nearer the Cordilleras. The mountains north of the valley of Huasco contain the richest silver mines of Chili. The mines of Mt. Chanarcillo produces at the present time more than 80,000 marcs of silver per year. The veins abound in horn silver, and begin to yield arsenio-sulphurets at a depth of about 500 feet. The mines of Punta Brava, in Copiapo, which are nearer the Cordilleras, afford the arseniuretted ores.

In Peru the principal mines are in the districts of Pasco, Chota, and Huantaya. Those of Pasco are 15,700 feet above the sea, while those of Huantaya are in a low desert plain, near the port of Yquique, in the southern part of Peru. The ores afforded are the same as in Chili. The mines of Huantaya are noted for the large masses of native silver they have afforded.

The Potosi mines in Buenos Ayres, occur in a mountain of argillaceous shale, whose summit is covered by a bed of argillaceous porphyry. The ore is the red silver, the vitreous ore along with native silver. It has been estimated that they have afforded since their discovery $1,300,000,000. These mines have diminished in value, though they still rank next to those of Guanaxuato.

In Europe the principal mines are those of Spain, of Kongsberg in Norway, of Saxony, the Hartz, Austria, and Russia. The mines of Kongsberg occur in gneiss and hornblende slate, in a gangue of calc spar. They were especially rich in native silver but are now nearly exhausted. The silver of Spain is obtained mostly from galena, and principally in the Sierra Almagrera in Grenada.

The mines of Saxony occur mostly in gneiss, in the vicinity of Freyberg, Ehrenfriedensdorf, Johangeorgenstadt, Annaberg and Schneeberg.

The ores of the Hartz are mostly argentiferous copper pyrites and galena, yet the red silver, vitreous silver ore, brittle silver ore, and arsenical silver, occur, especially at Andreaskreutz, and the mines of that vicinity. The rock intersected by the deposits is mostly an argillaceous shale. Carbonate of lime is the usual gangue, though it is sometimes quartz.

In the Tyrol, Austria, sulphuret of silver, argentiferous gray copper, and mispickel occur in a gangue of quartz, in argillaceous schist. The Hungarian mines at Schemnitz and Cremnitz, occur in a syenite and hornblende porphyry, in a gangue of quartz, often with calc spar or heavy-spar, and sometimes fluor. The ores are sulphuret of silver, gray copper, galena, blende, pyritous copper and iron; and the galena, and copper ores are argentiferous.

The Russian mines of Kolyvan in the Altai and of Nertchinsk in the Daouria mountains, Siberia (east of Lake Baikal), are increasing in value, and yield annually 70,500 marcs (47,800 troy pounds) of silver. The Daouria mines afford an argentiferous galena which is worked for its silver. It occurs in a crystalline limestone. The silver ores of the Altai occur in silurian schists in the vicinity of porphyry, which contain besides silver ores, gold, copper, and lead ores.

In England argentiferous galena is worked for its silver. 40,000 tons of the ore were reduced in 1837, one-half of which contained 8 to 8½ oz of silver to the ton of lead, and the other half only 4 to 5 oz of silver.

In the United States, the Washington silver mine, in Davidson county, North Carolina, had afforded up to 1845, $30,000 of silver. The native silver of Michigan is associated with copper in trap and sandstone. These mines promise to be highly productive.

The silver mines of the world have been estimated to yield at the present time (1848), $20,000,000 annually.

The annual product of the several countries of Europe is nearly as follows:

	pounds troy.
British Isles	7,200
France	4,150
Austria	63,000
Sweden and Norway	13,000
Spain	130,000
Saxony, the Hartz, and other parts of Germany	78,500
Belgium	440
Piedmont, Switzerland and Saxony	1,560

Making in all 298,150 troy pounds, or about $4,500,000 annually. With the sum from Russia, about $730,000 it becomes $5,230,000 a year. This is small compared with the amount from America, which at the beginning of the present century equalled 2,100,000 pounds, or 31½ millions of dollars, nearly six times the above sum; and it is probable that these mines will again yield this amount when properly worked. The whole sum from Russia, Europe, and America, makes nearly 2,000,000 pounds avoirdupois.

The common modes of *reducing silver ores* in the large way are two; by *amalgamation* and by *smelting*. Both mercury and lead have a strong affinity for silver, and these reducing processes are based on this fact. In amalgamation the silver ore is brought to the state of a chloride by a mixture of the powdered ore (or "schlich"), with about ten per cent of common salt; the chlorid is reduced by means of salts or sulphurets of iron, or metallic iron in filings, and at the same time mercury which has been added, combines with the liberated silver, and thus separates it in the condition of an amalgam (a compound of mercury and silver) The mixture of salt and "schlich" requires several days to become complete. Heat is employed at the Saxon mines, but not at those of Mexico, where the climate is tropical. After the mercury is put in (6 or 8 parts to 1 of silver), the mixture is kept in constant agitation until the process is finished. In the best arrangements, as in Saxony, this agitation is performed in revolving barrels, and the result is accomplished in a few hours; but in the principal mines of Mexico it is effected by the treading of mules or oxen, and requires two or three weeks or more. The amalgam, separated from the muddy mass, by a current of water or washing, is then filtered of the excess of mercury; as a last step it is subjected to heat in a distilling furnace, by which the silver is left behind, the mercury passing off in a state of vapor to be condensed in a condensing chamber or receptacle. The loss of mercury by the process is often large.

In case of the ordinary sulphurets and arseniurets of silver, or the chlorid, in Mexico and South America, the poorer ores are first fused with a flux, and the result (called the "matt") is then roasted to expel the sulphur; afterwards it is mixed with better ores, again fused, and on cooling, again roasted. This fusion and roasting is again repeated with the best ores. The result from this fusion is next mixed thoroughly with melted lead; the lead separates the silver; and the impurities which float on the surface, are removed in plates as a crust cools, to be again melted with new ores, as the slag is apt to contain some of the silver.

When the argentiferous galena is the ore, it is reduced by roasting in a reverberatory furnace in the ordinary way for lead ore; the resulting lead contains also the silver.

In large establishments several transverse section reverberatory furnaces connect with a single chimney. They are actually like large elliptical or circular ovens, of brick or stone, communicating with a common flue.

In reverberatory furnaces adapted for melting metals, the hearth is a gently inclined plane, sloping to a spot towards one end, in order that the fused metal may flow down together and be convenient for drawing off. For many other purposes, the *sole* is flat, and the depth is greater.

To separate the silver from the lead, the lead is heated in a reverberatory furnace, the hearth of which is covered with wood ashes and clay, so as to give it the nature of a cupel. The air received through an aperture on one side, passes over the metal in fusion, in a constant current, oxydizing it and changing it to litharge, which is from time to time drawn out; finally the lead is thus removed, and the silver remains nearly pure. The completion of the process is known by the metal becoming brilliant. It is again subjected to another similar operation, and thus rendered quite pure. The litharge from the latter part of the process is also subjected to another operation for the silver it usually contains.

According to Pattinson's new process, adopted in England, the silver is separated by melting the lead, and, as it begins to cool, straining out the crystals with an iron strainer. The portion left behind contains nearly all the silver. This is several times repeated, each time the remaining lead becoming richer in silver. This is then cupelled. An ore containing only 3 ounces of silver to the ton of lead (or but 1-10,000th part), may thus be profitably worked, and with little loss of lead.

When the ore containing silver is a copper ore, as is often the case with gray copper ore, the calcined, and the resulting products are either liquated to *sweat* out the silver or cupelled. In liquation, the copper is run into pigs (called *liquation* cakes), and kept above a red heat for two or three days; the lead first melts and flows in drops into cast iron troughs, carrying with it the silver, which is afterwards obtained by cupelling. The copper still contains some of the lead.

In *trials* by cupellation, a piece of lead of known weight is placed in a cup of bone-ashes, and this is subjected to heat in a small air chamber or oven, and placed in a furnace so that the air shall have free access. The lead is oxydized, and the oxyd sinks into the cupel, leaving a globule of silver behind. The globule being then weighed, and compared with the weight of lead, the proportion of silver is ascertained. Silver may thus be found in almost any specimen of the lead of commerce, however small the proportion. The weight of the globule, especially when quite minute, may also be ascertained by measurement, according to a scale given by Prof. W. W. Mather, in the American Journal of Science, volume iii, second series, page 414.

Other modes of reducing silver ores without quicksilver, have been proposed. According to one, the ore is calcined with common salt, as in Mexico, and converted thus to a chlorid. It is then removed to some proper vessel, and a hot solution of salt poured over it; this takes up the chlorid of silver and holds it in solution. The liquid is transferred to another vessel, and by means of metallic copper the silver is deposited.

Another process consists in roasting the sulphurets and converting them in a reverberatory furnace to sulphates; then by boiling water, dissolving the sulphates in a proper vessel, and finally precipitating as above by copper. This process requires the presence of a good deal of sulphur, and is the best when there is much iron and copper pyrites present.

In the assay to separate copper from silver, the alloy is dissolved in nitric acid, and the silver precipitated in the state of a chlorid by common salt. The amount of silver may then be ascertained by weighing the precipitated chlorid, and observing that 75 33 per cent of the chlorid is pure silver.

Artificial Fecundation of Grain.

A Frenchman, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Hoolbrouk, considering that Nature did not understand her business thoroughly, has conceived a plan for aiding her to overcome this defect. His idea is to accomplish fecundation of plants grain, &c., by artificial means, as according to the experimenter this is not so well done by Nature as it can be by his plan. To carry out his scheme, therefore, all Hoolbrouk uses is an apparatus which consists of a coarse worsted fringe of about a foot and a half deep, appended to a cord which is recommended to be about twenty yards long—but this must of course depend upon the width of the furrows and other local incidents of cultivation—and to the ends of which fringe are attached here and there little pellets of lead or large shot, sufficiently heavy to keep it down. The two ends are carried by two men, while a boy in the middle holds up the line with a forked stick. The worsted is slightly impregnated with honey, by dipping the fingers into the latter, and passing them lightly through the fringe. The instrument is then passed over the standing corn in flower, so to speak in such a way and at such a hight as to catch and impart a slight degree of friction to the whole of the ear. When the operation is applied to fruit trees, it is accomplished by means of a little worsted mop, slightly impregnated with honey in the same way, with which the blossoms are gently touched, or as it were dusted. This improvement upon the old order of things, which was to trust to the wind to blow the pollen from one plant to another, or to depend on insects to perform the office, is said to have been attended with good results. According to recent experiments which have been made, the difference of production, under precisely similar circumstances, between crops to which artificial fecundity has been applied, and those to which it has not, appears to be in the proportion of 41 to 30; and in the case of barley as 34 to 23.

Give the Boys Tools.

In man there is what may be termed a "making instinct," and our houses, garments, ships, machinery, and in fact, everything we use, are the practical results of this instinct. How important then that this faculty be cultivated; and that the idea be at once and forever abandoned that none but mechanics require this great element of usefulness and happiness. Whatever a man's occupation, whether he be a farmer, a merchant, an artist or a mechanic, there are hourly occasions for its practical application. Being thus general in its usefulness the cultivation of this constructive faculty should be a a primary consideration with parents. Skill in the use of tools is of incalculable advantage. It gives useful employment to many an otherwise idle hour. It prompts one to add a thousand little conveniences to the house, which but for this skill would never be made. In a word, it is the carrying out, in a fuller sense, of the design of the Creator, when he implanted this faculty of constructiveness within us. Let it then be cultivated in children. Indulge the propensity to make water-wheels and miniature wagons, kites and toy boats, sleds and houses, anything in fact which will serve to develop it and render it practically useful. Give the boys good pocket knives, and what is better, give them a good workshop. Employed in it, they will not only be kept out of mischief, but they will be strengthening their muscles, exercising their mental powers, and fitting themselves for greater usefulness, when they shall be called upon to take their place in the ranks of men.

Apple Pomace.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says that "If we take apple pomace from the press, in its green state, just as it comes from the 'cheese,' and mix with it one cask of caustic or quick lime, and two bushels of salt to the cart-load of forty bushels, adding afterwards two bushels of unleached or leached wood ashes, and one of gypsum, we shall have a manure that will exert a powerful effect in promoting the development and maturation of any cultivated product either of the field or garden. Another effectual method of reducing pomace to the condition of a salutary pabulum for vegetables, is to cast it into the hog yard, to be comminuted and macerated by the swine. It will also be here exposed to another powerful corrective and genially modifying influence—that of fermentation. Owing to these causes and priciples, apple pomace deposited in the hog yard in the autumn, even when fresh from the mill, and in possession of all its acetose principles, will come out good manure the succeeding autumn. But if you wish effectually to destroy bushes, such for instance, as alders, briars, and the like, in your fields or cultivated grounds, where their presence is always undesirable, and an obstacle to the successful cultivation of the same, treat them in autumn to crude pomace from the cider mill."

Moisture in the Air.

One of the most curious and interesting of the recent discoveries of science is, that it is to the presence of a very small proportion of a watery vapor in our atmosphere—less than one half of one per cent—that much of the beneficent effect of heat is due. The rays of heat sent forth from the earth after it has been warmed by the sun, would soon be lost in space, but for the wonderful absorbent properties of these molecules of aqueous vapor, which act with many thousand times the power of the atoms of the oxygen and nitrogen of which the air is composed. By this means the heat, instead of being transmitted into infinitude as fast as produced, is stopped or dammed up, or held back on its rapid course, to furnish the necessary conditions of life and growth. Let this moisture be taken from the air but for a single summer night, and the sun would rise next morning upon a "world held fast in the iron grip of frost." But the power of absorption and of radiation in the same body are always equal, so that at length it is poured forth into space; else our atmosphere would become a vast reservoir of fire, and all organic life be burned up.

Sprung Knees In The Horse.

The trouble does not always result from an injury of the leg, or strain of the tendons; it is more often found in horses that have bad corns in the feet, or troubled with navicular disease, than any other. The animal raising his heels to prevent pressure upon the tender parts bends the knee, which bending becomes finally, from the altered position of the limb, a permanent deformity. Horses with sprung knees are unsafe for saddle purposes, owing to their consequent liability to stumble. Respecting the treatment, it may be said that six out of every ten sprung kneed horses will be found to have corns. If these be of recent growth, there is a fair prospect of straightening the limbs by removing the corns, as directed under the head of that disease; by the removal of these the heels are brought to the ground, and the limb becomes straight. Under any other circumstances all treatment proves useless.—[Jennings on the Horse.

The Iron-clad Dictator Afloat.—The third attempt to launch this splendid vessel has resulted in complete success. She was consigned to the water from the yard of Mr. C. H. Delamater, foot of Thirteenth street, on Saturday, 2d January, at ten o'clock A. M. She was christened by Miss Delamater. The keel of the Dictator was laid one year ago last September. She is three hundred and twenty feet long, fifty-two feet breadth of beam, and twenty-two feet depth of hold. The armor of the vessel is composed as follows: Six one-inch plates outside, backed by four and one-half inch wrought iron bars running lengthwise along the vessel, making ten and one-half inches of solid iron plating, which is backed again by four feet of solid oak. The turret is built in three courses, the outside course being composed of seven one-inch plates, inside course by four one-inch plates, and middle course by segment bars five inches in thickness. This arrangement of the turret armor dispenses with bolts. The turret will carry two of Ericsson's new guns. These are thirteen-inch bore, and forged, carrying a three-hundred-and-four-pound shot. The charge of powder will be one hundred pounds, which will make these weapons the most powerfully destructive ones ever known. Six boilers are placed in the vessel, making the engines five thousand horse power. The motive horse power is then furnished by two engines, calculated to give the vessel a speed of eighteen knots an hour. Besides the motive engines, there are ten others, used for working turret, ventilation, etc. The vessel's ram extends fifteen feet over the hull, composed of solid iron and wood, built in the strongest manner, and sharp as a chisel at the end. It will now be about three months before the Dictator is ready for service. Commodore John Rogers will command. The vessel, in her entire proportions, is a perfect success, fully coming up to the expectations of her constructors, and, with ten and a half inch iron armor, and her powerful armament, will prove her right (as Captain Ericsson yesterday remarked) to the name she bears—the Dictator.

Do not be too positive.—Do not be too sure that you are always right in your opinions. Remember, if you are right in one particular, you may be wrong in others. Do not boldly contradict, but calmly express your reasons, and faithfully bear with those whose understanding is less clear or whose reason may be disturbed by passion. Rather than say,—"It is," and "It isn't," "You did," and "You didn't," say, "It seems to me," or "I think it is," or, "If I mistake not." Avoid all rude and ill-natured expressions, as calling one foolish, obstinate, or provokingly stupid. Our aim should be to advance the truth, not ourselves. It often happens that much time is wasted and temper lost in matters of no great consequence. Let us readily yield to trifles. While in all cases concerning duty and happiness we are faithful to right let us remember to hold the truth in meekness.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

San Francisco, December 29, 1863.

Jacob Zech, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,

CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

Sacramento, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m



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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 3

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

Continued from the California Farmer of February 19, 1864

Notes of 1859, and 1860.

IN NEW JERSEY, 1860.

The locust, as I predicted, appeared about the first of June, and are welcomed by all the birds, chickens, turkeys, and pigs, who are making a feast upon them. Their song is heard in every grove. They leave no trace of feeding, nor will they, as they only suck the dew from off the leaves through the proboscis. Their eggs are laid in the small twigs of trees, which in due time break off, but this does little harm.

This is *not* the Gryllidæ, the dreaded grasshopper of the East, which travels in devasting armies. That is about two inches long, and more resembles the locust than any other species of grasshopper. The locust has no proper mouth, while all the grasshopper tribes have two—one like pincers to lacerate, the other to masticate—and they are all great feeders. Incredible swarms of this insect are carried from one country to another by the wind. They keep on the wing for a long time, unless it becomes calm, when they alight any where, on land or water. Travelers tell us they rise on a windy day to the hight of 500 to 600 feet, and in such numbers that they darken the sun so that one cannot see a person at a distance of 25 feet. Our first account of them is from Exodus, 10th c, 13th v:

"And the Lord brought an east wind all that day and all that night; and when it was morning, it brought the Locusts (grasshoppers, as translated by Luther)."

And and at verse 19th:

"And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the (Locusts) grasshoppers and cast them into the Red Sea, and they ate up every green thing that the hail, etc, had left.

Mr. Hayward of this place informs me that when he lived on the island of Madeira, 300 miles from the African coast, at one time during a strong east wind that they were brought by it from the coast in clouds, and destroyed all vegetation. The history of this species of grasshopper is the same in all ages. There are accounts of their covering 100 miles square, from one to two feet deep. They are in immense variety, color and size—yellow, brown, green, etc. One of the species in South America measures a foot from tip to tip of its wings, and is very beautifully variegated with stripes and spots.

Our 17-year (Cicada) locust, as I before remarked, is a harmless, beautiful insect, singing and enjoying a short life of six weeks, offering its body to all the feathered tribes as a morsel of exquisite delicacy, but feeding itself only upon dew. [Geo. Webb, in N. Y. Tribune.

IN MADAGASCAR.

The migratory locust appears in great swarms in some years in this island and are used for food by the natives.

Miscellaneous Notes of Other Countries.

IN ARGENTINA.

These pestilent ravagers abound in the provinces of the La Plata river, and create as much havoc as their congeners of Chile and California. Lt. Archibald McRae, attached to the coast survey of California in 1856, was employed as an assistant to Capt. Gillis in the United States Astronomical Expedition to Chile in 1850-52, and performed a scientific journey from Mendoza to Buenos Ayers in December, 1852, in connection with the expedition. He mentions having encountered in that month, immense swarms or "myriads" of locusts on the dry pampas near the Desaquedaro of San Luis. Of one species of locusts, he notes the following singular fact in natural history:

"We passed on the road a swarm of large grasshoppers or locusts, apparently at war with strange looking black flies, about the size and shape of wasps, and having *a red spot* on their tails. Their hostility to the locusts seemed to be wholly wanton, for I could not observe that they did more than kill them. We had before seen myriads of small locusts, generally feeding on young algarobas, but had not seen any as large as these."—Vide Gillis Exped.

Public advices from the Argentine States of February, 1858, mention that the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, were desolated by swarms of langostas, or locusts, which had caused great injury to the cattle pastures and the commerce of the country.

IN BUENOS AYRES

In speaking of the pampas between Mendoza and Buenos Ayres, and their Indian inhabitants, Padre Ovalle says (about 1640), in his 7th chapter of 3d Book: "They make bread of the cods of a tree, which we call, in Spain, Algarobah (Mesquite), and, because that does not last long, they have invented a strange sort of bread, made of locusts; for the locusts used to be in such vast quantities in those great plains called "pampas," that, as I traveled over them, I often saw the sun intercepted and the air darkened with flights of them. The Indians observe where they alight to rest, and those plains being here and there full of thickets, they rest in them and choose the highest for shelter. This the Indians know, and approaching softly in the night they set fire to the thicket, which, with the high winds that reign in those plains, is soon reduced to ashes, and the Locusts killed; of these they make great heaps, and, as they are ready roasted, they have nothing more to do but to grind them to powder, of the flour of which they make a sort of bread which maintains them." Ovalle was a Jesuit Missionary, a native of Chili, who had resided in these countries for many years, and published his history of Chili at Rome in 1646, an abstract of which appeared in English in Churchill's Collection of Voyages, published in London in 1745.

FOSSIL GRYLLIDÆ.

It seems that in the old ages of the world the genus *Acrydium* existed, for fossil *Gryllus*, *Gryllotalpa* and *Locusta* have been found in the limestone and tertiary strata of France and Bavaria, and in the fossil amber of Prussia. *Vide Richardson's Geology*, London, 1855.

LOWER CALIFORNIA, 1735–67.

In Vinegas' *History of Lower California* is mentioned a fearful visitation of locusts to that country in 1722, which caused great distress of food and sickness, many of the Indians dying from the effects. In consequence of the neophytes of the Mission of Guadalupe (in lat. 27° N.) feeding on these locusts, a general epidemic, accompanied with malignant ulcers attacked them which carried off great numbers, among a population of some 1,800 souls. Such was the brutishness of fear induced by this sickness, that when the Indians were attacked, their fellows often *buried them alive*, or covered them with boughs and leaves, and so left the sick to perish.

In the succeeding year, 1723, a violent dysentery attacked the people of the same vicinity, and committed great havoc and death among them, and nearly cost the life of Padre Helen, the priest who had established the mission with his own funds and by his own hands. Venegas also mentions, that the Father Miguel del Barco, who wrote the account of the *Locusts* in Clavijero, was the priest in charge of San Xavier (in latitude 25½° N.) in 1748. This intelligent and indefatigable old friar made San Xavier the most splendid establishment in all Lower California, and to this day, as we are informed by people from that country, it exists in the best preservation in churches, buildings, fences and gardens, of any of the old Missions of the peninsula.

When Sebastian Viscaido returned to Acapulco, in April 1603, from his disastrous expedition of discovery along the Pacific coasts of the Californias, where he lost most of his crews by scurvy (having buried many of them under the oak trees near the beach of Monterey), he went with his remaining officers (as related by Torquemada in Venegas) to pay his compliments at the palace of Chapultepeque (or the Palace of the Grasshoppers), to the Count of Monterey, Viceroy of Mexico, who received them with great joy, and complimented them on their courage and resolution, and promoted all the surviving officers of the expedition according to their pretensions, some of whom became very distinguished in the military and naval service of Spain. It seems, that, in 1603, it only took two days to go from Acapulco to the city of Mexico. The results of this voyage, which had extended from Acapulco up to the Columbia river (as some writers surmise, though attended with great loss), were considered by the Spanish government as of immense importance, as an excellent practical knowledge of the hydrography of the coast of the Californias was obtained, which proved of great value to the galleons sailing between Manila and the west coast of Mexico, and was the guide used in the establishments of Spain on this coast subsequently to 1780.

FRIAR GAGE OF MEXICO, IN 1630.

That curious old English traveler in Mexico, Thomas Gage, who had resided in Guatemala and Mexico for more than twelve years as a Catholic friar and priest, published his new survey of the West Indies in 1648, and gives a highly interesting and curiously circumstantial account of these countries, between 1625 and 1637. Gage having accomulated his "pile" among the Indians and Spaniards of Guatemala as a Catholic curate, became very conscientious and tender in his religious scruples about sacraments, saints, sinners and images; but he took care to take his "bags" with him, when he made his escape from the country to go to England by the way of Spain. Friar Thomas de Loadres, was, however, robbed of his moneys by a buccaneer near Cuba, commanded by a mulatto captain, at which Gage expresses himself most ludicrously indignant. On his return to England, he became a puritanical chaplain to Sir Thomas Fairfax, one of the military courtiers of Oliver Cromwell. The account of Gage induced and stimulated the commonwealth government to send out expeditions under Penn and Venables against the rich colonies of Spain in the Caribbean sea, in which Gage's book was used as a guide to find out the weak places of his former friends and patrons, and to rob them of their riches. The publication of Gage's book seems to have caused great excitement and consternation in Spain and Spanish America, and the old friar was proclaimed a traitor by the king, and by the church, an apostate, etc. The result of the naval expedition was the capture of Jamaica by the English—all from a friar's book. See Bullock's *Travels in Mexico*: London, 1824. This filibustering war with Spain affected the British colonies of the Atlantic on the Southern seaboard very materially—the English from New England to Carolina being all the time in a mass of bloody squabbles with the Spaniards of Florida, and the other Spanish settlements of the Caribbean sea. Indeed, very important political events relating to those countries resulted from the war of Cromwell with the Spaniards.

IN MASILLA AND MOROCCO.

The London Illustrated News of October 13th, 1858, contains the following curious note on a visitation of the Locusts to the Phillipine Islands in 1858:

"Swarms of *locusts* have appeared in several of the Phillipine Islands, and have caused immense damage in the plantations. Public prayers are being offered up and the common people are employed in the fields in collecting and destroying them, the authorities paying so much for every basketful presented to the Alcaldes. It does not appear that the natives of the Phillipine Islands eat the locusts, as the Riff Arabs do. The latter, when they see a cloud of locusts hovering in the air and clouding the sky, watch them anxiously, and if they descend near their "adwars," receive them with shouts of gratitude to God and Mahomet, throw themselves on the ground and collect them as fast as possible. Previously deprived of their heads, legs, and wings, the locusts, well boiled in butter and served up with *alcuscus*, are considered by the Riff Arabs a delicious food." Their camels eat them greedily."

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The Piano Question Again.

Letter of Jacob Zech in Answer to Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S.

I wish to say that every letter of this gentleman (Mr. Hoag), gives me positive evidence that the affair, of *defrauding* me of the first premium, at the late State Fair at Sacramento, was made up.

1. When the committee came up to examine the pianos, I asked the Rev. Mr. Starr King whether the said committee would look at the mechanism and interior construction of my instruments, as I would take them apart for their examination, and put them together again to be tried. Rev. Mr. Starr King answered that it was not necessary, as he himself was notified only an hour previous, and that he would not act on said committee, because he did not understand anything about pianos, and would like to do justice to every person; yet his name is used on the committee, with what right I do not know; for, if Mr. King did not sign his name to the Report, there would have been only two judges, and their Report of course not complete.

2. When, at the close of the Fair, the list of awards was read at the Pavilion, nothing of a "liberal special diploma" to Jacob Zech was said or heard by any one. Nay, more, the printed list of awards have nothing of it! How can it therefore, be otherwise than a made-up case by the Society?

3. On the 3d and 23d Oct., I published a letter or card, in the papers of Sacramento and of this city, stating the wrong that was done to me. Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S., had not a word to say. To my formal protest to the President of the Society, of late date, published in the FARMER, said gentleman answered, that a 'special diploma" was ready for me. Now, in his letter of Jan. 6th, he says, that a "liberal special diploma" was awarded to me. All I demand is justice, not favors. I shall not accept a special diploma. That would be admitting my unworthiness of the first premium. The Society say a Grand Piano is not on the Schedule, and consequently ruled out. I ask the Secretary, is not a Grand Piano a Pianoforte? and why do the Board of Officers not accept my offer, made Dec. 18th, if they wish to do me justice? I will submit my Square Piano again before a committee of musicians, against the same Piano to which they awarded the premiums, and leave the result to their decision as a final test.

As for the proposition which Mr. Hoag makes, for the next State Fair, I must say that, for my part, I had enough of their justice, at the State Fair at Sacramento, the past year, and, unless they manage differently, I will leave it to others to exhibit there in future, and be similarly wronged, if they so desire.

JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1864.

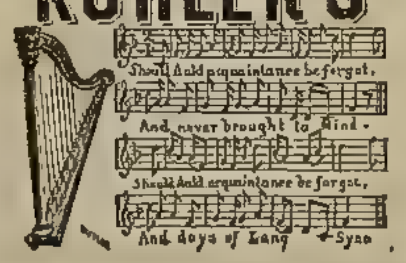
HOME COMFORTS.—Every working man needs good things to eat; and we hope every man is a working man, whether he be a merchant, a professional man, a manufacturer, a mechanic, or a farmer. Farmers we know are working men; for if they don't work in season, and out of season, they cannot harvest. Every body should work! Work, labor is honorable; and they that will not work should not eat! Drones should not be permitted in the hive of humanity. The "busy bees" kill the drones when they cease to work, and clear them out of the hive; and we go for driving out all drones, and then there would be more food for workers. Bowen & Brothers believe this doctrine, and act upon it. They are working men. See the lots of eatables they are sending to every part of our State—hardly a county where they have not lots of customers. Lately they have been receiving fresh goods. They call them

SPECIALTIES.

We call them "goodies"—all kinds of nice things, such as nice dried and fresh fruits preserved. Goshen cheese and butter extra, Boston butter and water crackers, Bordeaux salad oil, very extra, teas, the imperial brand, coffee, chocolate, reliable. The family wines from this house are just what they should be, very superior; and these luxuries are for those who labor. "They shall eat the fat of the land."

SUPERB VASES.—The vases and statuette recently opened by Messrs Haynes & Lawton, are the most beautiful ever yet exhibited on our coast. Lovers of the exquisite in art should look at them. This must induce their possession

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 625,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $33 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 25 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells." Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 600,000 copies.

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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 136 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....FEB. 26, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

MY MOTHER.—There is a hope for humanity yet, amid all the dark clouds that overshadow the social life in California. We have received a very urgent call to re-publish those beautiful lines of "Florence Percy," "Rock me to sleep Mother." A bright gem in the brightest galaxy of poetry, and will be felt by every living child, the world over. We would call the attention, too, of every one who feels the truthful beauty of these lines, to a most beautiful picture now at Geo. H. Johnson's Daguerrean gallery, Clay street. It is a steel engraving, "The Prize Picture" of the London Art Union. It won the prize of one hundred guineas, it is appropriately named "Loves Labor," for it is a mother with her little babe upon her shoulders, romping over the fields in high glee. Every expression of the mother and child's face denotes love. Johnson has copies of the picture, let every mother possess one, and let the mother's love be extended till the world is purified.

A beautiful incident came to our knowledge a few days since, which is so appropriate here, we cannot omit to insert it. A mother and children were walking in a beautiful garden on one of our gorgeous mornings, lately, with a friend, and as the flowers were gathered, a sweet child of five years of age was questioned of her love of flowers. The sweet girl having been born on the 1st of June, the month of roses, she had been named "Flora;" a friend in asking her repeated questions to try to have her answer to the origin of her own name, asked her who it was that loved the flowers, who was the Goddess of flowers? The child hesitated a moment, when being asked who was the "Queen of flowers," looking up she, with a glad and joyous smile, and as with the spirit of triumph that she could answer, said: *my mother.* So should every little child's thought turn, as was said in that sweet hymn of childhood, which we published last week. We rejoice that there is a spirit abroad that yearns for the voice of a "mother's pure love."

CALIFORNIA TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.—These articles, which were not supposed would ever be the product of California to any extent, are now manufactured largely in several places. Marysville, however, seems to be the headquarters, and Yuba district sends down these products in large quantities. We have now at our Reading Room and Museum, splendid specimens of Rosin and Turpentine from the manufactory of J. Hart & Co., of Marysville. The production of these articles in our State will be a great saving to our people, and ere long we shall be enabled to export them largely. It is but justice, however, while we are making glad over our State's approaching independence in her resources, that we should not forget those who pioneer great enterprises. We therefore feel it but right to say that to J. J. Hucks, Esq., of the firm of Hucks & Lambert, belongs the honor of making the first Turpentine and Rosin in our State, and to him belongs a due meed of praise for the success which has attended this enterprise from the first, as he has always encouraged it with an honorable zeal

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN CALIFORNIA.—We have just had the pleasure of perusing a copy of the "California Star," published by Sam'l Brannan, Esq. It bears date January 12th, 1847, and is Vol. 1, No. 23. The newspaper is a small sized sheet, about 20 by 16, neatly printed and well got up. The article on the first page is Col. Fremont's letters relative to the war in Mexico, and others of his letters. An editorial upon the "prospects of peace with Mexico," and articles on the annexation, these with Col. Fremont's operations in California, ship news, etc, etc, and one page of advertisements in Spanish. The "California Star" was a Pioneer paper, and was creditable to Sam' Brannan, Esq., the proprietor in those early days.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—We call public attention to the card of the new Stock Exchange opened at 612 and 614 Montgomery street. One advantage of this Stock Exchange is, that the business is done openly. The public can go and bid—all they need is a knowledge of the real value, and they can act with their eyes wide open. These Rooms are spacious, and the Rules and Regulations show the way business is done. M. G. Elmore, Esq., is the Secretary, who will give all needed information.

The National Currency, and who will sustain it.

From the first moment that the United States issued "Promises to Pay," and placed the glorious "Impress of Sovereignty" upon United States Treasury notes, we accepted them as the emblem of our "Country's pledge of faith." Congress put this impress of sovereignty upon Treasury notes, and declared them to be money. Congress, by virtue of its supreme power, has declared that "The notes so issued shall be lawful, and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, within the United States." Shall these words be of no import to a people who claim to be the supporters and friends of the Government? Can the supreme law of the land be in anyway so changed or restricted by any Legislative enactment of a single State, as to make it a nullity? What right has a subservient power, one that has no control whatever over the Currency, to tamper with, or attempt to control or change it?' On this subject, however, we give the words of the Constitution of the United States, which speaks as follows. "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the *Supreme Law of the Land*, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding!"

Now, one of the laws of the United States created the Treasury notes, and what State can alter or change, or prevent their circulation or real value. Cupidity, self agrandisement, and treason, may depreciate for a time their value, but that glorious impress of sovereignty which is stamped upon them makes their value as sure and permanent as the Union itself and just as sure as this present rebellion is to be overcome and the white banner of peace and good will to man be reared its in place—just as sure as this glorious day will come when the prodigal children will return, and the fatted calf be killed, and peace, joy and prosperity flow over the East, West, North and South, just so sure will be seen the present National Currency of Greenbacks redeemed in gold at all the Treasuries of Uncle Sam. Already the National Treasury is overflowing with gold; over twenty millions of gold to spare. This is the forerunner of what is to come—rapidly. Worthless currency, rotten banks, soulless shylocks, government speculators, and leeches of all kinds, feel the coming change, and before we are aware of it, we shall wake up some morning and see written upon the very heavens: *all Government dues are paid at the several U. S. Treasuries, in Gold.* This will be the work of that mightiest financier of the present age, Salmon P. Chase, who is now preparing his army of *mint drops* to accomplish this masterpiece of financiering.

This event is sure to come, and quicker than is anticipated. Then where will be our shylocks? No more will the cry go up, "great is the goddess of the greenback changers," for "Othello's occupation is gone!" and then will the ashes of these money making leeches who have fattened on the efforts to destroy the credit of the Nation, be with their tattered garments, fit robes of humiliation, for our country will raise a credit, honor and prosperity, in despite of all her enemies, within and without. That we may ever be consistent in our support of the Government, we refer to our business card.

Physiology in our Schools.

TWENTY-EIGHT hundred years the world has been groping on in darkness and gloom, with only here and there a ray of light to illumine the hopeful soul, and here and there a great and mighty mind to illumine the world with eternal truths relative to the creation of man.

One great mind burst upon the world and presented one of the most important truths ever revealed to man, next to his knowledge of Christ.

Harvey, by the knowledge he presented to the world of the circulation of the blood, performed a deed which should wreath his name with immortal honors, and we believe that, long after the name of Napoleon, and other like great names, shall have passed into oblivion, the name of Harvey will be re-illumined with glory and honor for the good done to mankind by the knowledge of the circulation of blood, the primary source of life, the great main-spring of our being, and the motive-power of all our actions, thoughts, feelings, enjoyments, or our sorrows and death.

The true knowledge of the blood, its circulation, its power, a true knowledge of the physiology of the blood and its circulation, would revolutionize the world of mankind by showing the cause of the degeneracy of the human race.

Physiology should be taught in our schools by those who are *qualified to teach* this all important science of life, not by puny, half-made-up teachers, but by the most gifted, physically, intellectually, and morally, so that they could feel and know the truths they teach in themselves. The withholding the knowledge of physiology from the people has put the world back faster than all the schools and churches have advanced it.

Mining Studies in our Schools.

GREAT efforts are now being made to establish a Mining School in our city, after the style of the European schools. This is well; but would not many fortunes have been saved if this subject had been brought up years ago? We approve of all such schools. Some have suggested having Mineralogy a special branch of study in our schools. This is well, too, for our State, rich as she is in mineral wealth. But if the science of Minerals is to be made a *speciality*, why should not Agriculture also be made a speciality? If Mining is important, so is Agriculture.

What says the Treasurer of our State as to the income from the different counties? We learn that four-fifths of the moneys supplied to the Treasury comes from the Agricultural counties, and one-fifth from the Mining. According to this ratio, if Mining is worthy a special School, so is Agriculture; and we ask in all earnestness of our Legislators to see that these interests are both wisely cared for.

Harvesting Machines.

MESSRS. HAWLEY & CO.

We call the public attention to the various and all important interests of the harvesters of California particularly, this week, as we present the new advertisement of Messrs. Hawley & Co., with their celebrated harvesters; the celebrity of the machines, of which they are sole agents, and the great numbers sold is an evidence of the growth of our State and its prosperity as a grain growing country. Messrs. Hawley & Co., being one of the long established houses, are able to fulfil every pledge made respecting the machinery offered by them. A part of the present firm opened a place of business in April, 1849, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, selling the goods brought with them in steamer and across the Isthmus.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SONS.

This house have their card in our columns, and we ask the attention of the public; this house too, claim the farmers attention for a harvester famous in the annals of the grain growers of our State. They too, are a well known house, and it only needs a simple reference to facts to remind readers to make early purchases.

TREADWELL & CO.

This establishment, the earliest on this coast, and the largest, having their branches at Sacramento and Marysville, each with immense stocks of all kinds of agricultural goods, and particularly harvesting implements, appear in our columns, and show that they are ready, too, to "receive calls," the more company the better, and it is not necessary to do more than to refer to the business and the illustrations which appear to show that California Merchants have done all they could to meet the wants of farmers, and help them harvest their crops.

NOW PLANT BULBS.—The bulbous tribe of fragrant flowering gems should not be forgotten. Every one who has a "little garden spot," should by all means secure a collection of Bulbous Roots, before too late. If they have no garden spot then by all means bloom them in pots, vases and bulb-glasses. At Moore's Seed Store, on California street, every variety of these gems can be found, with glasses, pots, etc. When they blossom they speak in the following language their worth:

"Here, scattered wild, the lily of the vale
Its balmy essence breathes; here cowslips hang
Their dewy heads, and purple violets lurk,
With all the lowly children of the shade."

"Where opening roses breathing sweets diffuse,
And soft carnations shower their balmy dews;
Where lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
The thin undress of superficial light;
And varied tulips show so dazzling gay,
Blushing in bright diversities of day."

"In Eastern Lands they talk in flowers,
And they tell in a garland their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,
On its leaves a mystic language bears."

"The little flow'rets raise their heads,
And bloom as gaily on the grave,
As if reposing on such beds
As nature to her children gave."

These Bulbous Roots which give their pure white flowers are particulary appropriate for the grave, and now is a fitting time to plant them there.

OPPOSITION STEAMER LINE.—This company now permanently established as conveyers of passengers from New York to California, have taken their new and spacious rooms in the new building recently erected on the corner of Pine and Sansome, where they have ample accommodation for their rapidly increasing business. It is cheering to the great mass of the people to know that measures are being rapidly completed by which the Nicaragua route will be opened, and then hundreds of miles will be again saved in travel, and a short quick route, at a low price, will be made, by which tens of thousands now waiting to make California their home, can come to us. Low fares, quick and safe trips is the watchword now. The world is eager for a 2.40 race, and the best and quickest route, and cheapest, will gain the business. We have conversed with many who have come on the opposition line, they all speak well, and deny the many stories of suffering reported. The new steamers of the opposition line are splendid steamers, and the best evidences of the wants of the people is their readiness to patronize a line that goes for the people.

EARTHQUAKE.—The heart of this State had a palpitation this morning at quarter before 6, a. m. and the character of the danger may be estimated when it is supposed several thousand people sprang from their couches and awoke to an apprehension that "their time had come." These were undoubtedly the severest shocks ever experienced in this State. It was of long duration with a low rumbling sound between the first and second shakes, the latter being very heavy making the buildings sway to and fro with severity. The vibrations were from North to South. The late dry weather has been genuine earthquake weather, and if we have no rain the next one will make chandeliers swing to a merry time, and glass ware increase in numbers of pieces.

RAIN IN THE COUNTRY.—We have received news from Marysville. They have had copious rains, more or less heavy, of 30 hours' duration, which is of great benefit to vegetation. We learn from citizens of St. Helena and vicinity, that they, too, have had refreshing rains. We are receiving very cheering accounts of the crops from all quarters' and no complaint of drought from any source that causes alarm.

SANTA CATALINA.—This island, which was recently occupied by the government as a military station, is about 24 miles south-west of San Pedro harbor. The size of the island is 28 miles by 7 miles. It is for the most part rough, barren and badly watered. It contains undeveloped mines of lead, silver and copper. A company of soldiers are now stationed on it, and the government intend to erect fortifications upon it.

PLANT! PLANT! PLANT!—Improve the time and plant a tree, a shrub, a vine. Plant beautiful bulbous roots.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER TWELVE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17th, 1864.

Cold Weather Experiences.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I have laughed at the idea of suffering from cold weather. All the Californians I have met with warned me of the discomforts I would have to endure the first winter, but until quite recently I enjoyed the reign of King Frost. At last I have been obliged to give up. I find that even by a stove I cannot conquer the chilly sensation that steals over me the moment I sit down. As long as I am exercising, the blood seems to flow generously enough, but when I am inactive I tremble almost continually unless I wrap up in a shawl. At night I have to sleep between blankets. I have tried hot drinks, but they only create an artificial warmth that leaves the system in a worse condition when the excitement has passed away. Violent exercise is the only relief. It is really annoying to visit, for the new-fashioned houses in New York, with their immense halls floored with marble, their stairways of polished wood uncarpeted, and their rooms heated by furnaces, or by steam, are as uncomfortable as they are splendid.

I cannot express the delight the first old-fashioned snow-storm gave me. In consequence of the chilly feeling I have described, and the necessity of exercising constantly, I do not remain in the house any more than I can help, and I enjoyed the walk in the storm. I could appreciate the excitement of the children, as I watched the soft flakes as they floated in the air, with charmed eyes, and waded through the snow-drifts with the keenest sense of pleasure. When the sleighs dashed through the streets filled with gay parties, the horses seeming to share in the excitement, I forgot all the annoyance of cold weather and could have joined with all my heart in the enthusiasm and almost unbounded revelry of the sleighing carnival. Prudence, however, requires that unacclimated people should not allow the pleasure of sleigh-riding to tempt them to expose themselves unnecessarily, and so I look on with as much satisfaction as a mere spectator can hope to feel.

Going to Hear Dr. Scott.

Last Sunday I attended, by invitation, the Presbyterian Church, on 42d street. You may remember that in a former letter I told you that this Congregation had invited Dr. Scott to fill their vacant pulpit. The attendance was quite large, but I could not help contrasting the plain little church with the one in San Francisco. When the congregation arose to sing I observed that the galleries were quite empty, and this necessarily brought to mind the crowds that used to occupy even the aisles of Calvary Church. The Doctor was as interesting as ever, and his sermon was alike remarkable for its learning and eloquence. His prayer was uttered with great fervency and when he implored the blessing of Divine Providence in behalf of our country, every word seemed to be patriotic. A number of Californians were present. I am told that Rev. Dr. Scott has changed. For the sake of his usefulness I hope he has.

Copperhead Controversy.

The celebrated Century Club proposed to oust its President, Mr. Verplanck, in consequence of his copperheadism. A violent controversy is in progress, in consequence. My sympathies are entirely with those who wish his expulsion. A man cannot be for and against his country, and if he is a traitor and occupies a position where he can use his influence in an underhand way, if he chooses, *I would not trust him.* I can feel for a Southern man; we all admire Stonewall Jackson, but a Northern man with *Southern* sympathies I would not trust any sooner than I would a rattlesnake.

Art and Artists.

The latest Art excitement is the exquisite *basso relievo* by Palmer, "Peace in Bondage." The workmanship is unusually finished. The body expresses even more dejection than the face. The gallery of Goupil you can recommend as the most agreeable place to visit in New York. In it one is always sure of seeing the latest gem in either sculpture or painting. One of the most glorious pictures I have ever seen is "Venice Victorious," a new painting nearly finished, by Leutze. It describes the reception of a victorious General by the Doge of Nobles of Venice. Like all the pictures of this illustrious artist it is full of spirit and every character is a study, while the coloring is a marvel of brilliancy. Church is engaged on a picture of "Chimborazo," which the critics say will eclipse the "Heart of the Andes." Bierstadt, who visited California last Summer, has not yet commenced working, but his sketches and studies are exquisitely beautiful. Let me copy a portion of the Report of the Fine Arts Committee of the New York Historical Society;

"Before closing their report the committee desire to say a word upon the relations between the subject which they have to some extent in charge, and the great war in which the nation is engaged. So far, the arts of design have very inadequately expressed the heroism, patriotic devotion, the noble charities of the North, or—what, alas! must in numberless cases perish from the remembrance of men without any record—the unimaginable sufferings and the glorious martyrdoms of the loyalists of the South. The pencil and the chisel have done infinitely less than the pen in perpetuation of all these things. Indeed, no war which was ever waged has been so thoroughly described in a literary way as will be this gigantic struggle. No war ever enrolled among its soldiers so many men who are skilled in the art of composition. The vast numbers of private letters, diaries, communications to newspapers, official reports, pamphlets, apologies of this or that general, besides the more ponderous and formal histories, will make the literature of this revolution more copious and affluent than that of any war that was ever waged. A distinguished gentleman of a neighboring state has already completed between thirty and forty thick folio volumes entirely filled with clippings from newspapers alone, and many other persons are making similar collections.

"But the pictorial method of preserving memorials of this war has been either neglected or abused. It is true that the illustrated newspapers are full of sketches purporting to be the pictures of important scenes; but the testimony of parties engaged shows that these representations are, when they are not taken from photographs, not always reliable. The desire of producing striking effects sometimes overcomes all other considerations, and the truth is now and then sacrificed to the demand for dramatic action or a pleasing play of light and shadow. Many of these designs are of little value, excepting as studies of costume. Some of them are positively lying and foolish. If all the terrific hand-to-hand encounters which we have seen for two or three years displayed on the pages of our popular weeklies had actually occurred, the combatants on each side would long ago have mutually annihilated each other, like the famous cats of Irish history.

"The photographers have made by far the most important additions to the pictorial history of the war. They prosecuted their undertakings under circumstances of great difficulty and even danger, running the risk of having their dark chambers converted into ambulances, or destroyed by hostile shells. But the caution and deliberation required for successful views of this sort are obviously impracticable in the confusion of a battle, and therefore it is not surprising that what we have hitherto obtained in this way has been little besides a representation of that awful "still life" which the plain shows after the conflict is over.

"We hope that more attention will be paid by the higher artists to subjects of this sort in future. It is well known that Horace Vernet, who has given the most valuable pictures of the French campaign in Algiers and elsewhere, made personal studies of the scenes he painted. We are glad to hear that one of our own distinguished painters has the intention to illustrate the famous battle of Chattanooga by visiting the spot and seeing with his own eyes the remarkable natural features of the scenery which made that conflict not only one of the boldest but also the most pictorial in the history of war.

"But so far, as we have already said, but little has been done in this way. With the exception of Leutze's clear portrait of Burnside, a few excellent groups in plaster by Rodgers, and two or three spirited drawings by Darley and Eastman Johnson, scarcely anything has been produced of an enduring character illustrating the war.

"But whatever may be the failure of this extraordinary struggle, to inspire our artists with the desire to record its history, it is a curious fact that, notwithstanding it exhausts such immense amounts of treasure and causes such wide-spread anxiety and sorrow, it has not apparently diminished the prosperity of the arts of design. On the contrary they have never been more flourishing than during the three years last past. This is shown by the facility with which the chief institution established for their benefit—the National Academy—has raised a fund amounting to nearly $110,000, and commenced the erection of a spacious and beautiful edifice to contain its schools, museums and exhibitions.

"Picture galleries are thronged with spectators, and valuable works of art find purchasers at more liberal prices than were ever paid before in this country for such commodities.

"Striking proofs of this are the disposal of a book of sketches, chiefly by New York artists, at a Fair in a neighboring city, for $4,000, and the sale of a private collection within a few weeks in New York for more than $100,000.

"In Washington, where the attention of the public and the authorities is, more than at any other place of the North, engrossed in the war, the grand plan for the extension of the Capitol advances steadily towards its completion. The bronze gates, designed by Rodgers, and embodying in a series of bas-reliefs the history of Columbus, have been hung in their places, and the colossal America, modeled by Crawford and cast in metal by Mills, has been successfully raised to the summit of the dome.

"It is a striking spectacle to see a great nation thus quietly adorning herself with the works of art amidst the very smoke of the combat, seemingly confident of her power to defend them from the profaning touch of the traitors who are seeking her life, and to show them to her children afterwards when the conflict shall be over, with all their splendors bright and untarnished."

INVENTION TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—One of the Philadelphia city railway companies has placed an apparatus on their cars which, it is expected, will prevent many accidents. It consists of a fender placed in front of the wheels, and brought down close to the rails. A strong spring allows the machine to pass over a permanent obstruction, but any movable thing is thrown pushed off or along the rail in front of the car. Experiments have demonstrated that a foot or hand placed on the rail is pushed aside, without stopping the car and without injury to person; this machine will also remove snow and other obstructions which may impede travel or throw cars from the track.

SALES OF STOCK AT THE EAST.—At a sale of blood horses at Flushing, Long Island, the property of Mr. S. R. Bowne, 37 animals brought $29,565. The highest price (for Toronto Chief) being $6,650, and the next highest (for a fast trotting mare Eureka), $5,000

At a sale at Bradford, Mass., several horses were sold, the property of Mr. L. Maynard. The highest price paid was $460, the whole amounting to about $12,000.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SALT.—How few realize the value of the Salt Trade in California! Persons are apt to measure the importance of things by the quantity they themselves use or see around them, and when they sit down to a pleasant dinner and eat heartily of "Roast Beef and Plum Pudding," they little dream that the "spec o'salt" they so delicately scatter over their dish as a seasoner is a thing of such importance. Just step into the warehouse of Oakley & Jackson, on Front street, and look at what California can do in the way of seasoning the potatoes of the people, not only as a relisher for one's dinner, but for our Dairies, our Pork and Beef Packers, our Pickle Makers, and various ends to which it is appropriated (even sending the little children out with a parcel to sprinkle on the bird's tail to catch it while papa and mamma are eating breakfast). Messrs. Oakley & Jackson are now selling salt by cargoes of tons, of the various best brands now known, both domestic and foreign. They are the agents for San Quentin, and Carman Island, also import the Liverpool, and from these, principally the San Quentin, manufacture the fine Dairy and Table Salt now used largely over our State, and equal to any Salt known. Messrs. Oakley & Jackson are large manufacturers of Pickles of the best quality

MENLO PARK PROPERTY.—This property is rapidly and permanently improving in value. Purchasers of six months ago could realize a handsome advance on their purchases, and in the space of one or two years there will be scores of magnificent suburban villas erected, that will be specimens of architecture, as the lots have been secured by the wealthiest of our citizens. G. Randall, Esq, on Sacramento street, has the controlling sale of them, where maps can be seen, and the names of those who have already purchased, which is a guarrantee of success.

GARDEN CUTLERY.—New and fine garden tools, just received from Europe, for sale at Moore's Seed Store, California street.

BUCKEYE BRIDGE.—The Calaveras Chronicle has discovered that the buckeye tree makes an excellent hedge fence. It says: The cheapest and best material for hedge fences that has yet been discovered is thought to be the common buckeye, that grows so abundantly on the mountains. Every tree produces a large crop of nuts every summer. Let the nuts be gathered in autumn and planted after the first rains have fallen. Plant them about three inches deep and about four inches apart. Two rows of them, two feet distant from each other, are better than one row. The limbs intertwine and soon form a complete net-work, through which nothing can penetrate. The buckeye nut will grow about two feet high the first year. It requires no irrigation and is not easily destroyed by cattle. Two men could plant these nuts around a large ranch in a few days, and in the course of four or five years they would grow to be a hedge that would last for a life-time. Let all our mountain farmers try it; it may not yet be too late for the present season. The winter has been remarkably dry, and the nuts that lie scattered under the trees are uninjured. If planted now, they would soon spring up and grow.

LOOK TO IT, HARVESTERS.—From examinations into the causes of bronchial affections in France among grain harvesters, it has been found that the minute portions of the beards of grain and the dust inhaled by harvesters, is the cause of a large increase of bronchial diseases. To remedy this, veils or protectors are worn over the mouth and nostrils, sometimes over the whole face. It must be remembered, also, by our harvesters, how often the eyesight is affected; this is caused in part by the intense glare of the hot sun reflected from the shining grain, and partly from the dust and delicate fibers of the grain, and in all probability from rust or smut—a fungus on the grain—which, entering the delicate part of the eye, diseases it. This should be looked to.

LOSS OF LIFE ON RAILWAYS.—It would be an interesting fact to know the average loss of life on railways in all the different parts of the world. It is asserted that in France, the loss of life is only in proportion to the number carried, as one to a million—less than in any portion of the world.

A recent wind-storm in London actually blew the metal roof of a railway depot off—it was of immense weight, and braced with iron girders—overturned several locomotives, blew down sixty yards of another depot building, and inflicted many thousand pounds worth of damage.

THE Santa Cruz Sentinel received a letter last week from Santa Barbara, saying: We have had no rain here since Nov. 16th, with exception of a small shower. Nearly all the stock is dying.

THE sudden influx of large quantities of blasting powder into the San Francisco market the past month, reduced its value from $15@20 per keg of 15 lbs. down to $6@7.

THE new war steamer Eutaw coming up the Potomac, made 95 miles in six hours.

Purchasers of Farms.

WE shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a speciality from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

THE MANGRA BEAN.—We would esteem it a great favor if any one to whom we furnished the "Mangra Bean," last season, gratis, will now furnish us a small quantity at any price, to meet the wishes of a friend or two at the east.

☞MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business & drertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE UNPARALLELED DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINeral Resources of the Pacific Slope, and the daily increasing commerce of the city of San Francisco, have rendered a PUBLIC EXCHANGE—conducted on the same fair Business principles that characterize similar Institutions in Europe and America—an urgent necessity in this city. To meet this requirement, the Public are therefore informed that a suitable Building has been erected at

613 and 614 Montgomery street,

In which will be held Daily Sessions for the Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Specie, Etc, under the Management of the following Board of Directors, and subject to the following Rules and Regulations:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George W. Dent.....President.

Walter Sparrow	Edward Flanagan,
Joseph Clough,	E. H. Wilson,
Henry Williams,	R. G. Sturdivant,
E. Pavilier,	D. J. Sullahan,
Thomas Wallace,	J. De Sta Marino,
M. G. Elmore,	E. W. Lindsley.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. The Business of the Exchange shall be Managed by a Board of Thirteen Directors, to be Elected Annually, and to whom applications for Membership shall be made.

Any Questions or Issue raised touching Contracts made at the Board, their Validity or Meaning, shall be referred to a Committee of Five of the Directors for Investigation and final Decision.

2d. Two Sessions of the Board shall be held from 10 o'clock m, to 1 p m, and from 3 to 4 p. m, on every Business day.

3d. Only members of the Exchange shall offer Stocks, Etc, for sale.

4th. The Public may bid upon and purchase any Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Specie, Etc, that shall be offered for sale.

5th. Buyers of Stocks, Etc, who are not Members, must either make a Deposit of ten (10) per cent of the Purchase Money at time of sale, or have their Contracts indorsed by a member.

6th. Should any Party neglect or refuse to fulfill a Contract entered into by him at a Session of the Board, he shall thereafter be debarred from the Privileges of the Exchange, at least until he shall have specifically performed such Contract.

COMMISSIONS ON SALES.

Of United States, State, County and City Bonds, Railroad, Steamboat, Telegraph, Gas and Water Stocks, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Treasury Notes, Specie, Etc, one-half of one per cent.

☞ COMMISSIONS ON MINING SHARES.

Sale at	1 Dollar up to 10 Dollars	$0 25 per foot.
Sale at	10 Dollars up to 25 Dollars	50 per foot.
Sale at	25 Dollars up to 50 Dollars	1 00 per foot.
Sale at	50 Dollars up to 100 Dollars	1 50 per foot.
Sale at	100 Dollars up to 200 Dollars	2 50 per foot.
Sale at	200 Dollars up to 400 Dollars	5 00 per foot.
Sale at	400 Dollars up to 600 Dollars	6 00 per foot.
Sale at	600 Dollars up to 800 Dollars	7 50 per foot.

From $800 to $1,000 per foot, one per cent.
Anything above $1,000 per foot, three-quarters of one per cent.

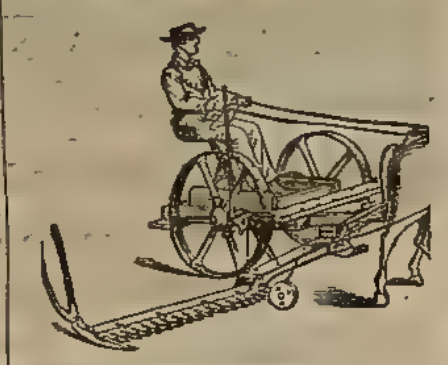
M. G. ELMORE,
Secretary,
Office, 645 Clay street.

4-1m

SNOW STORM IN THE TROPICS.—Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, the high mountain peaks on Hawaii, and Mt. Haleakala, on Maui, says the Commercial Advertiser, of January 28th (Honolulu, S. I.), are represented as now covered on their summits, with beautiful white mantles of snow, the drifts in the gulches and valleys being often from 20 to 30 feet deep. Although not very cool here in Honolulu (the thermometer ranging at night from 65° to 70°), yet the presence of snow on these mountains indicates cold weather higher up, their altitude being from 10,000 to 14,000 feet. There have been several snow storms on them during the past few weeks, and the scene is represented to be one of indescribable grandeur. Those living on the island where they occur can seldom see these storms so well as those who chance to be passing in schooners. To the former the scene is generally obscured by clouds over head; but to the latter the sight at a distance is magnificent. As the dark heavy masses of clouds, roll and tumble over and around the lofty summits, they drop their snow mantles, which lower down turn into rain or melt away as fast as it touches the surface. On some occasions the lightning, darting around, from the cold upper strata of clouds, three and four miles high, to the lower and warmer ones, is said to be splendid, and unequaled in any other country or latitude. Snow storms in the tropics are among the most beautiful sights imaginable, and the few who are privileged to see them, witness some of nature's grandest exhibitions.

WEST POINT is full again. It now contains 560 cadets, under the instruction of 25 commissioned officers; 97 have been admitted during the past year, 46 of whom were appointed from the U. S. volunteers.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,

21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STORE OF

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.

20-24f

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale an LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets,
San Francisco.

2-3m

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

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Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALance, unsold, of this choice tract. There, are few, if any, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence; the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. The cars of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. land passengers at their depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc; are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the Spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so

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A Fine Ranch

IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.



A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses, Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,



(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Thrashers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors.

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to

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THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines.

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

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Home Miscellany.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

["The following very beautiful Poem, by the gifted writer, "Florence Percy," appeared in the Philadelphia Saturday Post, and has been widely copied. It is a gem of the highest order." With the foregoing comments we copied this poem in the FARMER for January, 12, 1861, which was its first publication in California. Afterwards it was sent from this State, without the author's name, to some periodical at the East (the Knickerbocker, we think), which published it with an inquiry for the author, and a commendatory prelude, with which it "went the rounds" of the press here. We republish it now at the request of a correspondent who desires to know the author. "Florence Percy," was the *nom de plume* of Lizzie A. Chase, long connected with the Portland (Me.) Transcript, and well known as one of our sweetest writers by her contributions to that paper and others, as well as by a volume of her poems published some years since. Several original articles from her pen have appeared in the FARMER from time to time, and been widely copied. A few years ago, she married Paul Akers, the celebrated sculptor (who has since deceased). Mrs. Akers, we believe, still continues her valuable contributions to the press, as "Florence Percy."]

BACKWARD, turn backward, O time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart, as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toils and of tears—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain!
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away,
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep mother, rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a Summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between,
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever was shown,
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours.
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep!
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again, as of old,
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light,
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother! the years have been long
Since I last hushed to your lullaby song;
Since then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been but a dream.
Clasped to your arms in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

The Mother's Remorse.

The child was so sensitive, so like that little shrinking plant that curls at the breath and shuts its heart from light. The only beauties she possessed were an exceedingly transparent skin, and the most mournful blue eyes. I had been trained by a stern, strict, conscientious mother. I was a hardy plant, rebounding at every shock; misfortune could not daunt, though discipline tamed me. I fancied, alas! that I must go through the same routine with this delicate creature; so one day when she had displeased me exceedingly by repeating an offense, I was determined to punish her severely. I was very serious all day, and on sending her to her little couch, said—

"Now, my daughter, to punish you, and show you how very, very naughty you have been, I shall not kiss you to-night."

She stood looking at me, astonishment personified, with her great mournful eyes wide open. I suppose she had forgotten her misconduct till then; and I left her with big tears dropping down her cheeks, and her lip quivering. Presently I was sent for—

"O, mamma! you will kiss me; I can't go to sleep if you don't," she sobbed, every tone of her voice trembling, as she held out her hand.

Now came the struggle between love and what I falsely termed duty. My heart said give her the kiss of peace; my stern nature urged me to persist in my correction, that I might impress the fault upon her mind. That is the way *I* have been trained until I was a submissive child, and I remember how often I had thanked *my* mother since for her straightforward course. I knelt by her bed and whispered—"Mother can't kiss you, Ellen," though the words seemed to choke me. Her hand touched mine; it was very hot; but I attributed it to her excitement. I blamed myself as the fragile form shook with suppressed sobs, and saying, "Mother hopes Ellen will mind her better after this," left the room for the night.

It might have been about midnight when I was awakened by the nurse. Apprehensive, I ran to the child's chamber. I had a fearful dream Ellen did not know me. She was sitting up, crimsoned from the forehead to the throat, her eyes so bright that I almost drew back aghast at the glance. From that night a raging fever drank up her life—and what do you think was the incessant plaint poured into my anguishing heart?—'Oh! kiss me, mother, do kiss me! I can't go to sleep. You'll kiss your little Ellen, won't you? I can't go to sleep. I won't be naughty if you'll kiss me. Oh! kiss me, dear mamma! I can't go to sleep."

Holy little child, she did go to sleep one gray morning, and never woke again—no, never! Her hand was locked in mine, and all my veins icy with its gradual chill. Faintly the light faded out in the beautiful eyes—whiter and whiter grew the tremulous lips. She never knew me; but with her last breath she whispered—"I will be good, mother, if you will only forgive me!"

Kiss her! God knows how passionate and unavailing were my kisses on her cheek after that fatal night. God knows how wild were my prayers that she might know, if only once, that I would have yielded up my life could I have asked forgiveness of that sweet child.

Well, grief is unavailing now. She lies in her little tomb; there is a marble urn at her head, and a rose-bush at her feet—there grow sweet summer flowers; there waves the gentle grass; there birds sing their matins and vespers; there the blue sky shone down to-day, and there lies the freshness of my heart.

Parents, you should have heard the pathos in the voice of that sad mother, as she said: "There are plants that spring into great vigor if the heavy pressure of a footstep crush them, but oh! there are others that even the pearls of the light dew bend to the earth." Mothers and fathers, be kind to the little ones. Do not wait till the daisies grow over their bosoms before you learn to chide them in love. Kiss them before you strike them. By and by you must leave them; but leave no thorns in their memory.

At the risk of presenting what our readers have seen before, we copy this little story, because the lesson it impresses is much needed, and because it may, if taken home in time, spare many a mother-heart the infinite and unendurable pain that it pictures. Young parents, even if tender and devoted, are apt to err on the side of harshness. They are earnestly and conscientiously bent upon doing their duty. The child *must* be brought up right at any sacrifice of feeling on either side. They forget that Love—the love they trample down in grasping at perfect discipline, is *the fulfilling of the Law.*

It is stated to be in the code of Jewish belief that before a Jew is thirteen years of age his parents are responsible for his sins; after that age he is himself accountable. However this may be, it is the natural feeling of a mother when death has taken away her little one, that it has gone forth without spot or taint, straight back to the pure life of God, whence it came. However serious her child's faults may have seemed, it is not against *him* they are remembered. He goes free from the earth and the body, to which his errors now seem to belong. He is above her now—another white lamb of the Savior's flock—all shadows of his soul and his life falling like a mourning veil upon the mother's head. Reverently she bows to receive it. Gladly, amid the streaming tears of a broken and a contrite heart, she takes upon her own soul the burden he has dropped, and henceforth walks more humbly with her God. "If he did wrong, was it not through inherited defect?—or could I not, with the love that never faileth—that beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things—with such love, could I not have prevented his fault?" How clear it all seems to her now, in the light of that dread decree that has struck down all hope of reparation, and left only remorseful thoughts, sweeping like autumn winds through the desolated home, with that mournfulest wail of the human heart—Nevermore! nevermore!

"Happy Homes."

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I have read, with pleasure, and some interest, the spirited correspondence on the subject of "Happy Homes." It seems to be rousing up the dormant spirits of many of our bachelors, to a true sense of their lonely and unprofitable condition—your humble servant likewise.

I see the ladies already have plenty of suitors, and if I mistake not, they are all Farmers; but as the saying is, the more the merrier. So if you think there is any earthly chance for another Farmer, please consider me a candidate.

Now, dont I wish I was a merchant (the other qualifications, I might lay claim to). I am nothing but a Farmer, and the Farmers (like robins) discover a partiality for "Cherries," so I have good reason to believe that the harvest of cherries, will soon be over. But for my own part I am not over partial, for I know that there are other fruits—if not so pretty—are quite as delicious. Now, I shall not presume to make a choice at this late hour, but will leave the subject open, and if either or all three of the Ladies will condescend to reply, all the necessary information will be forthcoming.

I want a wife, her eyes may be blue,
With lips of a roseate hue,
A form and character perfect and true;
Not for golden treasure—'tis for love, I sue.
Though if her eyes be hazel, bright,
A world of love is in their sight,
With all the beams of heavenly light,
In virtue's rays she walks upright;
Fair goddess of my heart,
Eternal goodness is thy part. PORTIUS.

["Portius" may have room: His earnest appeal we lay before the trio, and if they are not *all* provided for or engaged, he may have some influence.]

TWO WAYS.—There are two ways of dealing with our fellow men, both of which may be considered honest. One is to give his neighbor his due, and not a cent more. In shoveling the snow from your sidewalk, take care and not shovel any from before his house. Stop exactly at the line, and give him to understand that he must shovel his own snow. Pursue the same policy in everything, and let him know that he has a neighbor who will not suffer his right to be trampled on. The result is natural and certain. You stir up the same spirit in him. He looks out for his rights as jealously as you do for yours; and you soon find that you have one of the least accommodating, most obstinate and meanest neighbors in the world, while he entertains the same opinion of you. The other way is to deal not exactly, but generously. Be always willing to pay what the things you purchase are worth, and show less anxiety about paying too much than about paying too little. Shovel the snow from before both houses, when convenient, and don't look as if you expected some grateful return for the favor. Feel that it is pleasure to accommodate your neighbors in all things possible, and that in matters of slight misunderstanding it is always better magnanimously to surrender your rights than to indulge in a petty quarrel. You will soon find that in this case also you will stir up a similar spirit in those you deal with, and that, instead of jealousies and complaints of each other, which are the curse of a neighborhood, you and your friends will be emulating each other in performance of kind offices. Even if this do not result, you will still be the gainer;—you will gain a noble and serene spirit of toleration, which will be worth more to you that all the trifles there may be in dispute. Your character and generosity will be reflected upon yourself and the more liberally you treat those who use you ill, the larger and warmer will your heart become, and the sweeter and worthier will be your life.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

Once, long ago in summer's glow,
We threaded, you and I,
A garden's maze of pleasant ways
Whose beauty charmed the eye—
Where violets bent in sweet content,
And pinks stood proud and high.

And from their screen of tender green
Broad pansies, peeping through,
Wore gorgeous dyes like butterflies;—
Cool lilies kept the dew;
And fair and tall along the wall
The climbing roses grew.

The velvet bees, in fragrant ease,
Lay drunken with perfume,—
Song-sparrows made the garden's shade
Their flitting concert-room,
And all the air was music there,
And all the earth was bloom.

There grew one plant in utter want
Of bud or blossom-dower;—
I broke a spray of leaves away,
And said—"The winter hour
Will crown these stems with diadems—
This bears the Christ's sweet flower.

"It cheers with bloom the stormy gloom
By chill December nursed;
And it is told in stories old
That this fair blossom first,
On that blest morn when Christ was born,
Into white beauty burst.

"Perhaps—ah, well, we cannot tell
If truly it be so;
I but repeat the legend sweet,—
And only this I know—
That in the prime of Christmas time
The Christ's sweet flowers blow,

"More pure and clear than any here,
Their snowy discs unfold,
White as a star that melts afar
Into the morning's gold,—
And odor rare above compare,
Their fragrant fringes hold.

"This branch I break for memory's sake,
And ere descends the snow,
The slender bough I never now
Within our home shall grow;
How brightly there, all white and fair,
The Christ's sweet flow'rs shall blow!"

* * * * * *

The curtains fold away the cold,—
The bleak and drifting snow—
Red fire-gleams fall where on the wall
The pleasant pictures glow—
And fair and white beneath the light
The Christ's sweet flowers blow.

But cold and deep the snow-drifts heap
Above thy silent form;
I cannot hold my garment's fold
Between thee and the storm—
I cannot dare the bitter air,
And clasp thee near and warm.

And what to me are light and glee
When all the while I know
That cold and deep the snow-drifts heap
Above thy slumber low—
What do I care that white and fair
The Christ's sweet flowers blow?

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

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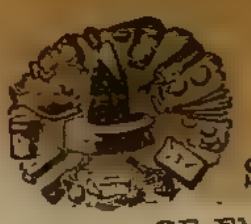
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Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

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Denn & Manrow's Combined Power WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO the Grape Growers of this State as a California Invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 300 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of the lever a new power is given equal to 1,600 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-working power requiring no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful, the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the whole weighing about 800 pounds, easily put up or taken down and easily transported, so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 4000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 600 to 2,000 gallons per day.

Machines will be constructed to order, of any size. For any further information address the undersigned,

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information. 9

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

AMBROTYPES

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work at our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it. 23

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

20-17 E. P. WEISMANN, Proprietor.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

9 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. ☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals; and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

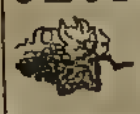
T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall, Montgomery street.

23

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

CHOICE GRAPES!



B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner, Kohlen Traube,
Johnisberger Riesling, Gray Gleffner,
Riesling Franken, Silvaner,
Traminer, Goodethel,
Rulander.

FOR THE TABLE:

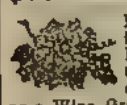
Goodethel, Muscat Rose,
Black Hamburg, Muscat Alexandria,
Chasselas Musqua, Golden Chasselas,
Charlesworth Tocay.

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-tf B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1851, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Villages, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG.

24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.



Cakes, Pies, Pastry, and Confectionary, of all kinds.

Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.

20-21 W. F. NORORGS, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN H. HORNER,

Mission San Jose, Cal., Inventor and Patentee.

18

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND CENTERL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

Literary Shrubbery.

A COW SCRAPE.—An Erie paper has the following: A short time since an affair occurred in a quiet neighborhood in this city, which, though performed by a cow, has not been equaled since the performance by the "Bull in the China Shop." A family of three persons—one lady and two gentlemen—were startled from a quiet condition of mind about the time they were preparing to retire for the night, by a noise in an adjoining shed. One of the men, in his stocking feet, cautiously opened the door leading from the dining-room to the outside apartment, and discovered a cow with her head stuffed into a barrel of swill with her horns fast, and, in her efforts to extricate her antlers, she had overturned a table upon which there had been stacked a quantity of tinware, crockery, iron pots, &c. Hence the clatter, which was enough to resurrect the dead. The gentleman at once proceeded to drive away the cause of this disturbance, and in so doing brought a dog into the ring, who with a bound, fastened upon the cow, and caused her shake off her dishonestly acquired head-dress, and with a nose down and a tail askant, she made a dart through the door left open into the dining-room, where she came in contract with a table laid ready to receive the breakfast of the following morning, and sundry other things, the up-setting and banging about of which created the greatest confusion imaginable. Meanwhile the other gentleman, who had already retired into an adjoining bed-room, arose in his nether garment and opened the door of his room to see what was going on outside. The cow thought the opening of this door afforded her an opportunity to make her escape, and accordingly rushed into the bed-room. Here she met with opposition. The space in the room unoccupied by the bed was scarcely large enough to admit her in full length, and so narrow that she could not turn; besides the occupant of the room received her by the horns and endeavored to back her out. Now commenced the genuine sport of the scene. The little fellow inside was pitching and rearing and swearing at the head of the cow, first on the bed, then in the alley, and next in close proximity to the ceiling, his limbs flapping around with wonderful velocity, while the man in the dining-room had seized the animal by the tail, and pulling, tugging, laughing and yelling, and the cow bellowing and fighting desperately. Together the men see-sawed her back and forth some time before they succeeded in backing her out. Finally she was driven into the street, but no fire or moving ever created more confusion in the affairs of a household than was here created by the presence of this cow.

FOOLISH FRIGHTS.—"Oh! oh! oh! that ugly, dreadful toad," screeched little Johnny. "What are you afraid of Johnny? What harm will the toad do you? The toad is squatting in the sunshine and enjoying the pleasant weather as well as you. May be he has just eaten his dinner of grubs and worms. I hope he has, for he eats the bug which destroy the pear-tree." Some children are always in a fright. If they go into the garden, they are afraid of the caterpillars and toads. If they walk in the country, they are afraid of the cows and a flock of geese. If they run about town, they are afraid of poor little harmless dogs, who look up at them with a "bow-wow-wow," as much as to say. "Good day, little master." But little master sets up a terrible cry, as if he were bitten, and doggy walks off, wagging his tail, and wondering what it all means. When these children of foolish frights come into the house, here also they find alarms. If a mouse peeps out of its hole, they nearly go into fits. If puss runs round after her tail, they scream. We once saw a little child start and cry at the sight of a spider walking across the floor. "Oh! oh! oh!" she cried. And what a sensible question do you think her sister asked? "Why, Jessie, how you act. What do you suppose the spider will think?" Yes, we wonder what the spider did think. We suppose it thought, if it thought at all "That child is a monster to me. Its two legs can run a hundred times faster than my six legs; its little toe could crush my whole body; its big hand can sweep me to death in a minute; it could eat me up at a quarter of a mouthful. I have no way to defend myself from her. I can't sting; I won't bite; I have no claws; and yet she is afraid of me. She is a reasonable creature; and yet she is afraid of me." No wonder if the spider should walk off laughing you in her sleeve.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the *Celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.*

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1[illegible]

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

429 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.

v20-6

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Feb. 25.

The demand for all kinds of Cereals has been well sustained and prices continue to advance. This, however, we do not consider a healthy or a permanent matter, caused, as it is, by the the dry weather and disposition of holders not to sell at present, preferring to wait and sell at a less figure, by and by, rather than realize now. The months of December, January, and February, have been unusually dry and caused some to feel very uneasy, but, should we have rains in March and April, as we have had in years past, there need be no uneasiness. Late sowing has often produced good crops. The quantity of grain of all kinds, on hand, is large, a good shower would cause a decline in prices.

Our Exports are as follows: Ex the Hamburg bark G. C. Myer, for Shanghae, 3000 bf 4000 qr sks Flour, 2930 sks Wheat, 200 flasks Quicksilver. Ex the Enoch Train for Liverpool 54,555 sks Wheat, 212 bgs Copper Ore, Etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 12,299 sks, Barley 3027 sks, Oats 1256 sks, Buckwheat 70 sks, Beans 140 sks, Flour 7059 qr-sks, Bran 536 sks, Hay 142 tons, Potatoes 1075 sks, Corn-meal 75 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 764 sks, Barley 2651 sks, Potatoes 5131 sks, Beans 743 sks, Oats 565 sks, Peas 154 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour……₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 50@ 1 55	Superfine,	4 25@ 4 50
Native	1 50@ 1 65	Extra	5 25@ 5 50
Barley, Brewing	1 90@ 2 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 75@ 1 80	Domestic ₱ 100lb	3 50@ 4 00
Oats	2 10@ 2 15	Hay	₱ ton 35 00@30 00
Corn	1 85@ 2 10	Ground Feed	₱ ton 35 00@40 00
Rye	2 25@ 2 50	Bran	22@ 25
Buckwheat	1 62@ 1 75	Middlings	25 00@27 50
Potatoes	₱ sk 50@ 75	Beans	₱ 100lb 1 00@ 1 75
Squashes	₱ ton	Onions	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon	₱ lb 24@ 25	Dry Hides	₱ lb 12@ 13½
do Fest Am Fall clip	16@ 19	Green salted	2½@ 3
do Mo Lum & low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, common	@ ..
do Berry & inf	9@ 12	do do plain	5@ 10
Wool sacks, new	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins, each	@ 37
do 2nd hand	50@ 75	Refined Tallow	₱ lb 6½@ 7
BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cala	₱ lb 30@ 35	Cheese, Cala	₱ lb 10@ 15
do Eastern	25@ 32	do Eastern	₱ lb @ ..
Eggs	₱ doz @ 28	Farallon eggs	₱ doz @ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb 26.

Hens	₱ doz 8 00@9 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 3 00@4 00
Roosters	7 00@8 50	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz @1 50
Turkeys	₱ lb 18@ 20	do domestic	@2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 10 00@12 00		

San Francisco Cattle Market. Feb 26.

Beef Cattle continue scarce; Mutton and Pork have advanced.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 8@10c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@6c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
do 3d do @3c.
MUTTON—8@12½c ₱ lb. LAMB—12½c.
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—3@8c ₱ lb.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 26.

Messrs. Addison, Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 3@5c, A No. 1 6@8c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 14@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 11@17c ₱ lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 25@35c, ₱ lb. Strawberries $1 25@1 50 ₱ box. Lemons $7@12 ₱ box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $4@5 ₱ 100, retail $1@1 50 ₱ doz.

Nothing new, this week, except the appearance of a few new-crop Strawberries. Gardeners think they will be plenty in two weeks.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 26.

FRUIT.			
Apples	₱ lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples	₱ lb @ ..
do cooking	@ 8	Peaches	@ ..
Pears, Bartlett	@ ..	Limes	₱ doz 37
Vicar of Winkfield	@ ..	Oranges	1 25@1 50
Duchess d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons	per doz 50@ 75
Winter Nelis	@ ..	Pine Apples	each 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas	4@ 12
Easter Beurre	@ ..	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	@ ..	Grapes, white	₱ lb @ ..
Fin butter	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	@ ..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
cooking	@ 10	Catawba	@ ..
Strawberries	₱ lb 1 00@1 50	Hamburgh	@ ..
Raspberries	@ ..	Los Angeles	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common	@ ..
do English	@ ..	Yellow Gage	@ ..
Currants, red & white	@ ..	Damsons	@ ..
Cherry-currants	@ ..	Peach Plums	@ ..
Blackberries wild	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	@ ..
Cherries, common	@ ..	Almonds Cala	@ ..
Bigarreau	@ ..	Filberts	@ 25
Black Tartarian	@ ..	English Walnuts	@ 15
Apricots	@ ..	Green-gages	@ 20
Nectarines	@ ..	Pie-melon	@ ..
Figs, new	@ ..	Watermelons	each @ ..
Peanuts	@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelon	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	@ ..	Canteloupes	@ ..

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20c ₱ lb. Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus	₱ 100 2@3 50	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 75@1 00	do Green	@ ..
Brussells sprouts	@ 15	Potatoes	1@ 1½
Beets	@ 3	do New	6@ 8
Broccoli	₱ doz 1 00	do Sweet Carolina	5@ 8
Cabbages	75@1 25	do Yams ₱ lbs	@ ..
Cauliflower	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins	@ 3
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches 37
Celery	₱ branch 12	Parsley	@ 37
Cress	₱ doz bunches 37	Pickles, in jars	each 5@ 6
Cucumbers	₱ doz @ ..	Rhubarb	₱ lb @ ..
Cranberries (Fr.)	₱ gall 2@2 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches 37
Dried Herbs	₱ lb 50	do yellow	@ 37
Egg Plant	@ ..	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Garlics new	6@ 10	Red Peppers	₱ lb 50
Green Beans	@ ..	Summer Squash	@ ..
Green Peas	@ 25	Squash, Marrow hat	@ 3
Green Peppers	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 3
Green Corn, ears	₱ doz @ ..	String-Beans	@ ..
Lettuce	₱ doz 37@ 50	Spinage	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth	@ 25	Shallots	₱ bunch @ 5
do cultivated	@ 50	Turnips	₱ doz @ 25
Onions	₱ lb 6@ 8	Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb @ 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cala	₱ lb 35@ 50	Cheese	₱ lb 20@ 25
do Eastern	35@ 40	Lard California	@ 20
Eggs, Cala	₱ doz @ 40	do Eastern	@ ..
Duck eggs	@ ..	Honey, in comb	25@ 40
Farallon eggs	@ ..	Maple Sugar	@ ..
MEATS.			
Beef—tenderloin	₱ lb ..	Leg Mutton	₱ lb .. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@ 15	Lamb	@ 20
Pork—rib, etc	@ 20	Pigs Toozes	each 12
Veal	@ 12	Bacon, California	₱ lb .. 20
Veal Cutlet	@ 15	do Oregon	@ ..
Corned Beef	@ 5@6	do imported	@ 15
Smoked beef	@ 15	Tongues	each .. 75@1 00
Pork chops	@ 20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	@ 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon sm'd	@ ..
FISH.			
Salmon	₱ lb .. 20	Crabs, large	₱ doz .. 75
do smoked	@ 12	do small	25@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 1 00	Sea Crabs	@ 50
do do	₱ lb .. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@15
Smelts	@ 6	do fresh	@ ..
Perch	@ 12	Shrimps	₱ lb .. 10
Rockfish	@ 12	Flounders	@ 15
Codfish	@ 10	Sea bass	@ ..
Herring, fresh	₱ lb .. 5	Halibut (rare)	@ 37
do smoked	₱ doz @ 50	Sturgeons	@ ..
Tomcod	₱ lb .. 15	Crawfish	@ 6
Sardines (fresh)	@ 6	Oysters	₱ 100 1 50
Soles	@ ..	Clams	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild	₱ pair 37@ 40	Hens	each 75@1 00
do tame	@1 50	Snipe	₱ doz 1 50@2 00
do Canvas-back	@ 75	Venison	₱ lb @ ..
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails	₱ doz 1 75@2 00
do Teal	₱ doz 1 50@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair @1 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 2 25@3 00	Hares	each 50@ 62
Chickens	@ 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	@ 25
Turkeys	₱ lb @ 25	do wild	12@ 15
		Squirrels	₱ pair 45@ ..

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO FEB. 25.

Several hundred copies of the Amnesty Proclamation have been sent to Lee's army within a week, and the effect is already perceptible in the increased number of desertions.

In the House, Mr. Garfield stated that there will be $74,000,000 of gold in the Treasury on the 1st of July, at the present rate of receipts. The pledges of the Government for coin are $22,-000,000.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi regiments, and all are swearing that, when their time expires, they will fight their way out if necessary. At Big Black, 40 refugees came in direct from Mobile. Some 15,000 troops are in and about the city of Mobile, and many of them are old men and boys. Quite a large Union element exists among the inhabitants, but they cannot express themselves The poorer classes, who have no property to be confiscated, and who are suffering terribly, say boldly, they would rejoice if the Yankees would take the city.

The Florida expedition was a complete success. Several points besides Jacksonville were captured, and our forces were pushing through the State.

It is estimated that 2,000 refugees and deserters have come within our lines since January 18th.

Dispatches announce the arrival of 6 more escaped prisoners, making 60 who are safe. The Richmond papers say that 48 were recaptured, leaving 11 still out.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb 23.—The Bohemian, from Liverpool, struck a rock 4 miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, last evening, and sunk 2 miles from the shore. All the cabin passengers were saved. She had about 200 steerage passengers on board, who were swamped alongside, and the drowning of several took place. The cargo was valued at $1,-000,000, mostly for the provinces of Canada. Three mail bags were saved; one of them was for California. It is thought that but few passengers were lost except those in the swamped boat. Some of the firemen perished.

At a recent session of the U. S. District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, in Norfolk, on the 28th of December, condemnation under the confiscation law was made The decrees cover a large amount of valuable property.

The Maryland State Convention, at Baltimore, instructed its delegates to the National Union Convention to vote for Lincoln as its first and only choice for President.

Within a few weeks the Secretary of the Navy has decided to add another fleet to the National squadron. In compliance with instructions, propositions have been made to construct new vessels, to be entirely of iron, and not intended for participation in actual battle.

The Richmond Examiner of the 18th announces the despatch of the first installment of Yankee prisoners, on the 17th, to the Georgia new prison at Port Fine. 6,000 are to be sent there, at the rate of 400 or more daily.

The Army of the Potomac is to be formed into three grand divisions. Sedgwick is to command the right, Pleasanton the centre and Hancock the left, with Kilpatrick to command the cavalry corps.

The Charleston Mercury says "Secretary Chase will make every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency," this paper also says: The constancy of the enemy's shot and shell is telling on our part of the city.

It is thought that having failed to accumulate a force sufficient for energetic operations, Longstreet is now endeavoring to effect a junction with Johnston at Dalton. The largest estimates gave him 2,000 [32,000?] infantry and 50 field pieces. The two armies concentrated will probably muster 50,000 strong. The Provost-Marshal's report shows a total 2,276 deserters from Johnston's army in January and the first half of February.

The House Military Committee have had under consideration the question of increasing the pay of soldiers, the amount ranging from $16 to $25 per month. The Committee will probably compromise on $20.

Tunnel Hill was captured on the 24th. 300 prisoners were taken. Our loss is reported at 75 killed and wounded.

Vicksburg letters mention the arrival of a courier with news of the capture of Selma, Ala., by Sherman. It is possible, but don't vouch for it

It is officially announced that Gen Sigel is appointed to the command of the Department of Western Virginia.

Longstreet began to retire on the 20th from Strawberry Plains, towards Bull Gap, he first destroying the bridge, and report says his camp equipage. Schofield moved to the Plains, with Union forces on the 24th. There is a rumor of a raid in Longstreet's rear, now current, which is supposed will account for his precipitate retreat.

Special dispatches from Washington say of 30,-000 veterans, whose time will expire within the next nine months, 25,000 have re-enlisted.

Six more of Farragut's fleet are ready for sea. His fleet will comprise nearly 40 vessels.

The following confirmations were made in Executive session of the Senate George F Seward, U. S. Consul General at Shanghae; Benjamin F. Hall of Colorado, Consul at Valparaiso; W. B. Black, Consul at Manzanillo; Philip G. Moore of Washington Territory, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue; James W. Shanklin of California, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of San Francisco; J. F. Swift of California, Register of the Land Office in San Francisco, and Laurens Upson, Surveyor-General of California.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—It is fully confirmed that the Danes had retreated from Schleswig, evacuated Dannewerk and blown up their works at Missundi. The Germans followed the Danes to Fluesberg, when the latter retreated to Dussel. Several severe engagements had taken place, with considerable loss on both sides. The Germans secured great booty and a large number of prisoners. According to some authorities the Danish possession of Schleswig has ended. It is thought that the Danes will make a formidable stand at Dussel, where they will be supported by the fleet. Great anxiety existed at Copenhagen, caused by the Danish retreat. The English Journals continue to be very anti-German. The Conservatives hold that Earl Russell is responsible for the Danish reverses The Prussians have occupied Fluesberg. The Austrian losses there were 1,100. The Austrian headquarters on the 9th were at Terrap, and the Prussian at Fluesburg. It was rumored that the Prussians attacked the Danes at Dussel, and lost 500 men. The Danes in great numbers had arrived at Alser.

The State Department has received advices that the Court at St. John, N B., had committed Chesapeake pirates to prison, to await a requisition from the United States authorities.

News from Cape Town to December 31st, says that the privateer Tuscaloosa has been seized by the British authorities for a violation of the neutrality laws, in landing a portion of her cargo on the coast

A Washington dispatch reports the capture of eleven blockade runners, on the lower Potomac, with a large amount of goods, and a large rebel mail.

Officers from the front report all quiet at Chattanooga and Knoxville. Refugees from Georgia South Carolina and Tennessee continue to come in daily, many of them in a starving condition.

The Herald's Key West correspondent mentions the capture of the steamer Cumberland with a cargo which cost seventy thousand pounds sterling in England. It includes one hundred barrels of gun-powder, a large quantity of Enfield rifles, army cloth, shoes, etc.

A sensation was created in the Senate, Feb 19th, by a statement of Conness, relative to the imperative necessity of sending a fleet of war steamers to the Pacific coast without delay. The authorities have positive information that the rebel steamers have left Asia for that coast, and feared that San Francisco will be menaced before the navy can afford the requisite protection.

☞Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Universal Philanthropy.—Nearly one million boxes of Pills are every month distributed throughout the towns and villages of the United States and Canada, and an almost equal amount of Ointment accompanies these orders. It may be said with truth, that Holloway's medicines are "Messengers of Joy carrying healing on their wings" to millions oppressed by every form and type of disease.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 62c, and $1 per box or pot. 197 HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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Comet Illuminating

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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North Point Dock Warehouse.

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Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

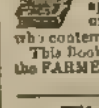
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WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. B. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 14

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

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Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

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AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

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Buy and Sell on Commission

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The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 percent per annum A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

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THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots



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Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
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I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

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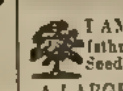
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TREE,
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Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
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And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c

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There are spurious kinds of all these,
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 70,
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
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SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JO
RAILROAD.

Two Trains Daily, Each W

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ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
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Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight at either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

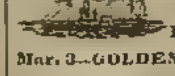
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THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of March, to

Mar. 3—GOLDEN CITY, R. H Pearson, Commander
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Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

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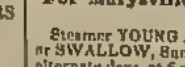
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For freight or passage by any of the above boats apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Battery and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

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VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1864. NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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The Shawl-wool Goats of Asia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1863.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I have written you two reports from the East on the far-famed "Cashmere Goats," but receiving no reply or hearing nothing from you, and knowing your interest in everything that benefits your Farmers and State, I take it for granted you must never have received them. I regret this, the more because the one I collected through India, Persia, and Turkey, and to me valuable, I sent without being able to retain a copy, and the notes of the one from JAVA are in my trunk, on or in the sea somewhere, now one year out. But I am now willing to dismiss the subject here, and having collected other valuable information in Turkey, France and here, I propose to call your attention to the subject again, of the "Shawl-Wool Goats of Asia," and if of sufficient interest, I will furnish you further correspondence and particulars. The value of the rich "underdown" and fine silken hair or wool of the Cashmere Goat in commerce in the manufacture of the valuable Cashmere shawls, cloths, and goods known by that name, is so well established and known, that the mere reference to it is sufficient.

The flocks of sheep and goats, and camels, constitute one of the great sources of wealth, especially among the more nomadic races through Tibet, Tartary, portions of India, China, Persia, Turkey and Arabia. I have seen from one eminence, grazing on the plains below, over 100,000 sheep and goats at a time, along the banks of the Euphrates. Along the Tigris through Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Asia Minor, I saw immense flocks of these goats and sheep, which furnish food and milk for the people, and clothing. I do not design to enter into the different varieties of these goats and sheep, but confine myself more to the long-hair or shawl Goat, which seems to be the king of the Goat tribe in breed, beauty, dignity and value. It is found in the North and Western parts of China, in Thibet or Tibet, Tartary, Turkestan, the Northern portion of India, through the greater part of Persia, especially in the vicinity of Kerman, Kermanshah and Ecvatana, about the Caspian and Ural seas, furnishing food, milk, clothing and wealth to their possessors.

The Shawl Goat has been introduced with varying success into France and England, but with more success into the United States, in proportion to the quantity, effort and experiments made. The first seem to have been introduced into this country by Dr. Davis of Ill., in 1840, which he procured in Asia Minor, and are probably, therefore, from the Angora breed, as Cashmere is several thousand miles further East. Since that time, however, it seems true Cashmere Goats have been imported, and the breed is now spread through a number of the Atlantic, Southern and Western States, while the price for a Cashmere Buck has increased from $100 to $1,000, and much more interest is being manifested, as they are being spread over various portions of the country, but still the quantity and circulation is far too limited for the demand or general public benefit. And after a full investigation in the East, Europe, and here, I feel satisfied that no importation of any one species of animal or object of wealth to our Farmers, State, or Country, would be crowned with more eminent success and remuneration than a general importation of, say a few thousand of these far-famed Cashmere or Shawl-Wool producing Goats. They are to be found as said, in Tibet, India, Kerman, Persia, and Asia Minor, of different varieties, sizes, colors and values, accessible, and could be readily imported to California, where, from a similarity of climate, temperature and food, they would thrive and multiply, and by crossing with the common Goat, could soon cover the hills and mountains of California with flocks of immense wealth, and abundantly furnishing the material for the finest and best cloths and shawls. I therefore commend it to you as worthy a State or general enterprise that would abundantly repay either, as well as enriching and greatly benefiting our own manufacturers and merchants, as well as commerce.

France and England at present possess the monopoly of the manufacture, importation and traffic, as it is well known that France and England are doing a large and profitable business in that traffic. The rearing of the Goat is successfully established by fourteen years' experience. The Reports at the different State Fairs have always been favorable. The following is from the Ohio State Agricultural Fair, of 1861: "'John Bell,' imported by W. H. Stiles, of Georgia, at an expense of $1,000, 6 years old, weighing 185 pounds, yielded 6 pounds of wool at $8 a pound at one shearing. The general appearance of the animal for hardiness, we consider superior to any of the species heretofore seen by us. 'Sampson' clipped 4 pounds; we find the wool on him 5 inches long. 'Napoleon' weighs 110 pounds, and was awarded the second premium. 'Sultana' was a winning animal at the State Fairs, etc." The wool in fleece is now selling at from $8 50 to $10 a pound, some shearing as high as 8 pounds, yielding $80 a head. I have collected a valuable cabinet of specimens of the fleeces of these Goats and much information in regard to their management, and am satisfied of their utility and successful rearing in this country. Please inform me of your success in California. I should like to join some Californians to import a few thousand of these Goats to the Pacific coast.

Yours, respectfully,

ISRAEL S. DIEHL.

Paint for Out-buildings.

THE following discussion was held before the American Institute Farmer's Club, New York, January 12th: A farmer in Duchess County, N. Y., wants the Club to discuss the subject of painting out-buildings of the farm. He says: "The question is not whether we shall paint them in order to preserve them, but what we shall paint with. We often see in the newspapers substitutes for the oils, and lead generally used, and well recommended by the manufacturers of them. A very prominent one at this time is advertised by a manufacturing company in your city, called the Gutta Percha Paint. Now, the important question is: Is it durable—is it cheaper than the oils and lead? Your opinions and experience will be well received by the greasy mechanics and mudsills of the North."

Solon Robinson—I will give the receipt that I have given many times before, for the benefit of those "greasy mechanics," who want line upon line and precept upon precept, before they can get and retain knowledge. I hope that a few may be induced to use this cheap, durable paint, which is a better preserver of wood than oil paint, and has this advantage, that it can best be used upon unplaned boards. This is the formula: Take one bushel of good white-wash lime and slake it, and mix it into a fine smooth white-wash. It will take at least forty gallons of water. Then add the following ingredients: 20lbs of Spanish whiting; 17lbs of rock salt; 12lbs of sugar. This mixture should be well stirred, and if mixed a day or two before using, the better. Indeed it may be kept as long as desirable, and when needed for use, after thoroughly stirring, it is ready. It should be put on like any other white-wash, in a thin condition, and rough boards will require three coats to make a durable white color, which will stand the weather three or four years. It is one of the very best applications for shingles. Its color can be modified to a drab, by Rosendale cement, or to a yellowish shade by yellow ochre, and reddish by Venetian red, or any other tint, by some cheap color. I have used ashes, and so I have blue clay, to get a brownish tint.

John G. Bergen—I am very glad to have this useful information go forth to the people, but I should like to hear why the ingredients added to the lime-wash improve its value so much that it becomes a permanent paint.

Solon Robinson.—The lime and salt are both antiseptic, and the adding of the salt makes the wash more penetrating. The whiting is of the nature of clay and forms a white body on the surface, and the sugar makes the whole so adhesive that a man may rub his black coat against a wall painted with this compound, and it will not show a shade of white.

W. S. Carpenter—I painted one barn roof with oil and lampblack, and another with lime-wash and lamp-black, and the last holds the color much the best and was materially cheaper. Lime is an excellent preserver of shingles. Witness the soundness of old roofs on the lower side of chimneys.

Alderman Ely recommended dissolving about a quarter of a pound of tallow in a pailful of the hot lime as it is slaked for white-wash, which will make it adhere much better and prevent it from setting off upon everything that touched it, as is too often the case with white-wash. He also said that he had tried the "India rubber paint," but does not intend to try it again. It is not valuable.

Poverty is a bully, if you are afraid of it; but it is good natured enough if you meet it like a man.

New York Wool Market.

WALTER BROWN'S Monthly Wool Circular, issued February 1, 1864, says:

The trade in Domestic Fleece Wool, since the opening of the year, has been less active than was expected, and holders have been disappointed both in the quantity of wool sold, and the prices obtained.

Manufacturers, although light in stock, have bought cautiously; at most laying in but a few week's supply at a time. This policy is the necessary result of a judgment that any advance in Wool that may occur, would not more than pay the cost of carrying it to the period when it will be wanted for consumption.

A further rise in gold, or a very easy money market, might lead to a speculative demand, and cause an advance in rates; but the probability is that consumers will go on with purchasing in short supply, the effect of which will be a healthy regular demand at steady or slightly advancing prices, and finally an approximate exhaustion of the stock before the clip of the coming spring will be brought into market.

While gold is quoted at $150 and upwards, and all staple commodities are ruling high, we think there can be but little danger of any material decline in Wool.

The stock in market is not large, but well assorted. The supply of finer grades is better than of medium and coarser qualities.

Receipts of Wool from the West have been quite moderate, owing in part to the continued difficulties and delays of transportation.

Pulled Wools have been in fair request, and the better descriptions taken freely at slightly improving prices; the demand, however, towards the end of the month was less active, and some pullers were anxious to realize. The extreme prices of Skins make it desirable for pullers to sell promptly, as well as to get full prices.

The demand for California Wools has been moderate, with but little change in prices, and rather more inquiry at the close of the month.

Foreign Wools of all qualities have been keeping pace with domestic, and a fair business has been done. The stock continues good, particularly of the finer and medium grades.

Foreign advices report the markets in a healthy condition, with a steady demand from consumers.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 820,000lbs, 73@83c; Pulled, 230,000lbs, 68@80c; 45,000lbs California, 30@62½c; 1,250 bales Cape, 40@45c; 1,060 bales Mestizo, 27@36c; 51 bales East India; 56 bales Donskoi; 460 bales African, 35@45c; 304 bales Smyrna; 45 bales Rio Grande; 204 bales Cordova, 42@52c; 1,052 bales Provence, 20@38c; 80 bales St. Iago; 240 bales Peruvian; 100 bales Austrian; 6,000lbs Hungarian; 4,500 German Pulled.

At Auction.—70 bales Damaged Cape, 28½@36.

In Boston, 1,104,000 lbs Fleeces and Pulled, 75@90c; 40,000lbs California, 35,000lbs Canada, 67@80c; 5,000lbs Washed Cape, 90@115c; 150 bales Unwashed Cape, 41@46; 2,440 bales African, Mestizo, and Mediterranean.

At Auction.—463 bales Unwashed Cape, 41@46c, 16 bales Mestizo, 23½c 82 bales Constantine, 32½c, 27 bales Varna, 36c.

In Philadelphia, 560,500lbs, Fleece, 70@85c; 3,000lbs, Pulled, 68@73c; 72 bales Donski; 72 bales African; 22 bales Cordova, 48c.

In Providence, 50,500lbs, 77½@80; 10,500 lbs Pulled, 75@82c; 41,200lbs, Foreign, 33@36c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 916 bales; London, 486; Marseilles, 3,281; Algoa Bay, 3,169; Havre, 174; Odessa, 1,564; Buenos Ayres, 23; Aspinwall, 485; Rio Grande, 40; Gibraltar, 282; Curacao, 4; Smyrna, 634 bales, Total, 11,078 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California, Unwashed Fleece, in grades, 35@53c.
California Washed Pulled, 45@65.
California Common Washed Pulled, 35@40.
California Washed Full Clip, in grades, 35@50.

N. B.—We would advise Western dealers who may have Wools for sale, to send them forward at once, so that they may have the benefit of the current demand from consumers.

Manufacturers seemed to have resolved to buy only for immediate wants, and for this reason they will not incline to purchase in the West, which involves great delay and uncertainty in getting stock delivered, but will prefer buying in the Eastern markets where their selections can be conveyed from the Wool Warehouse to the mill in 24 to 48 hours.

The New Seed-Sower.—We call attention to the advertisement of the new Seed-Sower which appears in our columns this week. This machine is most comprehensive; will sow from the smallest garden seeds to the field of grain of a thousand acres. It can be used for a small garden or for all the various seeds of the largest farm. It has been tried here, and has been found to work admirably. This new machine is now offered for sale—the right to make and sell it—either in Counties or the whole State, and to a skilful mechanic, *a fortune can be realized.* Drawings of this machine, with a full description, can be seen at this office, also, two models of different sizes, so that the operation of the machine can be at once demonstrated. Persons desirous of purchasing the rights of this new invention, can learn the price and terms, by calling at the FARMER Office, of the editor of this journal.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER THIRTEEN

New York, Feb. 1864.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—THE BULLETIN'S FALSE STATEMENTS.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I am sorry to say that the papers, which oppose the introduction of U. S. money as currency in California, do not scruple to make false statements, and to quote from notoriously untruthful journals. I have shown a recent money article in the Bulletin to a number of leading mechanics, and they deny, and my own observation confirms the truth of what they say, that the working man is injured by the present currency. Among others, my father, who employs a large number of men, assures me that his employés have never before occupied so favorable a position. In spite of high prices, the high wages they receive enables them to provide for their families with far less exertion than before, and where they are industrious and economical they can save more money than they have ever before dreamed of doing. There is such a *press of work that they need not be idle an hour.* I have commented on the misery that meets the view of a stranger, but the suffering of the very poor was more noticeable in the flush days of the decade from 1850 to 1860 than now. No man need be idle at the present time. The fact is, there are arguments enough on both sides, without descending to false statements. The loyalty of a paper, or an individual, does not look real when it attacks the financial system of the Government in an untruthful way.

CRACK STABLES OF NEW YORK.

In company with a gentleman from New Hampshire, who is an enthusiastic admirer of trotting horses, I visited the crack stables of New York Of course, the most expensive establishment is owned by Mr. Frank Baker. His stable occupies two or three lots on 28th street, near Fifth Avenue, and is handsome enough to warrant a description He employs a company of grooms and stable boys. His best team is Ethan Allen & Honest Allen; they are both distinguished horses, and the first used to be the greatest trotting horse in America. His next best team is Plutarch & Telemachus. He has five or six celebrated horses besides, whose names I do not recollect.

We then went to the establishment of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. His fast horses are Post Boy & Plow Boy (formerly Flying Dutchman), Bockingham, Lady Noah, St. Lawrence Maid, and two or three others whose names have escaped my memory. His stable outside is very handsome, but inside is inferior to Mr. Baker's.

We then went to see the fastest team in New York, belonging to Mr. Robert Bonner. Of course, everybody has heard of them, as the Ledger seems to circulate everywhere. Flatbush is certainly a well built animal, but no one would suppose that she could out-trot Ethan Allen, by looking at her in the stable. Lady Palmer, Lantern, and Lady Woodruff, take turns in trotting with Flatbush. Mr. Bonner's stable is situated in a mean neighborhood and is not cleanly, but his horses are superior. Flatbush alone is worth $30,000. Mr. Bonner is an intelligent horseman and the slovenly way in which his establishment was kept surprised me very much.

HORSEMANSHIP.

How much amused the California boys would be, could they see the ladies and gentlemen who canter through the Central Park! I used to think the Punch caricatures exaggerated, but they must be truthful, to judge by what I see here. Even Madame Tourwaire, who claims to be the most graceful and daring horsewomen in the country, is commonplace beside any number of private ladies I might mention in California.

FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

I meet with a large number of Southern refugees in New York. They tell me that Edward Everett's article in the Ledger, concerning the Union Feeling in the South, is warranted by facts that they are personally adquainted with. An Alabama lady gave me a description, the other evening, of the death of Yancey. It appears that he was bitterly disappointed at not being made President, and exhibited so much resentment that he made himself so obnoxious to the people that he did not receive a decent burial.

They give a most interesting account of the deep feeling which the conservatives exhibited at the time of the passage of the Secession ordinances, but the power was in the hands of the Fire-eaters, and the only course for the Unionists was either to leave the South or keep silent. I visit at the house of a refugee from Louisiana, who, living near Vicksburg, had $1,200,000 worth of cotton burned by order of Jeff Davis, whose house was destroyed, whose slaves were driven off by bands of robbers under the name of Confederate soldiers; her sons, to make the matter worse, are fighting against each other in the opposing armies.

Gen. Gantt, late of the rebel army, is to address the citizens of New York at the Cooper Institute.

LUXURIOUS PARTIES.

With such misery in our midst, it is, without doubt, unseemly, not to say wicked, to give such elegant balls, parties, and concerts, but the fact is New York is gayer than ever. While they are having "starvation parties" in Richmond, they are giving "luxurious parties" here. On the principle of "doing in Rome," etc, I accept as many of the invitations as my health will permit.

At a masquerade ball, the other evening, the most gorgeously dressed character was California. The dress was of alternate stripes of white satin and gold; a crown of diamonds and a gold star ornamented the head, while necklaces and bracelets, worth a small fortune, were entwined around the neck and arms. The lady was very beautiful, and for once, I thought California appropriately represented, although I would have felt better pleased if the belle, in personating the Golden State, had represented the Angel of Mercy.

I attended, the other evening, a private concert given by the young ladies of Mrs. Mears' school, at Chickering's rooms. The performance of a number of a celebrated overtures by twenty young ladies on ten grand pianos was a great treat. The audience was very fashionable, and the music, the gay colors of the dresses, and the flashing of the diamonds, made up a scene brilliant enough for a Court Painter.

WHAT A CONTRAST

are such spectacles to the return of the war-worn veterans, who march up Broadway with thinned ranks and with tattered colors! The enthusiastic cheers of the men, and the tear-dimmed eyes of the women, who watch them as they pass by, proves that the hearts of the people welcome the defenders of the Union, even if the Common Council would receive them in silence.

What a pity it is that the once glorious Democratic party should have to own such men as Wood, McCunn, and their followers for leaders! If the soldiers meet many such Democrats as they find in New York, they will repudiate the party when it needs their voice. I am ashamed to say that the terms Copperhead and Democrat, in New York city, are synonymous. If my voice could awaken them to the fact, I would tell them, what every school-boy knows, that there will be *one million of votes, at least, in the army.* Can the Democratic party afford to throw them away?

M. A. S.

The Decision in School-Land Warrants.

I MENTIONED a short time since, says the Washington correspondent of the Journal of this city, that the decision of Judge Edmonds, Commissioner of the Land Office, in the Doll case, was of a nature to only affect that particular case, and was on the mere question of priority of settlement. I had not then been able to learn the particulars of his opinion, except from unofficial sources. On applying to the Land Office, I find I was led into an error as to the main points of his decision. The Land Commission decides that California did not comply with the law under which she sold school-land warrants for those lands, and hence all such locations are void. The main point in his opinion is that these school-land locations could only be made by entry, after survey by the United States. I am promised a copy of the Commissioner's decision as soon as it can be made, and will inclose it for publication. The subject is one of vast importance to California, because immense property rights are involved in it. These School-Land Warrants were many of them sold by the State ten years since, and the purchasers located on what they supposed to be public lands and under a legal right derived from the United States Government. A bill was introduced into the House yesterday (Jan. 23d), having reference to this matter, but I have not yet been able to learn its features. I will yet see to it, and write in my next what it contemplates.

A FEW STATISTICS OF THE REAPER TRADE.—But few persons not actually engaged in the enterprise have any very definite idea of the immense proportions the business of manufacturing reapers and mowers is assuming in this country. We have reliable information that there were made for the trade of 1862, 33,000 of these machines; for that of 1863 something over 40,000, and for the business of the present year upwards of 70,000 will be made. Mark the wonderful increase since the war began. Out of the 70,000, between 14,000 and 15,000 will be manufactured in the State of Illinois.

Seventy thousand machines at an average of $130 each (combined machines selling the ensuing season at $150 to $160 or even higher, and mowers from $105 to $140), and we have the enormous amount of $9,100,000 paid by the agriculturists of the North in a single season for a single class of implements. Probably the repairs on machines, old and new, will swell the amount to nearly $11,000,000. Can any country in the world equal or even approach these figures? [Prairie Farmer.

TAKEN THE OATH.—Ashbury Harpending has taken the oath, and will be brought before Judge Hoffman, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to-day, when he will be discharged from custody. Greathouse having been liberated the same way, and Rubery pardoned, this lets out all the pirates.

Grafting Vines.

The following article, says the Gardener's Chronicle, is well worthy the attention of all lovers of fine grapes. It is well known that some grapes are of much stronger constitution than others, and grow freely in any good border where other kinds would be weakly or probably fail. This difference is often apparent, but its cause not familiar. Even when two sorts are equally strong, one will often fail to perfect its fruit. This arises from the natural habit of the vines, one growing well in an ordinary border, while the other requires one of particular construction, warm, well drained, and dry. When, therefore, the latter are placed in the conditions of the former, they do not succeed well. It is in such cases that grafting may be adopted, to save the labor, and often the great inconvenience, of making a suitable border. The Black Hamburgh will grow in almost any good border, and upon this, those sorts which do not succeed may be grafted.

The considerations of the writer, as to affinity of stocks, are well worthy of attention, both as to grafting grape-vines and fruit-trees generally:

Ought we to graft the more tender or less vigorous varieties of the grape-vine upon stocks of the stronger-habited sorts, or is there any advantage resulting from the practice? What says theory? The effect of grafting a plant upon an older stock, that is, upon one which has attained to something like the full vigor of growth, is in a general way to render the graft more vigorous than it otherwise would have been; but there are some collateral considerations. There must be a fitness in all the circumstances of the case. The stock must be such as to suit the conditions of soil in which it is to grow; and there must be a sort of constitutional affinity between the stock and the graft. These points bring this question entirely within the range of experimental cultivation. In the case of the vine, the fitness would depend upon the hardihood of the stock in respect to its roots, and upon its degree of vigor being such as to suit the constitution of the cion. In other words, the advantage to be derived from grafting a vine would be, that a tender, delicate-rooted sort, liable to suffer from even the unavoidable coldness of the soil, might draw up its nourishment through a stem, the roots of which, belonging to a variety of hardier nature, would be less influenced by the amount of cold to which they might happen to be subjected; while, if the graft were of a sort deficient in natural vigor, a stock of moderately increased vigor would serve to impart to it the very strength it needed. We say, of moderately increased vigor, because there ought not to be too great a disparity of constitution between stock and graft, though this is perhaps of less importance in the case of the vine than in that of many other fruit trees.

Besides this influence, which it is well known to exert over the vigor of the graft, the stock also, in some cases at least, exercises an influence upon its productiveness, as well as upon the quality of the fruit. This latter result would lead us to prefer to use as a stock some sort which was known to produce fruit of good quality, as well as to possess the requisite degree of vigor in its constitution.

Such considerations as these indicate at least that grafting may be advantageous; and that beyond the benefit which it may confer by rendering possible the substitution of good for indifferent varieties with comparatively little loss of crop—and that it will do this, by reason of the rapidity with which a graft united to a healthy-established stock will replace the bearing-rods which may have been cut away to make room for it, is evident. They also seem to be suggestive, that a healthy, moderately strong variety, producing fruit itself of superior quality—such a variety, in short, as the Black Hamburgh, is one of the best that can be selected as a stock where choice is possible; and this mainly because of the comparative root-hardiness, as well as vigor, which this most estimable grape possesses. This is very well expressed in the following passage from Thompson's Gardeners' Assistant: "The hardiness of the stock is of great importance in the cultivation of trees and shrubs indigenous to southern climates, for many of such plants either perish or thrive badly on their own roots when planted in the comparatively cold soil of Britain. They are, of course, affected somewhat injuriously by the coldness of our atmosphere, but they are more than doubly so when the roots, upon which their supply of nourishment depends, are also in a colder medium than they are adapted to endure. But when grafted on a stock, the roots of which are not likely to be injured, in a properly drained soil, by the lowest ground temperature which occurs in this country, tender plants that can be properly grafted on such thrive tolerably, in consequence of being fed by roots uninjured by cold." The question of root-hardiness alone will probably explain the frequent failure of such tender-rooted sorts as the Golden Hamburgh appears to be, and on the other hand the success of such varieties when grafted on a less tender-rooted stock. This may indeed suffice to account for the different estimates which are formed of the merit of this variety.

But what says practice in answer to the question with which we set out? No doubt we can find a few illustrative cases on record. The vineries at Dalkeith furnish one such case. In Gossip of the Garden (Nov., 1863, p. 372) we read of the Muscat Hamburgh, with rods not quite ripe, bearing clusters of fruit of not less than four or five pounds weight, far more like Barbarossa than the Muscat Hamburgh as usually seen. These vines are planted inside the house, and are grafted on the Black Hamburgh. The difference between the bunches on grafted plants, and those on plants on their own roots, repeatedly seen elsewhere, is so marked, that the writer does not hesitate to recommend Mr. Thompson's plan to all gardeners. In the Florist and Pomologist (Nov., 1862, p. 168), it is stated of the valuable late black variety known as Lady Downes's Seedling, that the fruit is greatly improved by the vine being grafted on the Black Hamburgh, as Mr. Hill grows it. And not to multiply quotations, our own columns have recently recorded (October 17, p. 291), some remarkably fine examples of the Knobland Sweetwater, produced on rods which had been grafted on the Black Hamburgh. Some of the advantages which, it would thus appear, certainly do result from the practice of grafting, may be attributable to the more vigor imparted by the older and well-established stock; but it would also appear that there are in the cases of delicate-rooted and weak-growing, or perhaps even small-berried varieties, decided advantages to be derived from grafting on a comparatively hardy-rooted vigorous stock, and among these the Black Hamburgh appears to hold a prominent position.

The case is analogous to that of tender-constituted varieties of Indian azaleas, for example, which are well known to be improved by grafting on a more hardy and free-growing stock. We shall be glad, however, to hear further what is the practical experience of cultivators on this interesting subject.

Woman a Civilizer.—If God were to take the sun and moon and stars out of the heavens, the chances of husbandry would be what, if God were to take woman out of life, would be the chances for refinement and civilization. Woman carries civilization in her heart. It springs from her. Her power and influence mark the civilization of any country. A man who lives in a community where he has the privilege of a woman's society, and is subject to a woman's influence, is almost of necessity refined, more than he is aware of; and when men are removed from the genial influence of virtuous womanhood the very best degenerate, or feel the deprivation. There is something wanting in the air when you get west of the Alleghany mountains on a sultry day of summer. The air east of the mountain is supplied with a sort of pabulum from the salt water of the ocean, by which one is sustained in the sultriest days of midsummer. Now, what this salt is to the air, that is woman's influence to the virtue of community. You breathe it without knowing it. All you know is that you are made stronger and better. And a man is not a half a man unless a woman helps him to be! One of the mischiefs of camp life is that women are removed from it. The men may not know what it is that lets them down to the lower strata of feeling, or what that subtle influence was that kept them up to a higher state of refinement, but it is the absence of women in the one case, as it was the presence of women in the other. Woman is a light which God has set before man to show him which way to go, and blessed is he who has sense enough to follow it.—[H. W. Beecher.

Weight of Grain.—An English quarter of corn is eight bushels, without regard to weight. An English sack of corn contains four bushels, and two sacks make one quarter. A person going into Mark Lane Commercial Exchange (where the writer has been many times), would see the corn factors at their stands with their twenty to fifty samples of corn, either in bags or spread out before them, without regard to weight, selling only by the quarter; of course the heavier the grain, the more it will bring, as in all other kinds of merchandise the finer the article the better the price. In England the word grain is seldom used, except when growing in the field, and a Corn Exchange in market means a place for the sale of all kinds of food for horses and cattle, wheat or barley being seldom sold in the markets. Farmers growing wheat either sell to the millers, who become the flour factors, or they have it ground on their own account. For all the barley grown in that country, there are brewers enough to buy it. There is consider difference in the way goods are sold in England and America. For instance, grain is sold here by weight, there by measure. Bread here by the loaf or dozen, there by the quartern of 4 pounds; there green peas, beans, plums, gooseberries, currants, and most other fruits, by the measure; here by the weight, and so with many other articles of produce the system of weights and measures is reversed.—[Sac. Bee.

The Value of Dead Horses.—Some people will no doubt be astonished to learn that large fortunes have been made every year since the commencement of the war, out of the dead horses of the Army of the Potomac. The popular idea is that when Rosinante yields up the ghost, she is buried in some field, or left to molder into mother earth in the woods somewhere. Not so. She has made her last charge and gnawed her last fence-rail, but there is from $20 to $40 in the old animal yet. A contract for the purchase of the dead horses in the Army of the Potomac for the ensuing year, was let a few days ago, to the highest bidder, at $1 76 per head, delivered at the factory of the contractor. Last year $60,000 were cleared on the contract, and this year it is thought $100,000 can be made on it. The animals die at the rate of about fifty per day, at the lowest calculation.

At the contractor's establishment they are thoroughly dissected. First, the shoes are pulled off; they are usually worth fifty cents a set. Then the hoofs are cut off; they bring about two dollars a set. Then comes the caudal appendage, worth half a dollar. Then the hide—I don't no what that sells for. Then the tallow, if it be possible to extract tallow from the army horses, which I think extremely doubtful, unless they die immediately after entering the service. And last, but not least, the shinbones are valuable, being convertible into a variety of articles that many believe to be composed of pure ivory, such as cane heads, knife-handles, &c.

Daniel Webster's Chowder.—The chowder invented by Daniel Webster is said to have been superior to all others, and we therefore give it as copied from his own hand at the British legation:

4 tablespoonfuls of onions, fried with pork.
1 quart of boiled potatoes, well mashed.
1½ lbs sea biscuit broken.
1 teaspoonful of thyme, mixed with one of summer savory.
½ bottle mushroom catchup.
1 bottle of port or claret.
½ nutmeg, grated.
A few cloves, mace and allspice.
6 lbs fish, sea-bass, or cod, cut in slices.
25 oysters, a little black pepper, and a few slices of lemon.

The whole put in a pot and covered with an inch of water, boiled for an hour and gently stirred.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of February 26th, 1864.]

Rocks.

ROCKS OR MINERAL AGGREGATES.

General Nature of Rocks.—In the early articles on Mineralogy it is stated that the rocks of the globe are mineral, in their nature, and consist either of a single mineral in a massive state, or of intimate combinations of different minerals. Limestone, when pure, is a single mineral,—it is the species calcite or carbonate of lime; common *granite* is a compound or aggregate of three minerals, quartz, feldspar, and mica. *Sandstones* may consist of grains of quartz alone, like the sands of many sea-coasts, being such a rock as these sands would make if agglutinated; it is common to find along with the quartz, grains of feldspar, and sometimes mica. *Clay slates* consist of quartz and feldspar or clay, with sometimes mica, all so finely comminuted, that often the grains cannot be observed. *Conglomerates* or *pudding-stones*, may be aggregates of pebbles of any kind: of granite pebbles, of quartz pebbles, of limestone pebbles, or of mixtures of different kinds, cemented together by some cementing material, such as silica, oxyd of iron, or carbonate of lime.

Texture or structure of Rocks.—Rocks differ also in texture. In some, as granite, or syenite, the texture is crystalline: that is the grains are more or less angular, and show faces of cleavage; the aggregation was the result of a cotemporaneous crystallization of the several ingredients. Common statuary or white building marble, consists of angular grains, and is crystalline in the same manner. But a pudding-stone is evidently not a result of crystallization; it consists only of adhering pebbles of other rocks with a cementing material which is often not apparent. Sandstones also are an agglutination of grains of sand,—just such rocks as would be made from ordinary sand by compacting it together; and clay slates are often just what would result from solidifying a bed of clay. There are therefore *crystalline* and *uncrystalline* rocks. It should be remembered, however, that in each kind of rock the grains themselves are crystalline, as all solid matter becomes solid by crystallization. But the *former* kind is a crystalline aggregation of grains, the *latter* a mechanical aggregation.

In crystalline rocks it is not always possible to distinguish the grains, as they may be so minute, or the rock so compact, that they are not visible. Much of the crystalline rock called basalt is thus compact.

Positions, or modes of occurrence of Rocks. A great part of the rocks of the earth's surface constitute extensive beds or layers, lying one above the other, and varying in thickness from a fraction of an inch to many scores of yards. There are compact limestones, beds of sandstone, and shales or clay slates, in many and very various alternations. In some regions, certain of these rocks, or certain parts of the series, may extend over large areas or underlie a whole country, while others are wholly wanting or present only in thin beds. The irregularities in their geographical arrangement and in the order of superposition are very numerous, and it is one object of geology to discover order amid the apparent want of system. Thus in Pennsylvania, over a considerable part of the State, there are sandstones, shales, and limestones, connected with beds of coal. In New York there are other sandstones, shales and limestones, without coal; and the geologist ascertains at once, by his investigations, that no coal can be expected to be found in New York. These rocks contain each its own peculiar organic remains, and these are one source of the confident decision of the geologist. The stratified rocks bear evidence in every part—in their regular layers, their worn sand or pebbles, and their fossils,—that they are the result of gradual accumulations beneath water, marine or fresh, or on the shores of seas, lakes or rivers.

Besides the *stratified rocks* alluded to, there are others which, like the ejections from a volcano, or an igneous vent, form beds, or break through other strata and fill fissures often many miles in length. The rock filling such fissures, is called a dike. Such are the *trap dikes* of New England and elsewhere; they are fissures filled by trap. Porphyry dikes, and many of the veins in rocks, are of the same kind. Similar rocks may also occur as extensive layers; for the lavas of a single volcanic eruption are sometimes continuous for 50 miles. They may appear underlying a wide region of country, like granite.

The stratified rocks, or such as consist of material in regular layers, are of two kinds. The worn grains of which they are made are sometimes distinct, and the remains of shells further indicate that they are the result of gradual accumulation. But others, or even certain parts of beds that elsewhere contain these indications, have a crystalline texture. A limestone bed may be compact in one part and granular or crystalline, like statuary marble, in another. Here is an effect of heat on a portion of the bed; heat, which has acted since the rock was deposited. Other rocks, such as mica slate, gneiss and probably some granites, have thus been crystallized.

In these few general remarks on the structure of the globe, we have distinguished the following general facts:

1. The great variety of alternations of sandstone, conglomerate, clay shale, and limestones.
2. The existence of igneous rocks in beds and intersecting dikes or veins.
3. The mechanical structure of sandstone, conglomerate, and shales.
4. The crystalline character of igneous rocks.
5. The crystalline character of many stratified or sedimentary rocks, arising from the action of heat upon the beds of rock themselves, after they were first formed.

We follow this comprehensive survey of the arrangement and general nature of rocks, with descriptions of the more prominent varieties and a mention of their applications in the arts.

[To be continued.]

Cure for a Felon.—As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth, saturate it thoroughly with tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known this to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

The Base.

President Lincoln has fixed the western base of the Sierras, along the Pacific Railroad line, at Arcade Creek, on the Norris grant, some seven and a half miles from Front street, Sacramento. The Bee says he did this upon the evidence of Professor Whitney, United States Surveyor Beale, of California, Surveyor-General Houghton, of California, and others of scientific repute. In fact Professor Whitney claims that the geological base of the Sierras is at the Sacramento River, but the base for the purposes of the Pacific Railroad Bill, and within the meaning of that Act, is at Arcade Creek aforesaid. Senator Conness presented the documentary evidence to the President, and when they had examined them together, the President then and there fixed the base.

Now, although it is a matter of small consequence, in a cosmopolitan point of view, where this may be, it is of great import to the interests of the Pacific Railroad, to California, and the Pacific coast, to have the base established as near this city as possible. Why? The Act of Congress providing for the construction of this road allows $16,000 a mile in the valleys and $48,000 a mile for that part of the road most difficult of construction, commencing at the western base of the Sierras and running thence eastward one hundred and fifty miles; so that this ruling of the President gives $48,000 a mile for a portion of the distance where some supposed but $16,000 would be allowed. And it does more than this. Under the Act the first forty miles of the road, if constructed in the valley, had to be accepted before any bonds could issue, but in the mountain part the bonds are to be issued for each section of twenty miles, hence the road can demand and will receive bonds as soon as twenty-seven miles from the Sacramento river are completed. Thus the Company's hands are much strengthened by this action of the President, and the great enterprise has received a new impetus from his wise foresight and generous heart. And while that decision is generous, it is also just—for the "one hundred and fifty miles over the Sierras most difficult of completion" will, beginning at Arcade creek, carry the road into the Truckee Valley, where the construction is easier than from Arcade creek this way. If San Francisco were to act now as she should have acted long ago in relation to this road, all her sins of this character might yet be forgiven.

Utility of Coal Ashes.—We have always been of the belief that anthracite coal ashes would be found useful upon gardens as a fertilizer as well as for hardening the walks, and as soon as this fact is demonstrated we shall get rid of what is now a great nuisance in a city, standing barrels and boxes of ashes upon the sidewalk. The New England Farmer is of the same opinion as to the utility of coal ashes, and says that it is much more valuable as an absorbent for fertilizing elements in manure than is generally supposed, and may be worth something as a disinfectant. It says all the ashes and all the drains of our cities should be inexhaustible good. The effluvia of slaughter houses, it believes, could be thoroughly neutralized by the use of anthracite coal ashes, and the atmosphere rendered as pure as in any other neighborhood. It will be found, upon mixing a moderate proportion of ashes with the contents of a cesspool or hog-pen, that in a short time the offensive odor has entirely disappeared. It is not expelled as by the use of chlorides, but held in combination until, by its use, as a manure, the earth and roots of plants liberate and use it. Dry peat, charcoal dust, and other little substances have the same power. But nothing is so cheap as hard coal ashes, which have generally been considered a nuisance.—[Ex.

Coccineal insects have been imported into England alive, and have been placed in the Horticultural Gardens, in Kingston.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

San Francisco, December 29, 1863.

Jacob Zech, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

Sacramento, October 6th, 1863. 31-3m



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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 4

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

Continued from the California Farmer of February 26, 1864.

Miscellaneous Notes of Other Countries.—Notes of 1859, and 1860.

IN HONDURAS.

In Wells' Explorations in Honduras, published in New York in 1857, including original observations in the elevated mesas and valleys of eastern Honduras, the author remarks: "The civil war, in 1853 and 1854, between Honduras and Guatemala had paralyzed every branch of trade, and the distress thus caused was increased by the scourge of locusts passing in vasts clouds over Central America, sweeping away, as by a conflagration, every green thing, and leaving famine and desolation in their path. The ravages of the locusts in late years (consuming whole crops of a night) have combined with war, decay of mining enterprises, and political changes, to reduce the population of Juticalpa from 8,000 to 4,000 souls. One of the remedies for fevers and liver complaints in this district (Olancho), is of so remarkable a kind that its description here will be read as a curious entomological fact. This consists of a drink made from a juice of the sugar-cane, mixed with a powder obtained from the dust of burnt insects, and known as *la Angadera*, owing to its particular applicability to liver complaints. The little animal that contributes with its life to this beverage, is represented to be the descendant of a species of grasshopper, which, from the natural changes it undergoes, is called *el variable*. In the spring of the year, this insect, after a short-lived visit above ground, buries itself to the depth of several inches in the earth, where it dies, after depositing a number of eggs in a cocoon. On the bursting of this, several winged creatures appear, who, in turn, leave a vast quantity of eggs (like those of the ant) under the bark of trees. From these shortly issue countless small white insects, which are gathered by the natives and roasted alive for the above purposes. Of the next change in the life of the *Angadera*, I could get no definite description. The drink I tasted at El Real, and found it rather palatable."

Referring to Utah and the country of the Mormons, it is very curious that a speculation is made by Washington Irving in his account of Captain Bonneville's travels in 1830, or thereabouts, what a fine region it would make to harbor runaway thieves, out-casts, half-civilized Indians, or a new growth of American Bedouins, probably as difficult to eradicate as the Arab robbers of the Asiatic deserts. Now it seems by recent Salt-Lake advices, that poetry has broken out in the tabernacles of the Latter-Day Saints, and one Master John Jacques is blowed up with the afflatus of the defiant poetry of these religious Buncombes. For instance, Saint J. J. flashes up, as follows:

"We'll throw down all—our house, every soul shall emigrate,
And we'll organize ourselves into a roving mountain State.
From the Missouri river through to California State,
We'll dog you, and, with torch and brand, the country desolate—
Naught but mountain wilds before us; naught but fire and smoke behind us.
You may look for us till doomsday, but by Heaven you'll never find us
Has Uncle Sam ever counted what such a job will cost?
For the more you seek to find us, the more we will be lost."

Now, here is a fine threat from the American Bedouins—the Utah Mahomedans—successors to the Seminoles and Navajoes, to the Blackfeet and Utahs—and such a fine stretch of country to play their pranks in and cut up their extras, too. It seems that Irving's prophecy was about being inaugurated as something of a verity. But only think that, while Congress is quarreling about Kansas and Utah, worth a hundred thousand dollars, she is pulling the nose and kicking the fundamentals of California, Oregon, and Washington; while they, poor things, are wearying Congress to build them a railroad, so that Uncle Sam may receive his annual rentals of fifty millions of gold dollars in safety and dispatch!

Dr. Newberry, in his zoological notes to the Oregon and California expedition of Lieut. Williamson's Railroad Survey, in 1855 (vide 6th vol. Railroad Expl.), makes the following note on the singular habit of the Coyote (*Canis latrans*) of the Sacramento plains "During the summer the coyotes, in a great measure, feed on grasshoppers, and are frequently seen then, engaged in catching these insects, which they effect by springing with great quickness, 'bringing their forepaw down on the grasshoppers.'"

IN POLAND.

The Societe Entomologique of Paris has received a curious account of an invasion of locusts which occured in Poland last summer. They were in such numbers that, according to an official account sent in to the Government of Warsaw, 500 corn sacks full of dead or mutilated locusts were brought in one day. In a certain village of Gallicia, a Government official, of his own authority, imposed on every family the duty of delivering up to him one korzec (350 bushels) of locusts within a given time; and in the course of 36 days he received 600 korzecs of that commodity! In the commune of Rogozno, a grand battue of 2,530 men was organized against the locusts, and 200 korzecs were collected in six days. The Austrian Government having imposed on every peasant of the districts subject to the scourge a fine of one florin in case of his not producing a korzec of these insects, the poor people, not finding enough of them at home, actually imported them from Russian Poland to satisfy the demands of their Government.—[S. F. Herald, Mch, 1861.

The California Grasshopper in 1861.

The following notes have been made from a personal observation of the visit of this pest in the county of Santa Barbara, from February to June of 1861. Inquirers on this subject, living outside of the State, will premise that the field of observation, in its whole length of, say, 100 miles, is bathed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Its meteorology, soil, and other physical characteristics, conform and assimilate to Greece, Italy, Syria, and other countries of the Mediterranean shores; but its more precise similitude is in the Republic of Chile, north of Valparaiso.

ITS NAME, STYLE, AND TITLE.

The insect is known, by the Mexicans and Central Americans, as chapull, and chapuls, derived from the Aztec, whence the name of Cerro of Chapultepec, where the royal gardens of Montezuma were situate, and known for several hot battles between Indian and Indian, Spaniard and Indian, Mexican and Spaniard, American and Mexican, and, since 1820, fraternal slaughters of creole and creole until the old Montezuma blood has become overpoweringly infiltrated into the weaker vessels of the Iberian Caucassians.

The grasshopper is one of the symbols of Aztec mythology, and also in their reckoning of time. By the Indians of Sta. Barbara town it is called "tuc." The Spaniards also call it "langosta"—before it is fledged they call it "saltón"—Anglice, Jumper. To the Americans of California, it is known as the locust or brown grasshopper. It may, with little hesitation, be assumed to be as only another *variety* of the Syrian or Egyptian species, as described in the Hebrew Testament from Moses to Maccabees. Scientific naturalists, however, would pronounce it a *distinct species*, as in some of its colors, markings, and dimensions, it is different from that of Palestine, but its quantitatives and qualitatives are precisely those of the Holy Land scourge. It is conjectured that several varieties of the insect exist in California, Upper and Lower, as that of the peninsula is said to be green, while that of Sacramento is said to be dark brown, with flaming-red under wings, as shown when flying; that of Sonora is larger than that of Santa Barbara, and said to be similar to the Sacramento variety.

ITS DIMENSIONS, METAMORPHOSIS, FIGURE AND WEIGHT.

The young, when recently hatched from the egg (in Santa Barbara county) is in the form of a small grub-worm, about the size of a grain of wheat. In two or three days, it issues from a depth in the ground, of from one to two inches, as a diminutive brown jumper the size of a small fly, without wings, hind legs, or antennæ from the eye, but in this form it rarely issues to the surface except in the hottest part of the day; at this stage it can jump but two or three inches.

Its third stage is when the antennæ from the eyes appear, about which time sprout the germs of the wings and the hind legs, or jumping apparatus, which is then completed; the four arms of the throat are seen as it issues from the grub. In this third stage it can jump from one to four feet with great agility; its colors, all shades of yellowish brown, and its size that of a small bee. At this third change they also issue from cracks and fissures in the ground in countless thousands, according to their periodical visits more or less numerous, to dry themselves in the heat of the meridian sun. They may be seen jumping on all sides of a center when disturbed, or, when undisturbed all traveling one general direction across road, field, and meadow. At this time it will weigh from two grains to four grains troy-weight; its dimensions from one-eighth to that of half an inch, as its growth, dimensions, and weight, are very capricious, and according to temperature, soil, etc.

Its fourth change is when the wings are developed, but not yet full-grown, which seems to take place in from eight to twelve days from its birth and according to heat and exposure. They then begin to moult their entire skin, like a snake, and these skin casts may be easily found in the places affected by them. This metamorphosis is effected by setting themselves against a stick, stone, etc, and working, twisting, and wriggling till they cast off their old coats, from which they emerge in a feeble state. But these changes do not all take place simultaneously among their numerous colonies, but they marry and are given in marriage, hatched, legged, winged, and fly, from the first week in February to the first week in June, or a space of 120 days, though their great issuances as young are in all April, and their aggregations of *flying strength* in all May, in all June they may be said to be mostly migratory on the wing, and are either driven off by heavy winds, or die after the laying season.

After they cast their first skin, they are very weak and then dry themselves in the sun. Their weight is then from five to eight grains, and their color all shades of a speckled yellowish russet brown. They can now fly several yards, and jump from five to seven feet according to strength and heat of the day.

They now commence to cover the whole country, and over-run gardens, sowings, and green pastures, and are very destructive both a few days before fledging and a few days after their full wings appear. At about the twentieth to the twenty-fifth day from their birth, they cast, either their entire skin, or only the covering of their wings, and after drying themselves in the sun, they commence to fulfill the perfect functions of their nature, intent, and existence, which is that of the *greatest enemy* of the human race known in the shape of animated nature, if we only except *himself*—man, whose mentalities and brutalities seem an immensely enlarged edition of the langostas.

At the casting of their second skin they will measure all sizes from half an inch to an inch in length, and weigh from seven to nine grains. They do not attain their full strength of wing or body till from 30 to 35 days from birth, when they will weigh from 10 to 16 grains and measure one to one and a half inches in length, the entire animal of a general yellowish brown, or speckled ochrous yellow, mottled with brown spots and lines, the upper wings umber brown with lines of buff yellow, the abdomen straw color, the hind legs yellowish, spotted black. A pound troy of full-fledged locusts, estimated from weighing an ounce of them average sizes, will number 770 separate insects.

The Piano Question Again.

Letter of Jacob Zech in Answer to Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S.

I wish to say that every letter of this gentleman (Mr. Hoag), gives me positive evidence that the affair, of *defrauding* me of the first premium, at the late State Fair at Sacramento, was made up.

1. When the committee came up to examine the pianos, I asked the Rev. Mr. Starr King whether the said committee would look at the mechanism and interior construction of my instruments, as I would take them apart for their examination, and put them together again to be tried. Rev. Mr. Starr King answered that it was not necessary, as he himself was notified only an hour previous, and that he would not act on said committee, because he did not understand anything about pianos, and would like to do justice to every person; yet his name is used on the committee, with what right I do not know; for, if Mr. King did not sign his name to the Report, there would have been only two judges, and their Report of course not complete.

2. When, at the close of the Fair, the list of awards was read at the Pavilion, nothing of a "liberal special diploma" to Jacob Zech was said or heard by any one. Nay, more, the printed list of awards have nothing of it! How can it therefore, be otherwise than a made-up case by the Society?

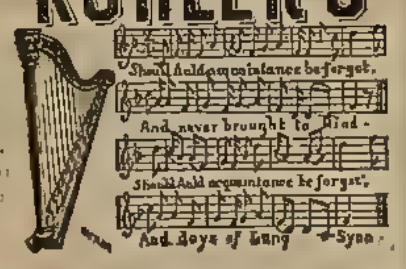
3. On the 3d and 23d Oct., I published a letter or card, in the papers of Sacramento and of this city, stating the wrong that was done to me. Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S., had not a word to say. To my formal protest to the President of the Society, of late date, published in the FARMER, said gentleman answered, that a 'special diploma" was ready for me. Now, in his letter of Jan. 6th, he says, that a "liberal special diploma" was awarded to me. All I demand is justice, not favors. I shall not accept a special diploma. That would be admitting my unworthiness of the first premium. The Society say a Grand Piano is not on the Schedule, and consequently ruled out. I ask the Secretary, is not a Grand Piano a Pianoforte? and why do the Board of Officers not accept my offer, made Dec. 18th, if they wish to do me justice? I will submit my Square Piano again before a committee of musicians, against the same Piano to which they awarded the premiums, and leave the result to their decision as a final test.

As for the proposition which Mr. Hoag makes, for the next State Fair, I must say that, for my part, I had enough of their justice, at the State Fair at Sacramento, the past year, and, unless they manage differently, I will leave it to others to exhibit there in future, and be similarly wronged, if they so desire.

JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1864.

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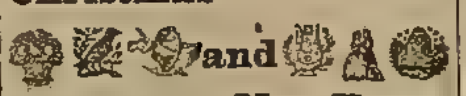
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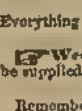
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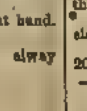
Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

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The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 per cent per annum A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 16

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CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

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NEW STORE,

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The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

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From the Best and Choicest Collection in Europe, Expressly for this Season.

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And every description of Marble Work.

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Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

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NUTS of all kinds; CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.

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Fresh Garden Seeds, Field and Orchard Seeds.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the country.

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Particular care is taken in selecting a full stock of FRESH FRUIT, from all sources in California and Oregon, and the best imported Fruits from TROPICAL COUNTRIES always on hand; such as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, &c, &c.

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IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

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Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

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Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 325,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

Is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100 Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100 Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 600,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,

No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," solo, by Mrs. Parkhurst; "Le Pirl Polka;" "West Point March;" 25c each. "Ometepe Waltz;" "L'Armetee Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley: "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice: "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden, "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller, "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland, "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas, "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy!" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't.

481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MARCH 4, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or posting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We would call the attention of naturalists to the excellent Essays we are now publishing from the pen of California's able historian Dr. A. S. Taylor. No one man, of the Pacific Coast, has done more than Dr. Taylor, to secure to posterity a valuable history of our State; all honor to him.

We can with pleasure call the attention of our readers to the happy letters of our New York correspondent. His letters are always read with interest by his many friends.

The mining interest will always be cared for, and valuable essays upon ores, found in our columns.

We return thanks to Hon. F. M. Smith, for a copy of his speeches on the Repeal of the Specific Contract Law. His speeches are full of unanswerable arguments. They will have influence.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have again to acknowledge the receipt of a fine collection of new music from Horace Waters, Esq., of the Music Rooms and publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y. Among the new pieces were: "The Beauties of Terpsichore," a collection of dance music, by Johann Munck—choice pieces. "Angel Mary," a beautiful ballad. "Hymn of the Nation," patriotic chorus, words by George P. Morris—a superb Hymn. "The Sweetest Flower," a song with chorus. "Weep no more for Lilly," song and chorus. Also "Foster's Melodies," including Mr. & Mrs. Brower (Comic Duett), "If you've only got a Moustache," "Wilt Thou be True," "When old Friends were here," and other new and valuable songs and select pieces.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. We have received from the hands of the young artist—Master F. S. Butler, aged 14 years—a *fac simile* of his most superb piece of workmanship, "*The Emancipation Proclamation.*" As an artistic work, as a most superb and finished piece of penmanship we do not believe it can be surpassed, and rarely has it been equaled. The original, in a rich frame, can be seen at the office of the artist's father, the real estate rooms of A. G. Randall & Co., on Sacramento street, near the Alta office. Everybody should see it, and it was by the urgent wishes of the author's friends that it was copied so as to scatter it abroad, as a meritorious work, in honor of the young artist.

Wine from Hock Farm.—If good wine maketh glad the heart of man, then ours should be glad, for we have been most kindly favored with a goodly sized cask of wine, rolled to our door from that memorable spot, "Hock Farm;" and could our wishes and prayers be answered, the heart and life of the good old pioneer, General Sutter, should find his last days his best and happiest days. The wine so kindly sent us will rank with the finest offered in any market. Such wine as this, the simple pure juice of the grape, is what—

"Cheers the sad, revives the old, inspires
The young, makes weariness forget her toil,
And fear her danger! Opens a new world,
When this, the present, palls."

"Still more wine, and still good wine." Favors, sometimes, like misfortunes, never come single, and so it happened. A cask of very superior wine came to us from our good friend, H. D. Smith, of Smith & Brother, Bright Side, near Oroville, whose ranch we visited last Summer. This sample box is rich ruby-colored wine, clear and excellent, and much better than the average of the Burgundy wines sold in our market at high price. Smith & Brother are new beginners in wine-making; but they have done themselves much credit. We thank them for their kind and generous remembrance.

A Gift and a Pleasant Surprise.—We found upon our door knob, one evening last week, a neat square box, which upon opening very carefully (lest we should be blown *sky-high* by some *useful* explosive as editors sometimes are), we found a very beautiful Hydraulic Inkstand of the most approved pattern, and with it a very pretty note, every word most delicately printed by some one skilled with that which is "mightier than the sword." These were the words of the note:

"*Words* are things; and a small drop of *Ink* falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions think." [Signed.] NIGHT.

In our weariness, after hard labor, we could only exclaim "God bless the giver—may heaven's blessings come to thee, not in *small drops*, but a constant shower of big drops."

Death of Rev. T. Starr King.

LIKE some fearful calamity that startles the human soul—so came the overwhelming announcement to-day that Starr King was no more. As suddenly as the sky is sometimes overcast with dark clouds, so quickly were the countenances of our citizens changed to-day from their customary calmness to sadness and sorrow by the great calamity which our whole State and the nation has sustained in the death of one of our best and noblest of men. As an eloquent divine he ranked among the first of the land. His lofty eloquence was unsurpassed.

"His words had such a melting flow
And spoke of *truth* so sweetly well,
They dropped like heaven's sereenest snow,
And all was brightness where they fell."

To his mighty eloquence as a divine teacher was added his high devotion to his country in the hour of her calamity. Never on earth can the full measure of the wide-extended good he has done in his country's cause be realized. More than to any other man on this coast do we owe to Starr King, who, by his deep devotion, has aroused and kept alive the fire of Patriotism and deep-abiding interest for the sick and wounded soldiers of our land. Countless and priceless are his deeds, pure and eternal the truths he has uttered in the cause to which he devoted much of his soul's energy. His country and her perils were the uppermost thoughts of his mind. His every wish seemed to say—

"Sweet clime of my kindred, blest land of my birth!
The fairest, the dearest, the brightest on earth!
Where'or I may roam—howe'er blest I may be,
My spirit instinctively turns unto thee."

But his labor is over as a shepherd, and he has gone to his reward. As a Christian pastor, the tears and love of his devoted people will be his greatest monument, and deep and long as our grief may be—

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

No! He has finished his earthly career with glory and honor. Suddenly has he been called from us, like some bright meteor that flashed upon us for a brief time and then left us in darkness: so has his coming and his exit been.

Rarely has it been the lot of one man to accomplish so much good in all the varied duties that has devolved upon him. As a Citizen, Christian, Pastor and Patriot, his name stands high on the scroll of fame and in the hearts of our people. In the midst of his usefulness, in the very prime of life, at the age of 40, he has been called away—leaving a loved wife heart-stricken at her calamity, and children to mourn a devoted parent—the wife the best of husbands.

We cannot find suitable words to express a fitting eulogy, in the brief moments just as we go to press, but we know eloquent voices, choral anthems and poesy, will weave unfading garlands of truth and beauty for him, who gave his life for his people, his country and humanity. Our deepest sympathies will mingle with thousands for the bereaved ones. While we speak our saddened thoughts, we can join in those fitting words of the poet Halleck—

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of our earlier days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

OBITUARY.

Another Pioneer Gone!

JOSEPH RASSETTE, Esq, one of the early pioneers of California, and well known as the proprietor of the celebrated Rassette House, is no more. It is with unfeigned sorrow that we are called upon to announce his death, which occured by the falling into a shaft at Virginia City, Feb. 29, where he was interested in mining.

There is a strange fate attending many of the old Pioneers of California, strange misfortunes, peculiar trials, and innumerable hardships; and when they have had more than seems the share of mortal toils, and trials, some new calamity, and they leave us. This is but the history of hundreds.

Joseph Rassette was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance. No man ever labored harder and with better will; noble, generous, and kind, he won many friends to him in grateful remembrance, and while we deeply sympathize with those who mourn his sudden calling away, there is a balm, for those who weep for him, in knowing that his struggles are over, and he sleeps peacefully. His grave will be green in the memory of many friends.

Joseph Rassette sleeps!
Where the "weary are at rest."
O'er his grave, affection weeps;
Thus his memory will be blest.

The Unfermented Bread Factory.—This establishment is now in the full tide of success, having a large increase of business in every department. The success attending the *Pork and Beans* and *Brown Bread* department has been so great that hundreds of orders come from all quarters. The Pastry and Cake department, being under careful hands, is being largely patronized, and the whole establishment is now giving an immense number of patrons full satisfaction.

New Music.—We have been favored by Kohler, from his music store, Washington street, with a large parcel of new music. Among the prominent pieces we find "Rock me to Sleep Mother,"—that beautiful song of Florency Percy—every mother should have this song. Also, "Erin shall be Free," a song for the Fenian Brotherhood. Kohler is sending out many new songs, and "Charlie" dispenses music right and left.

Life Insurance.—Be sure that you have a Policy of Insurance on your Life. $10,000 insurance on your life is just as good as $10,000 in Bank, *i. e.*, for those who may be left behind you; those you love and wish to provide for.

We call the attention of stock-raisers to the advertisement of a thoroughbred *Jack*, in another column of to-days paper.

The Drought—Speculation.

THE signs of the times indicate a speculation in breadstuffs; but let all be wise, think before they act, and then act wisely. *We have bread enough and to spare;* but a steady and gradual rise in the price of grain will do our farmers good, provided *the farmers* get the benefit of it. For some time past there has been quite a quantity of grain purchased for shipment abroad, but it was not *all* shipped; we *guess* it was reserved here for the hungry mouths of our famishing——*speculators.* This is just the weather for croakers, wire-pullers and speculators, a class of men who would speculate upon a famishing people. There may be a short crop, there will be less than last year, but who knows the immense amount of wheat and flour on hand? We believe we have breadstuffs enough on hand for one year's supply, and we cannot make a famine. The time was, in years past, that wheat and potatoes were our great crops, now we have a varied product of all the eatables in the known world. If we did not raise a pound of wheat this year we could not starve! We have corn, rye, beans, peas, potatoes, and every species of vegetables, and an abundant crop of fruits of all kinds; these would give us a supply, for let it be remembered that the great portion of these crops are not depending on irrigation for a harvest, but grown by careful, deep and constant cultivation, these crops are perfected.

Let it be remembered, also, that this drought is not so universal over our State. We have news of rains, as will be seen, good refreshing showers, in various sections, and we have it from authentic sources that in very many places the crops never looked finer, and while we are fully aware that the present season is a remarkable one for the absence of rain, and while we would not check any wise precautionary means of a preparation for a short crop this year, we cannot withhold the fact from all, that we have still in our State a very large amount of breadstuffs, on hand, of the last year's crop. We shall rejoice, always, to see the farmers and the producers realize good prices, but we do not desire to see an unnatural rise that must result in ruin to those who attempt a speculation on a false basis. There is one rule that is established: When good prices are realized for breadstuffs based on actual crop, when the rise in price is truthful, when it is gradual according to demand and supply, all business is favorably affected thereby; but when alarmists affect the market, it unsettles business, makes a market unsteady, shakes confidence, leads to speculation, and the result is always disastrous.

It is this kind of trouble we would guard against; every day and week we can see the effect of the season upon the crops, and if the farmers would but furnish us with a true statement of the condition of their crops; if they will lay aside all desire to sell at too high a figure, but aim to realize only the true value, they would be the gainers in the long run. When the producers become adepts in speculation with the buyers, it is the "tallest pole that knocks the persimmon," and often both parties suffer; the one may hold on too long; the other may buy too late. Ten years' experience in watching the wire-pulling has convinced us that a steady market is always best for the producers, and if they are prosperous then the State is safe.

May we not claim from our farmers and grain-growers, from all parts of the State, a report from them of the condition of their crops in all their vicinity. Each report from them will come back to them with great benefits.

The Mission Woolen Mills.

WE paid a visit, the present week, to this now most prosperous manufactory. The whole surroundings and the interior of the mill bear the unmistakable signs of triumph to the manufacturing interest of our State.

Since the mills have been under the management of Messrs. Lazard Freres, with their capital and influence, many excellent and substantial improvements have been made in the buildings. A new stone warehouse 125 feet long by 50 wide, and two stories high, has been erected for wool, dye stuffs, etc, of which they keep several months' supply always on hand. This requires an immense capital to do so. These mills now consume about 100,000 pounds of wool a month, or nearly one and a half million pounds a year. Two hundred hands are constantly employed in these mills.

It is the aim of the agents to secure for their mills every new improvement in machinery, so that the goods manufactured by them shall always be of the best character. The Blankets of the Mission Woolen Mills are in all their qualities equal to any blankets ever made. The Cloths, Kerseys, Flannels, and other goods made by this Company, all rank high and command a very ready sale, with a largely increasing demand.

What a contrast within the brief space of six years! Then the crop of Wool of our State was a mere cipher; now it counts in millions. Then the idea of Woolen Mills was hardly dreamed of by capitalists; now these Mills wield a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, with prospective increase.

The whole establishment is like clock-work, order and system everywhere, and the establishment, as it is now seen in full working order, presents a beautiful appearance, alike creditable to our young State and the firm of Messrs. Lazard Freres, the present agents, under whose auspices they have now reached their present prosperous state.

FROM ELDORADO CANON.—The Los Angeles News has received information that about seven feet of the finest pay ore had been reached in the Tecattucup lode; work was still progressing favorably. Also, that the Queen City lode had been opened to about the same width as that of the above, and is proving to be very rich. Large numbers of miners were flocking into the cañon; the work of opening other lodes was going on briskly. Parties were daily entering upon their claims and commencing work.

Ingratitude to the Dead.

LONE MOUNTAIN, with all the mementos that love and affection can place around the tombs and graves of those whose memory will long be treasured by the living, Lone Mountain speaks, in many instances, of the ingratitude and neglect of some of the most noble and generous of humanity, whose remains are now reposing there without a stone to mark the spot where their ashes rest. It is a sad lesson for old Californians who have passed through fiery trials, to wander over the burial ground of Lone Mountain, and read the lessons offered there.

Among many graves that show neglect and forgetfulness, there is one that is a lasting reproach to our city, or those who are responsible for it. J. L. Folsom, of San Francisco, was numbered among our earliest settlers and our wealthiest men. Report says, he died rich and was buried at Lone Mountain, died in the prime of life surrounded by all the appliances of wealth, and the troops of friends that wealth ever brings. The stranger who visits Lone Mountain to learn where the mighty dead repose, may look in vain among the stately monuments and lofty obelisks, expecting to find the sculptured marble, showing where repose the remains of J. L. Folsom, but alas! he will look in vain. No stone, or tablet, marks the grave of one, at whose step thousands were moved, at whose coming heads were uncovered.

Where has all the wealth of the rich man gone? Where are his *friends?* Is there no one who will rear a simple slab, no one among the hundreds he made rich? Oh Ingratitude, thou art a monster! Not only dost thou make living hearts wretched, but thou defilest the grave where thy benefactor sleeps.

"If there be a crime
Of deeper die than all the train
Of human vices, 'tis Ingratitude."

THE SILK MANUFACTURE IN PATERSON.—The Paterson Daily Press has an interesting article presenting the statistics of the silk manufacture in that city. The silk consumed is chiefly from China or Japan, and the fabrics produced are coat and other linings, flags, plain goods, braids, a combination of silk and mohair, ribbons, neck-ties, sewing twist and floss silks, fringes, embroidery, silks, &c. The Press claims that Paterson is the headquarters of the silk manufacture in America, and has the prospect of two new first-class establishments, which will make the silk industry of Paterson equal that of all the rest of the United States. The total number of operatives employed is 1,025, exclusive of officers in charge. Three-fourths of the operatives are females, and children of very tender years are also employed. The lowest rate of wages is one dollar a week to learners, and from this point rises to $4 for females, and $5 and $5 50 a week to males—the average wages being $3 a week. The total amount paid out to Operatives per annum is about $150,000.

DOWNIEVILLE BURNED DOWN.—The entire business portion of Downieville was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 27th ult. The fire caught near the centre of the town, and spread with such rapidity that but a small amount of property was saved, many persons having scarcely time to get away themselves. The loss will reach full $200,000, very little of which was insured. The firemen made every effort to save the town, but owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, their efforts were without avail. The contents of several cellars, considered fireproof, were destroyed; others damaged by water. But three houses remain standing in the business part of the town, in all of which considerable damage was sustained. Notwithstanding houses on Durgan and Jersey Flats caught fire several times, no material damage was sustained by residents in those localities. Both printing offices were destroyed, with a major part of the material.

FIRE AT CLAYTON.—An extra from the office of the Contra Costa Gazette, Pacheco, states that on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out behind the bar of the Clayton Hotel, which quickly resulted in the destruction of the building and its contents, and thence spread with great rapidity until a large part of that flourishing village was laid in ruins. But the saddest feature of the calamity was the burning of a man named Henry Kerr, in the Clayton Hotel. The charred remains were recovered and an inquest held by Justice Phillips of this place. The loss of property, as near as can be estimated at present, is as follows: Rhine & Clayton's store, $4,000; Clayton Hotel, $3,000; Union Hotel, $2,000; A. Sinderman's store, $4,000; Perry Cram's livery stable, $1,500; James Curroy's house, $800. Two other small buildings were burned. Upon the above the only insurance we have learned is $1,500 on the furniture, etc. of the Clayton Hotel, and on Sinderman's stock, amount unknown.

ON A WAR FOOTING.—The Golden City, which sailed yesterday morning, went out with increased armament, having had an 11-inch Parrott gun placed upon her forward deck. This gun will throw a 100-pound ball a distance of three or four miles, and would play the deuce with the Alabama or any other pirate that should happen to come across her bows. Besides the cannon, a guard of twenty soldiers, under the command of a Lieutenant, has also been furnished the vessel. These soldiers are armed with Colt's pistols and breech-loading Minnie rifles, and will be constantly on guard, to prevent any attempt that may be made by the passengers to capture the ship. The passengers were searched, as was also their baggage, after the vessel had hauled out in the stream, and all arms taken in charge by the soldiers until the arrival of the vessel at its destination. Hereafter all passengers will be subjected to the same treatment, and every precaution taken to prevent a recurrance of a Chesapeake affair.

FRUIT trees (peach and apricot we presume) are announced as being in bloom in various portions of the State. This is about the average season, though two or three weeks earlier than in some years.

THE MANGOA BEAN.—We would esteem it a great favor if any one to whom we furnished the "Mangoa Bean," last season, gratis, will now furnish us a small quantity at any price, to meet the wishes of a friend or two at the east.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium on Gold!

IT is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has been greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our subscribers, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer.* But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from so being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER send along your *Greenbacks.* They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of the country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question.*

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and co-operate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

OCULAR DEMONSTRATION.—Upon one occasion when the Rev. Mr. Robinson, a Dissenting minister at Cambridge, was preaching, he dropped the immediate discourse, and made this observation: "It is a rule with me never to use an expression which the humblest of my hearers cannot understand—I have just made use of the term *ocular demonstration*—I will explain it to you—I look into the table-pew, and I *see* a young man *fast asleep!*" On pronouncing the last two words he raised his voice considerably, and, all eyes being attracted to the unfortunate sleeper, he added, in a lower tone: "Of that I have *ocular demonstration.*" He then resumed his discourse in his accustomed manner.

MENLO PARK PROPERTY.—This property is rapidly and permanently improving in value. Purchasers of six months ago could realize a handsome advance on their purchases, and in the space of one or two years there will be scores of magnificent suburban villas erected, that will be specimens of architecture, as the lots have been secured by the wealthiest of our citizens. A. G. Randall, Esq, on Sacramento street, has the controlling sale of them, where maps can be seen, and the names of those who have already purchased, which is a guarrantee of success.

THE EAGLE IS FLYING STILL.—Collins the hatter, one of our good old pioneers—the proprietor of the "Eagle Hat Store," San Francisco, and Sacramento—the "times that tried men's souls," lifts up the "Eagle" again, and opens his doors at 550 Clay street, one door below Montgomery, so that his friends may know "he still lives," and if they will but call on him often their heads will feel better, they will make a better appearance on the street when they leave him, and their friends will recognize them quicker when they "lift the beaver" to them. Collins deserves well for his industry.

STAINED GLASS, PLATE GLASS, SPLENDID MIRRORS, ETC.—Those who may be planning new homes, beautifying their pleasure grounds with temples and summer houses, or who may be desirous of finding a splendid mirrore, can be happily supplied by calling on F. Rosenbaum on Sacramento street, whose importations now are large and of the richest kind. Those who are building conservatories, can always be supplied to order with any size glass, any size or design in colored or stained can always be had to order, Mr. Rosenbaum having such arrangements as to supply to any extent.

THOSE NEW LAMPS.—Reader have you seen those new and beautiful lamps received by Stanford Brothers? To the student, the professional man, all who read, or use a lamp, we say, by all means, go and provide a lamp, and the fluid that will not only be clear and brilliant but protect and preserve the eyes.

GARDEN CUTLERY.—New and fine garden tools, just received from Europe, for sale at Moore's Seed Store, California street.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will, therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of the articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for the Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where left to our desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

LATEST.

A Messenger, who left Kilpatrick 10 miles south of Hanover Junction on Wednesday morning, says: Our command has most thoroughly and effectually destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad from Hanover Dam to Hanover Junction, and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad from Mattapony Bridge to the Pamunkey river. The entire distance destroyed is over 40 miles. Some skirmishing occured during the advance. If the destruction of the road is so complete as represented, Lee will be compelled to move his army from its present position to subsist it, for unless the rebels have facilities far greater than any we possess for constructing railroads, it will take at least four weeks to repair the damages. All reports concur in estimating that at no time has Lee's army had a larger supply than from six to ten day's rations on hand.

The Tribune's special dispatch says Kilpatrick was to have been at Richmond on Wednesday morning. Confidence in his success was weakened only by the arrival at Richmond of Longstreet's veterans. Kilpatrick has 5,200 picked men and several mounted batteries, and for rapidity of movement marches in three columns. Another Washington dispatch reports that Kilpatrick was expected to return to-day, via one of the fords, near Stevensboro. The dispatch discredits the rumor of his being at White House.

Still another dispatch reports the arrival of one of Kilpatrick's scouts, who left our forces within 14 miles of Richmond, and states that a junction had been formed with Butler's force.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Germans were repulsed on the 18th, in a general attack on the whole line of the Danish position. The French policy seems to be setting in favor of Denmark, and some journals contain warnings to Prussia.

A Thoroughbred "Jack" For Sale.



TO STOCKRAISERS AND BREEDERS: For Sale, at Mr Allen's stable, corner of Kearny and Pine streets, a "JACK," lately imported from France, age three years, black, bred in the celebrated stud of Alphonse Lee, Esq., Ruffec Poitou, by *Mars*, a thoroughbred Castilian Ass which received the Gold Medal at the Annual Agricultural Fair at Paris in 1860, out of *Augustine*. Pedegree guaranteed. For particulars apply at Mr T. Bearwald's cigar store, 714 Kearny street, opposite the Plaza. 21-5

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,

HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of



HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
20-3t

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MAYBURY HEADER.

For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A FIVE Dollar Treasury Note will pay for the FARMER *one year*. Now is your time to make a saving; it makes the cost of the FARMER, to *new subscribers*, only $3,25 per year. See our card.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a specialty from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

☞ MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE UNPARALLELED DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINeral Resources of the Pacific Slope, and the daily increasing commerce of the city of San Francisco, have rendered a PUBLIC EXCHANGE—conducted on the same fair business principles that characterize similar Institutions in Europe and America—an urgent necessity in this city. To meet this requirement, the Public are therefore informed that a suitable Building has been erected at

612 and 614 Montgomery street,

In which will be held Daily Sessions for the Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Specie, Etc, under the Management of the following Board of Directors, and subject to the following Rules and Regulations:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George W. Dent.....President.

Walter Sparrow	Edward Flanagan,
Joseph Clough,	E. H. Wilson,
Henry Williams,	R. C. Sturdivant,
E. Parfitler,	D. J. Callahan,
Thomas Wallace,	J. De Sta Martina,
M. G. Elmore,	E. W. Lindsley.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. The Business of the Exchange shall be Managed by a Board of Thirteen Directors, to be Elected Annually, and to whom applications for Membership shall be made.

Any Questions or issue raised touching Contracts made at the Board, their Validity or Meaning, shall be referred to a Committee of Five of the Directors for Investigation and final Decision.

2d. The Sessions of the Board shall be held from 12 o'clock m, to 1 p. m, and from 3 to 4 p. m, on every Business day.

3d. Only members of the Exchange shall offer Stocks, Etc, for sale.

4th. The Public may bid upon and purchase any Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Specie, Etc, that shall be offered for sale.

5th. Buyers of Stocks, Etc, who are not Members, must either make a Deposit of ten (10) per cent of the Purchase Money at time of sale, or have their Contracts indorsed by a member.

6th. Should any Party neglect or refuse to fulfill a Contract entered into by him at a Session of the Board, he shall thereafter be debarred from the Privileges of the Exchange, at least until he shall have specifically performed such Contract.

COMMISSIONS ON SALES.

Of United States, State, County and City Bonds, Railroad, Steamboat, Telegraph, Gas and Water Stocks, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Treasury Notes, Specie, Etc, one-half of one per cent.

COMMISSIONS ON MINING SHARES.

Sale at	1 Dollar up to 10 Dollars.....	$0 25 per foot.
Sale at	10 Dollars up to 25 Dollars.....	50 per foot.
Sale at	25 Dollars up to 50 Dollars.....	1 00 per foot.
Sale at	50 Dollars up to 100 Dollars.....	1 50 per foot.
Sale at	100 Dollars up to 200 Dollars	2 50 per foot.
Sale at	200 Dollars up to 400 Dollars.....	5 00 per foot.
Sale at	400 Dollars up to 600 Dollars.....	6 00 per foot.
Sale at	600 Dollars up to 800 Dollars.....	7 50 per foot.

From $800 to $3,000 per foot, one per cent.

Anything above $3,000 per foot, three-quarters of one per cent.

M. G. ELMORE,
Secretary,
Office, 645 Clay street.
mtm

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No. 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STORE OF
Kerby, Byrne & Co.
Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.
20-24-tf

Farms for ale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paulo, Sonoma. WILLIAM BIHLER.
8.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 14

1864. 1864.
HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:
McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:
Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:
Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:
Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

8 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

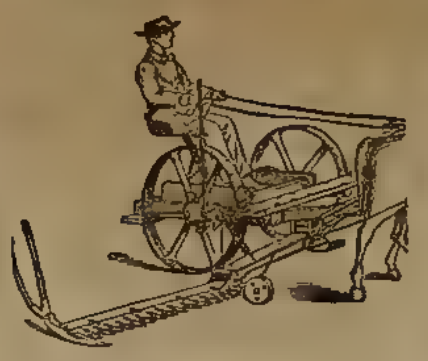
Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tennoning, Mortising, Sash, Tongueing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.
21-1

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are
SOLE AGENTS
IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE
FOR THE
HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....
SOLE AGENTS
....FOR....
AULTMAN'S
"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
....AND....
Geo. North & Co.,
21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

1864.
AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale a LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD
MAKE OF
Reapers,
Mowers, and
Combined Machines,
WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,
Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
2-3m San Francisco.

Geo. E. Barclay. Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,
Buy and Sell on Commission
ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

Members of the Stock Exchange (First Board), and San Francisco Board of Brokers.

Office—Nos. 10 Metropolitan Block, up stairs.
Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets,
11 San Francisco.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

"MENLO PARK,"
San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALance, unsold, of this choice tract. There are few, if any, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence; the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. The cars of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. and passengers at their depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc., are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the Spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so.

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Maps can be had, and all information required, can be obtained on application to

A. G. RANDALL & CO.,
542 Sacramento street,
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A Fine Ranch
IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.



A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses, Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30 000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,



(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of



100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of the Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors.

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 320 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with Irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to
E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
Dec. 17—12-2m San Francisco.

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THE IMPROVED
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For sale by
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"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines.

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

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Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)

LEARNING LESSONS.

BY C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

Three little folks played in a meadow,
Where the meadow sloped down to the sea;
Two old folks reclined in a shadow,
A-dreaming of the future of three.

Maud, with her gold-hair, had buttercups,
Pressing each chubby hand to her chin,
And boy Will, the barefooted sailor,
Was watching for his ship to come in.

While May, the demurest of maidens,
A rush-pencil in her artist hand,
With her cheeks aglow like the sea-shells,
Pencilled etchings on the drifted sand.

Maud's buttercups faded in the noon,
Will's ship was bewrecked in the rushes,
And the great sea dashed upon the strand,
With a roar that frightened May's blushes.

"Bean sire," asked Maud with pouting lips,
Does everything like buttercups fade,
The bright, the beautiful buttercups—
Must all things wither that God has made?"

"Gran-sire," said Will, with tearful lashes,
As he gazed afar to the seaward,
"Do all great ships go down on the rocks
When the gale blows in to the leeward?"

"Gran-pa," asked May as she sought his knee,
Pressing her thoughtful brow to his cheek,
"Say, will it always be thus with me,
Does the strong always conquer the weak?"

* * * * *

"Three questions ye ask, my little folk,
Three answers I give my little band:
Faith doth not fade, nor hope wreck a ship,
Nor charity paint pictures on sand."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1864.

TO "RENA."

WELCOME, welcome to thee, "Rena,"
Glad thou hast come, once more,
Through the columns of the FARMER,
We hail thee, as before,
With the Beautiful.

To the ways of God mysterious,
We bow and deeply feel;
Still the "Earth, it hath no sorrow
That Heaven cannot heal,"
With the Beautiful.

Though we pass through fiery trials,
And part with those we love,
We will bless our God in Heaven;
They dwell with him above,
With the Beautiful.

May thy future, like thy teachings,
Be ever beautiful and bright,
May celestial spirits guard thee,
In advocate of right,
With the Beautiful.

RICHLAND, Feb. 22, 1864. A. B. C.

Situations Reversed.

A Colored Soldier Guarding His Former Master. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, with the army of the Cumberland, narrates the following incident:

A certain wealthy old planter, who used to govern a precinct in Alabama, in a recent skirmish was taken prisoner, and at a late hour brought into camp, where a guard was placed over him. The aristocratic rebel, supposing everything was all right—that he was secure enough any way as a prisoner of war—as a committee of the whole, resolved himself into "sleep's dead slumbers." Awakening about midnight, to find the moon shining full into his face, he chanced to "inspect his guard," when horror of horrors, that soldier was a negro! And, worse than all, he recognized in that towering form, slowly and steadily walking a beat, *one of his own slaves!*

Human nature could not stand that; the prisoner was enraged, furious, and swore he would not. Addressing the guard, through clenched teeth, foaming at the mouth, he yelled out:

"Sambo!"

"Well, massa."

"Send for the Colonel to come here immediately. My own slave can never stand guard over me; it is a d——d outrage; no gentleman would submit to it."

Laughing in his sleeve, the dark-faced soldier promptly called out, "Corp'l de guard!" That dignitary appeared, and presently the Colonel followed. After listening to the Southerner's impassioned harrangue, which was full of invectives, the Colonel turned to the negro with:

"Sam!"

"Yes, Colonel."

"You know this gentleman, do you?"

"Ob course; he's Massa B., and has big plantation in Alabam'."

"Well, Sam, just take care of him to night!" and the officer walked away.

As the sentinel again paced his beat, the gentleman from Alabama appealed to him in an argument:

"Listen, Sambo!"

"You hush, dar: it's done gone talkin' to you now. Hush, rebel!" was the negro's emphatic command, bringing down his musket to a charge bayonet position, by way of enforcing silence.

The nabob was now a slave—his once valued negro the master; and think you as he sank back upon a blanket, in horror and shame that night, that he believed human bondage was a divine institution, ordained by God?

WHAT IS POETRY?—A smile, a tear, a glory, a longing after the things of eternity! It lives in all created existence, in man, and every object that surrounds him. There is poetry in the gentle fullness of love and affection, in the quiet broodings of the soul over the memories of early years, and in the thoughts of that glory that chains our spirits to the gates of Paradise. There is poetry, too, in the harmonies of nature. It glitters in the wave, the rainbow, the lightning and the star; its cadence is heard in the thunder and the cataract; its softer tones go sweetly up from the thousand voice-harps of the wind, and rivulet and forest; and the cloud and sky go floating over us to the music of its melodies. There is not a moonlight ray that comes down upon the stream or hill; not a breeze sailing from its blue air, thrown to the birds of the summer valleys, or sounding through midnight ruins, its low and mournful dirge over the perishing flowers of spring; not a cloud bathing itself like an angel-vision in the rosy blushes of autumn twilight, nor a rock glowing in the yellow starlight, as if dreaming of the Eden land, but is full of the beautiful influences of poetry. It is the soul of being. The earth and heaven are quickened by its spirit; and the heaving of the great deep, in tempest and in calm, are but its accent and mysterious workings.—[George D. Prentice.

An Englishman's Revenge.

A late Parisian paper tells the story of a wealthy Englishman, who may constantly be seen at the grand opera and the Italian opera, and who enjoys a great reputation, not only as being a great connoisseur of music, but further, as being a great amateur of painting. How the latter reputation was acquired you will presently see. He was, he is, one of those Sedouin Englishmen, who live alternately in all the European capitals, except when they are on an occasional jaunt to Egypt, or to China, or to India, or to the Holy Land. He never traveled alone; his wife was with him, his *bona fide* wife, for notwithstanding his errant life (so apt to weaken one's morals), he had all the English respect for the sex, and a true Englishman's love for his wife. She was a beautiful woman, one of those "keepsake" beauties, that, once seen, make a man dream forever. Her social success was very great in all cities they visited. In Rome after some years' marriage they became acquainted with a German artist, of a good deal of reputation, who to his art, joined the learning of Benedictine, and knew the city of Rome as well as Winkleman or Visconti. The German volunteered to be their cicerone in the Eternal City; they gladly accepted his offer. Many were the hours they passed with him in the museum of the capital, in the Vatican, in St. Peter's, and in the delightful excursions they made in the environs of Rome. The artist became in love with the English lady; she reciprocated his affection. The husband was a long while in seeing the stain upon his honor; several years passed away before he perceived it for he was very much pleased with the artist, and they had long been on the most intimate footing. Although stung to the quick by such base faithlessness and such gross violation of the laws of hospitality and friendship, he said nothing; he disliked scenes; he was, nevertheless, determined upon a complete revenge, and he appealed to cooler reflections to furnish forth a suitable punishment. The passions are bad counselors. He left Italy and retired with his wife to England, saying nothing but *au revoir* to the artist. When he reached England, he told his wife of the painful discovery he had made, and he gave her back into her father's hands. He then returned to the continent alone, and visited Germany, Russia and France, where he purchased a great many paintings; he then went to Italy, meanwhile continuing to purchase paintings, and at last—two years had now passed away since their last meeting—he called on the German painter, who still lived in Rome, and demanded satisfaction from him. His challenge was accepted, and the Englishman, according to the European custom—being the offended party, selected the weapons. He chose pistols. During the past two years he had practiced daily for several hours, and his known address with the pistol had become an unerring certainty of shot. He sent the shot wherever he wished it to go. The parties went on the ground—they were placed at thirty paces apart, and with the privilege of advancing ten steps before firing. The signal was then given. One! Two! Three! Fire! The word fire was scarcely out of the second's mouth, when the Englishman fired without moving: his antagonist's pistol fell from his hand, and was discharged by the fall, the ball burying itself in the ground. The Englishman's ball had shattered the artist's arm, and amputation was necessary! his career of artist was ended—and forever. A few days after the amputation the Englishman called on him, and without noticing the angry reception he met, said to the suffering artist—"If you think my vengeance is satisfied with your shattered hand and the wreck of your artist's career, you strangely underrate the agony of a deceived, dishonored husband. Though I have condemned you to a life of vain regrets, to a never-ending series of impotent sighs, to a total oblivion by all amateurs and historians of art—" "Oh, no, sir," interrupted the artist, his face beaming with a ray of hope, "the last you cannot do. My Madonna, at St. Petersburg; my Luther, at Berlin; my Flight into Egypt, at Paris; my—" The Englishman interrupted him in turn—"Spare me," said he "the names of your works, but look over this catalogue and see if I have not the exact list of them all." "Yes, they are all there—even the paintings I finished the day before the duel." "So I was persuaded. All the paintings on this catalogue are my property, I do with them what I please; I please to burn them, aye, to burn every one of them, that your name shall be effaced from the glorious roll of artists. In two hours from this time, your toil, your conceptions, your skill, will be as completely effaced from the world as the lines which the urchin traces in the sand are effaced by the rising tide; fire is as destructive as water." In vain the poor artist begged for mercy; the wronged husband was insensible to his supplications; and in two hours the servant brought to the artist's room a large earthen vessel commonly used to contain oil, filled with ashes—it was all that remained of his paintings.

THE BENEFITS OF EXERCISE.—Exercise is health-producing, because it works off and out of the system its waste, dead, and effete matters; these are all converted into a liquid form, called by some "humors," which have exit from the body through the pores of the skin, in the shape of perspiration, which all have and which all know is the result of exercise, when the body is in a state of health. Thus it is that persons who do not perspire, who have a dry skin, are always either feverish or chilly, and are never well and never can be as long as that condition exists. So exercise, by working out of the system its waste, decayed, and unless matters, keeps the human machine "free"—otherwise it would soon clog up, and the wheels of life would stop forever! Exercise improves the health, because every step a man takes tends to impart motion to the bowels; a proper amount of exercise keeps them acting once in every twenty-four hours. If they have not motion enough, there is constipation, which brings on very fatal disease; hence exercise—especially that of walking—wards off innumerable diseases, when it is kept up to an extent equal in inducing one action of the bowels daily. Exercise is healthful, because the more we exercise the faster we breathe faster, we take that much more air into the lungs; but it is the air we breathe which purifies the blood, and the more air we take in the more perfectly is that process performed. The purer the blood is, the better the health must be. Hence, the more the consumptive stays in the house, the more certain and speedy is his death.—[Hall's Journal of Health

It has been calculated that 20 cents worth of coal applied to the steam-engine will raise 56,000,000 pounds one foot high; the same coal applied to horse-power only 3,000,000 pounds; to electro-magnetism 900,000 pounds, and to manual power only 600,000 pounds.

THE Sophomore Class, at Amherst College, is paying particular attention this year to the manual of arms. Faithful drilling in the use of the musket is substituted twice a week for the regular gymnastic exercises.

THE LAST CHARGE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Now, men of the North! will you join in the strife
For country, for Freedom, for honor, for life?
The giant grows blind in his fury and spite—
One blow on his forehead will settle the fight!

Flash full in his eyes the blue lightning of steel,
And stun him with cannon-bolts, peal upon peal!
Mount, troopers, and follow your game to its lair,
As the hound tracks the wolf and the beagle the hare!

Blow, trumpets, your summons, till sluggards awake!
Beat, drums, till the roofs of the faint-hearted shake!
Yet, yet, ere the signet is stamped on the scroll,
Their names may be traced on the blood-sprinkled roll!

Trust not the false herald that painted your shield;
True honor *to-day* must be won on the field!
Her escutcheon shows white with a blazon of red—
The life-drops of crimson for liberty shed!

The hour is at hand, and the moment draws nigh!
The dog-star of treason grows dim in the sky!
Shine forth from the battle-cloud, light of the morn!
Call back the bright hour when the Nation was born!

The rivers of peace through our valleys shall run,
As the glaciers of tyranny melt in the sun;
Smite, smite the proud parricide down from his throne—
His scepter once broken, the world is our own!

Swarming of the Medical Hives.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.—Considering the enormous number of young M. D's that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature when attacked by a disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An ALLY, remember; not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels. We mean HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Of course our readers are aware that both the Ointment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. It gives us pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far as to say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation points.—[N. Y. Advocate.

"THE LIFE OF THE FLESH IS IN THE BLOOD," was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and influences a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our experience. Seldom as we take any medicine, we have, nevertheless, several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we were obliged to have recourse to them.—[Catholic, Halifax, N. S.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,

STAINED GLASS, ETC,

Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY,

Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

He has received the agency of

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PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,

Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC, ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,

GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern,

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms.

By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

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OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

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SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety,
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.
BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

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BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton. 9

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$50,000!

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Letters of Credit for $240,000.

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AGENTS.

v18-6

Denn & Manrow's Combined Power WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO the Grape Growers of this State as a California Invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 300 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-working power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the whole weighing about 800 pounds; easily put up or taken down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 4000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2,000 gallons per day.

Machines will be constructed to order, of any size. For any further information address the undersigned,

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information. 9

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We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H JOHNSON cut in it.

22

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.





GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.







SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. **Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco**

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

20-17

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

0 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM



Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,
No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,
Montgomery street.

23

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

CHOICE GRAPES!



B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner, Kohlen Traube,
Johnisberger Riesling. Gray Gleffner,
Riesling Franken, Silvaner,
Traminer, Goodethel,
Ruländer.

FOR THE TABLE:

Goodethel, Muscat Rose,
Black Hamburg, Muscat Alexandria,
Chasselas Musque, Golden Chasselas,
Charlesworth Tocay.

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-tf B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission.

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

A. CRAIG,

24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.



Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale d[illegible]

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.

20-21 W. F. NORORO3E, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 28's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

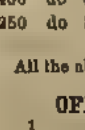
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

To be Purchased of—

E. BIMET, Marysville.
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
O H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
11 Inventor and Patentee.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City



A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

Literary Shrubbery.

"WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN."

A little child dwelt by the flowing sea,
And her home was the home of poverty.
She ran with bare feet o'er the golden sands,
And gathered shells with her small brown hands.

Gay strangers came in rich robes dight,
But the little maiden shunned their sight;
And, shaking her curls o'er her blushing face,
Sped away like a fawn that flies the chase.

When the strangers were gone, said the mother mild,
"What was it dismayed thee, my darling child?"
"O, mother! my feet were bare and brown,
I had no bonnet, and then—this gown!"

She held up the skirt of her faded frock,
Sadly rent by the jagged rock,
And she said with a deep and a long-drawn sigh,
"Will I have such dresses as they, by and by?"

Her mother smiled with a grave, sweet grace,
As she smoothed the curls from the half-grieved face,
And said, "When our ships come in from sea,
You shall have garments and all things free."

"When our ship comes in!" said the little one,
And away to the highest rock she run,
And watched till night-shadows dimmed the shore,
For the freighted ship and its treasured store.

Long and often she watched in vain,
No ship for her sailed over the main.
How many watchers in life there be
For the ship that never comes over the sea!

"WEARING the breeches" is a term of great antiquity, significant of control in the household. In Germany, several hundred years ago, when there was contention in a house and both man and wife were quarreling for superiority, it was customary to invite the neighbors into a court, and a pair of breeches having been thrown down, the disputants contended for them, the victor being proclaimed "boss." Terrific fights often took place, and a man sometimes broke his wife's ribs before he could bring her to subjection.

SOMETIMES a girl says "no" to an offer, when it is as plain as the nose on her face she means yes. The best way to judge whether she is in earnest or not, is to look straight into her eyes, and never mind her nose.

A strong-minded woman, up town, was heard to remark, the other day, that she would marry a man who had plenty of money, though he was so ugly she had to scream every time she looked at him.

THE idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried.

A YOUNG man advertises his desire for a wife thus: "Pretty, and entirely ignorant of the fact!"

Jebb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the FARMER office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale, from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

11615 and 613 Front street.

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the *Celebrated Patent Double-duct Bottom Flue.*

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER BACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine. For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

428 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine.

v20-6 San Francisco.

MARRIED

In this city, Feb. 18th, to the wife of T. W. Lockwood, a daughter.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Mar. 4.

The demand for Cereals of all kinds continues unabated. Speculation is rife, and prices have materially advanced since our last weekly report. Barley, Wheat, Oats, Corn, and Hay, have been sought and seller's views realized. Wheat, that in September last would have sold from 1 35 to 1 40 now commands from 1 85 to 1 90, and many holding for a higher price. Barley and Oats are offering in sparing quantities, and command, for the former from 2 to 2 25, while Oats sell readily from 2 25 to 2 50. Corn is used extensively for feed purpose, and Hay, by the cargo, has materially advanced. Beans and Potatoes rule at a low figure, although sales are more free than they have been for a long time.

Our Export buyers have left the market, and we hear of their turning sellers; doubtless prices now ruling here pay a better profit than shipping to Liverpool. As is generally the case, Farmers are not the fortunate ones to realize present prices, they, mostly, or many of them, having sold their crops before the advance. We reiterate our predictions in our last report, that this advance is not a healthy one. Speculation may temporarily advance prices, but a little rain, our usual storms of March and April, will cause prices to decline more rapidly than they advanced. Some argue that it would be too late to plant if we had plenty of rain this month. For their benefit, we will state that in 1862 we sold one crop, the best of the season for yield and quality, that was planted on the 23d day of April.

Our Exports are hardly worthy of note. They consist of the bark Architect, for Victoria, with 5490 qr and 100 bf-sks Flour, 183 sks Wheat, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 17,807 sks, Barley 5387 sks, Oats 1639 sks, Potatoes 3251 sks, Flour 6372 qr-sks, Beans 790 sks, Corn 1200 sks, Hay 165 tons, Salt 200 sks, Bran 330 sks, Corn-meal 250 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 1013 sks, Barley 2332 sks, Potatoes 9245 sks, Beans 525 sks, Wool 2 bales, Oats 1506 sks, Onions 68 sks, Flour 190 qr-sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping		Superfine	5 25@ 5 50
Milling	1 60@ 1 90	Extra	6 25@ 6 50
Barley, brewing	2 12½@ 2 25	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 97½@ 2 12	Domestic₱100lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats	2 25@ 2 50	Hay	₱ton 20 00@25 00
Corn	2 00@ 2 25	Ground Feed₱ton	35 00@40 00
Rye	2 25@ 2 50	Bran	25 00@27 50
Buckwheat	1 62½@ 1 75	Middlings	27 00@30 00
Potatoes,	₱sk 50@ 75	Beans	₱100lbs 1 00@ 1 75
Squash	₱ton @	Onions	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	₱lb 24@ 25	Dry Hides	₱lb 12@ 13½
do Best Am Fall clip	15@ 19	Green salted	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, woolon	@
do Burry & inf	9@ 12	do do plain	5@ 10
Wool-sacks, new	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins	each @ 37
do 2d hand	50@ 75	Refined Tallow	₱lb 6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala	₱lb 25@ 35	Cheese, Cala	₱lb 10@ 15
do Eastern	25@ 31	" Eastern	₱lb @
Eggs	₱doz @ 26	Farallon eggs	₱doz @

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Mar. 4.

Hens	₱ doz 8 00@9 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 3 00@4 00
Roosters	7 50@8 50	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz 1 50
Turkeys	₱ lb 20@ 22	do domestic	2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 10 00@12 00		

San Francisco Cattle Market, Mar. 4.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

Beef—American, 1st quality, 8@10c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@6c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
do 3d do @3c.
Mutton—8@12½c ₱lb. Lamb—12½c
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
Veal—5@10c ₱lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Mar. 4.

FRUIT.

Apples	₱ lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples	₱ lb @
do cooking	5@ 8	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	₱doz 37
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	1 25@1 50
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@	Lemons	per doz 50@ 75
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each 75
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	4@ 12
Easter Beurre	@	do	₱bunch 2 50@5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	₱lb @
Pail Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey	@	Muscat de Alex'dria	@
cooking	@ 10	Catawba	@
Strawberries	₱ lb 1 00@1 50	Hamburgh	@
Raspberries	@	Los Angeles	@
Gooseberries, common	@	Common	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg plum	@
Cherries, com var	@	Almonds Cala	@
Bigarreau	@	Filberts	@ 25
Black Tartarian	@	English Walnuts	@ 15
Apricots	@	Green gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-nic	@
Figs, new	@	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts	@ 25	Persian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz	@	Canteloupes	@

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱bdl 40@ 50	Okra, Dry	₱lb 75@1 00
Artich'ks, Fr	₱doz 75@1 00	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb @ 15	Potatoes	1@ 1½
Beets	₱doz @ 37	do New	6@ 8
Broccoli	₱doz 1 00	do Sweet Carolina	5@ 8
Cabbages	75@1 25	do Yams (S Isle)	@
Cauliflower	1 00@1 00	Pumpkins	@ 3
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips	₱doz bunches 37
Celery	₱bunch 12	Parsley	@ 37
Cress	₱doz bunches 37	Pickles, in jars	each 50@ 62
Cucumbers	₱doz @	Rhubarb	₱lb @ 25
Cranberries	₱gall @2 00	Radishes	₱doz bunches 37
Dried Herbs	₱lb @ 50	do yellow	@ 37
Egg-Plant	@	do black,	₱ bunch 12
Garlics, new	@ 10	Red Peppers	₱lb @ 50
Green Beans	@	Summer Squash	@
Green Corn	@ 25	Squash, Marrow	@ 3
Green Peppers	@	do Hubbard	@ 3
Green Corn, ears	₱doz @	String Beans	@
Lettuce	₱doz 12@ 50	Spinage	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth	₱lb @ 25	Shallots	₱bunch @ 5
do cultivated	@ 50	Turnips	₱doz @ 25
Onions	₱lb @ 6	Tomatoes, fresh	₱lb @ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱lb	Leg Mutton	₱lb 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@ 15	Lamb	@20
Pork rib, etc	@ 20	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	@ 12	Bacon, California	₱lb @ 20
Veal Cutlet	@ 15	do Oregon	@
Corned Beef	@ 6@7	do Imported	@ 15
Smoked beef	@ 15	Tongues	each @ 75@1 00
Pork chops	@ 20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	@ 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@

FISH.

Salmon	₱lb @ 30	Crabs, large	₱doz @ 75
do smoked	@ 12	do small	25@50
do pickled	₱bbl 11 00	Soft Crabs	@ 50
do do	₱lb @ 10	Muskrat, pickled, each	10@15
Smelts	@ 8	do fresh	@
Perch	@ 12	Shrimps	₱lb @ 10
Rockfish	@ 12	Flounders	@ 25
Codfish	@ 10	Sea Bass	@
Herring, fresh	₱lb @ 3	Halibut (rare)	@ 37
do smoked	₱doz @ 20	Sturgeon	@ 6
Tomcod	₱lb @ 15	Crawfish	@ 8
Sardines (fresh)	@ 8	Oysters	₱100 1 50
Soo-fish	@ 12	Clams	@ 30

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild	₱ pair 37@ 40	Hens	each 75@1 00
do tame	@ 62	Snipe	₱doz 1 50@2 00
do Canvas-back	@ 75	Venison	₱lb @
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails	₱doz 1 75@2 00
do Teal	₱doz 1 50@	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild	₱pair @1 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 25@1 00	Hares	each 50@ 62
Chickens	@1 00	Rabbits, tame	@ 75
Turkeys	₱lb 27@ 30	do wild	12@ 15
		Squirrel	₱pair 25@

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Mar. 4.

Messrs. Addison, Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 3@5c, A No. 1, 6@7c ₱lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱lb. Dried Peaches 11@15c ₱lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱lb. Pears 8@20c ₱lb. California Dried Figs 20@35c, ₱lb; new crop imported 35@50c ₱lb. Strawberries $1 25@1 50 ₱lb. Lemons $6@8 10 ₱box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $6@8 ₱ box, retail $1@1 50 ₱doz. California Black Walnuts 15@20 ₱lb

Apples per Sierra Nevada were quite inferior, sold for $1 25@2 75 ₱ box. The Gleaner brought 5000 lbs Chestnuts, they are very good, but held at too high price. Pacific arrived this morning from Los Angeles with 86 boxes Oranges they are very fine, as there are no others in market they bring good prices.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MARCH. 4.

With the opening of spring, news comes of active movements in the armies of the Union. A large cavalry expedition under the celebrated leader Kilpatrick left the army of the Potomac last week, with the supposed intention of making a dash on Richmond (after cutting off Lee's communications) in conjunction with an infantry force sent up the Peninsula. At the same time Meade's forces are advancing on Lee, to engage his attention in front. Kilpatrick quickly placed himself between Lee and Richmond, and was getting along famously at last accounts. The attack on Mobile has commenced. Accounts from Sherman are conflicting. He was reported to have reached and captured Selma, Alabama, after a sharp battle; but later rebel accounts throw some doubt on this by stating that he had only reached Meridan, and was returning on account of being unable to obtain supplies. Some accounts state that Sherman's destination was Mobile, and that the object of Smith's and Grierson's cavalry expedition was not to effect a junction with Sherman, but to draw off the enemy from him. Others state that the object was to capture Selma, which has important manufactories of cannon and small arms, and destroy all means of communication with Mobile by which supplies and reinforcements could be forwarded to it. Meantime Smith's cavalry expedition met the enemy in large force, were nearly surrounded, and after some sharp fighting, returned to Memphis. Longstreet is said to be falling back towards Richmond. The Florida expedition has met with a check. On the 20th our troops under Seymour met the enemy in large force 15 miles beyond Jacksonville, and after a desperate fight of three hours, being overpowered by numbers retired, taking most of the wounded. The enemy's loss was large. They captured five guns. Our loss is estimated at over 500. Our force consisted of 4,500 infantry and 400 cavalry, with 20 pieces of cannon. The enemy's strength is reported at 13,000, well posted between swamps, protected by earthworks and rifle-pits, and commanded by Gen. Gardner, of Port Hudson fame. The report that no skirmishers were thrown out is untrue. After our defeat we retreated in good order. Gen. Vegas had arrived in Jacksonville and would take charge of the defenses there.

The Star says that Gen. Custar has returned to this side of the Rapidan from his cavalry expedition, having successfully accomplished the part of the work which he started out to do. He harassed the flank of Lee's army considerably, and near Staunardsville, surprised the rebel camp, which he burned and totally destroyed. He captured also a number of prisoners and horses. Gen. Custar did not lose a man.

A Mobile dispatch of the 23d ult. says fire was opened that day upon Fort Powell. Six monitors and four gunboats shelled all day. The Florida affair is made much of, and with reason, but rebels concede severe losses on their side. Editorials of the journals before us are full of brag about the bright prospects of the South, the desperation, demoralization, bankruptcy and utter helplessness of the North.

A correspondence between Gen. Butler and the rebel Commissioner, Gen. Ould, relative to the exchange of prisoners, resulted in a declaration of exchange, in which it is agreed that all persons delivered at City Point up to January 24th, 1864, are exchanged.

We have New Orleans dates to the 23d of March. The total vote in the Louisiana State election was 9,293. Michael Hahn's majority over Flanders was 3,595; over Fellows (Conservative candidate) 3,542. The other candidates on Hahn's ticket are elected by about the same majority.

A band of sixty guerrillas dressed in Federal uniforms, surprised a company of the First Mississippi colored regiment, who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of a foraging party, fourteen miles below Grand Lake, and were captured and disarmed before assistance could reach them. All were killed or mortally wounded, except two.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Feb. 29th, says: "Kilpatrick, at the head of a large force of cavalry, left this place on Saturday evening, on a grand expedition. The strength of the entire command we do not deem judicious to publish at present. On Saturday night his command encamped at Old Verdersville, on the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House plank road, eight miles south of the Rapidan. On Sunday morning the force demonstrated in front of the enemy's works upon Mine Run, deploying as infantry in order to cause the enemy to mass in that locality to resist an attack. In this capacity they acted all the day. At night they rested in a retired position between Verdersville and Robinson's Tavern. At 3 o'clock Monday morning Kilpatrick took up his line of march southwards towards the junction of the Virginia Central, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, arriving at Spottsylvania Court House just at dark. From this point Colonel Dahlgreen, with a detachment of cavalry, was dispatched to Fredericksburg Hall, midway between the junction of the above named roads and Gordonsville, where had been parked the whole rebel reserve of artillery. Colonel Dahlgren was to have destroyed the artillery roads, the telegraph lines, and rejoin Kilpatrick. A dispatch dated the 1st says: 'Last evening the expedition was heard from, and then everything was going on swimmingly and according to the programme, at Frederick's Hall, forty miles per rail from Richmond.

The Washington Star says: We have information to the effect that Kilpatrick, with a force of picked cavalry, arrived at White House, and had formed a junction with the forces sent up from the Peninsula. This news were brought by two scouts and is believed in the army.

The gunboat Waterce went to sea yesterday. Supposed destination, San Francisco.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 24th, says an official dispatch was received at their War Department from Polk, stating that Sherman's forces had evacuated Meridian, and were retreating in two columns towards Vicksburg. It is supposed that, finding his designs on Mobile thwarted and the cavalry reinforcements intercepted, and being in distress for supplies, he was forced to abandon the expedition, and take a desperate expedient of retreat through a country stripped of supplies and laid waste by his advance. Whether he can retreat successfully, remains to be seen.

In the House, Mr. Wilson of Iowa, introduced a bill that of all indebtedness to the United States, prior to the 1st of July, 1865, on account of duties on imports, one tenth may be paid in legal tenders.

Orders have been issued to the Provost Marshal General in each of the several Atlantic States, to be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and make it in every sub district which shall not have raised its quota before the 1st of March. Volunteers between the 1st and 10th of March may be deducted after the draft.

A bill to provide protection to the overland emigration to the Pacific passed the Senate to-day. The joint resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers who have re-enlisted, and the bill supplementary to the act of March 3d, 1863, for the support of the Government, providing for the issue of two hundred million of five-forty bonds, were also passed.

Of the cavalry expedition which left Memphis, three weeks since it is stated that on the 25th the column marched fifty-two miles, and General Smith reached Memphis at 11 o'clock at night. Most of the expedition stopped at Collierville. It is estimated that the expedition destroyed over a million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed a number of miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burned many bridges and trestle work, and brought in over fifteen hundred horses and mules, two thousand negroes, and three hundred prisoners. The expedition was successful in every point, except the important one of forming a junction with General Sherman, which is attributable mainly to the slow movements of the New Jersy and Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, causing a delay of one week in starting. The President's Amnesty Proclamation and Gen. Grant's order were extensively circulated throughout the country.

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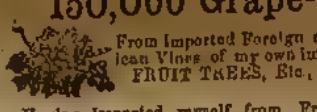
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v12-20

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Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
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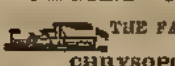
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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1864. NUMBER 6.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Continuance of the Drought.

The long-continued dry weather is creating great anxiety, and with many persons, alarm; and it is evident that speculation will be rampant. Already prices of Flour and Grain have greatly advanced, and Hay has jumped up briskly, but we can see no cause for any alarm.

The Wheat crop now on hand is ample for 1864. In addition to this, the present too rapid rise in Breadstuffs must necessarily bring down large quantities from Oregon. Should California by any circumstance, demand Grain, Oregon can give her an ample supply, so that with her *excess of crop* she can join ours, and this will afford us food for *two years*. In this statement we of course include all kinds of Breadstuffs.

We must confess our surprise at the great rise in Breadstuffs, for it must necessarily make a rush to this market, for surely every wise man will *sell. Now* is the time to realize, and those Farmers who now hold back for still higher prices, though there may be more fictitious prices—yet those that play for too high a figure, will lose all.

Rain is not far off. We think before we go to press again, we shall have rain freely.

Farmers Plant Oats.

Many of our farmers may have lands upon which they have gathered their new potatoes, or other vegetable crops. We would earnestly urge them to plant every acre of such land, and any and all land, now possible, in Oats, as an article of food for stock, as in the present rage of speculation the prospect is for good prices for hay all season; Oats will mature and pay well. We would also urge attention to cutting such grain crops as may have the sure appearance of going back. Such a crop cut now, or say in a short time, for hay, will pay as much for hay as grain, at the ordinary prices. While we suggest these precautions, we would urge all to avoid the present furor of speculation, and rest assured that we have an abundance of produce on hand to feed our people for two years.

The Season.—The Tuolumne Courier of Feb. 20th, remarked:—The present winter is undoubtedly the dryest since 1851-2. The rains so far this year have not penetrated the earth more than 18 inches, and mining and farming prospects for next summer look rather discouraging. We may have plenty yet, but the grain crop will soon be past salvation, if it is not already. Almond trees here have been in bloom for two weeks; all the peach trees are in flower, and a sharp frost now would ruin the crop. A few pear trees are also in blossom, and plums are preparing to give Jack Frost a fair chance for mischief.

"Stretches" in Sheep.—The cause of "stretches" in sheep is costiveness of the bowels. Feeding turnips, or anything else, that will keep the bowels in a good condition, is a preventive. The cure requires remedies that will relieve the constipation. Simple physic, and often a mere injection of warm water will answer the purpose. In a case where the intestines are turned over so as to form a stoppage, rising high and jerking the hind legs may loosen the knot. So says an exchange.

Large Sale of Illinois Wool.—The Rockford Register of the 9th Jan., says: We learn that Mr. Shepherd Leach, of Rockford, has just sold his wool clip for this season, realizing for it at 70c a pound, $9,540 46. Mr. Leach is the largest wool-grower in the country, and has also one of the most extensive farms—cultivating near a thousand acres. During the past year he kept an average of about 2,400 sheep, but has at the present time about 3,000. These are mostly grade Spanish Merinos, which he considers the best in this section.

The Stockton Independent relates that a tule hunter, while searching for game, fell in with a victim of the '62 flood, in the form of the outward habiliment of a cow (vulgarly called a cowhide), from the antipodes of which, observing the hovering and buzzing of bees, to his astonishment discovered he had found a patent bee-hive overflowing with honey.

Rain Record.

The following table, showing the fall of rain in San Francisco prior to and after the 11th of March of each year since the "rainy winter" of 1849-50, has been prepared by Dr. Henry Gibbons, of this city:

Year.	Total to March 11.	March.	April.	May.	Total after Mh. 11.
	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches
1851	3 20	1.88	1.14	0 69	3.71
1852	17 81	0 63	0.19	0 89	1.17
1853	22 93	4 67	5 05	0.35	10 05
1854	15.68	2.95	3 31	0.00	6 26
1855	12 84	2 70	5.29	2.14	10 43
1856	13.09	1 64	3 14	0.88	5.66
1857	12.46	1 54	0.00	0.08	1 69
1858	14.27	3 94	1 14	0.11	5.11
1859	15.44	2.96	0.73	2.03	5.32
1860	12.62	2 41	1.79	2.50	6 69
1861	00 06	3.48	0.26	0.66	4 32
1862	3 19	0.78	1 11	0 91	2.80
1863	9 42	2.42	2 93	0 41	5.75
1864	5 69				
Mean	14 84	2 47	2.00	0.83	5.22

This record shows two dry seasons after the date of March 11th, viz: 1852 and 1857. Should we have no more rain this spring than in either of those years, the effect would be ruinous. But it must be borne in mind that, in both those seasons, the earth was so completely saturated by prior rains, that the drought of the spring months did not interfere with agriculture. In the first ten days of March, 1862, the rains had been so heavy as to produce destructive floods all over the State. In 1857, there had been in the month of February the extraordinary quantity of 8.66 inches of rain. The third season, in the order of dryness, was that of 1862, following the memorable winter of floods.

To those who are praying for rain, there will be some consolation in the comparison of the present season with that of 1851, which it closely resembles. There had then fallen but 3.30 inches at this date. We have now had 5.69 inches—almost twice as much. From the 7th of January to the 18th of March, in that year, a period of ten weeks, there were five light rains, amounting in the aggregate to less than half an inch. The miners and farmers were ruined,[?] and the rainy season was considered as spent; but on the 18th of March it rained freely, and from that date to the 19th of April, rain fell on seventeen days—not in profusion, but sufficient in quantity to allow of tillage, and to keep the soil in an excellent condition for the growth of vegetation, till May. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th of May, also, there were copious rains. Let us hope that there are similar blessings in store for us now. The summer of 1851, I think, supplied good crops. Grain was not extensively raised in those days, but the potatoes of that year were certainly superior to any that have been produced since the American flag was run up on the Coast.

The occurrence of three or four warm days in succession is the best indication of rain that my record for thirteen years exhibits. It sometimes fails, however, as it did in the last week of February past. We have again had three warm days, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of March. The time when the rain mostly comes is from three to five days after the last warm day of the series. At the close of the drought of 1851, there were three days, commencing with the 15th of March, when the thermometer stood at 66°, 74° and 74°. On the 18th, the rain began, and on the 19th, there fell showers of hail and snow. Mount Diablo donned his white cap on the occasion, and on the 30th of March he again saluted us in like manner. H.G.

How to Prevent Horses Kicking in Harness.

Attach a stout piece of ash stick to the collar at the breast, fix it under the horse's chin so that he cannot bend his head towards his breast, and he cannot kick high enough to injure anything; if a good horse, and worth the trouble, a bit of bright steel may be fixed on his collar, with a claw to catch him under the chin; this will answer the purpose and look well. If a mare, part with her, or turn her to the stud; her foals may not kick when well brought up; if fillies, I fear, no matter what education they get, they will have the kick in them. Sometimes mares kick from ticklishness; it is a ticklish thing to deal with them, and I fear their daughters will be ticklish. Kicking, I am satisfied, is hereditary "in the female line." I had a mare that was dangerous to look at, she had such an ugly use of her hind legs, and by buckling a stick under her chin, fastened to the collar in the way I have described, I defied her. I defy any horse to kick so as to injure the vehicle or himself. This is certainly better than tying up one fore leg, as a horse could not trot upon three. I had two fillies out of this mare, and they were both kickers. I know many instances of kicking being hereditary.—[Iroquois Rep.

Home-Made Yeast.—Take a handful of loose hops (a pinch only of pressed ones), and tie in a bit of muslin; boil twenty minutes in two quarts of water; take them out, and throw in four sliced potatoes, and boil till soft; strain all through a sieve, and add a half teacup of salt, and the same of brown sugar; scald these, and let it stand till lukewarm; add sufficient yeast to rise it. When quite light, or when it ceases to bubble up, put it in a jug or covered jar, set in a cool place, and it will keep good a fortnight in hot weather, and a month or more in cold. Try it.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We have received a copy of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Swett. It is for the year 1863, and is quite full. We can allude to only a few features of the report.

The total number of white children in the State, between the ages of 4 and 18, is 78,055. Of these, 29,000 attend public schools, and 9,000 private schools. 12,000 attend no school, and about 6,000 are not accounted for in the returns. The total number of white children under 18 years of age, is 117,136. The whole number of children and youth under 21 years of age is 121,265, seventy-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five of whom were born in California. A more liberal provision must be made, according to these figures, for the public schools.

The average number of pupils belonging to the public schools is set down at 22,965. Average daily attendance, 19,092.

The average salary of teachers, throughout the State, is found to be $80 per month, but as the average time for which schools are maintained is only six months, and as teachers are paid only for time actually employed, the average annual salary is only $480. The total amount paid for teachers' salaries during the year, was $328,000. Divided, it would give to each $357. Out of this, they must board and clothe themselves and pay their income tax. An average servant girl receives $300 a year and her board. The teacher boards himself or herself. An average farm-hand gets the same. Even a Chinaman can get $300 a year. "What kind of talent," says Mr. Swett, "can be commanded at such rates? The average length of time of the employment of teachers in the same school in Yuba county, is one year and one-fourth; in the counties of Tuolumne, Shasta and Santa Cruz, one year; San Francisco made no returns, but the average would probably be about one year and a half. The longest time any teacher has taught the same school is returned by San Francisco—eleven years; and the next longest by Yuba—nine years—Mr. D. C. Stone, of Marysville. The number in the State who have taught the same school two years and over, is seventy-seven. The number of teachers who subscribe for an educational journal is returned at two hundred and seventy-seven—one-fourth of the whole number in the State. The preceding statistics show why the number is so small—the teachers never remain long enough in one place for their post office address to reach them."

The "State Institute" is one worthy of all regard. The number of teachers who attended this institute in 1863, was 308, ninety-two less than the number of names on the institute record. Two hundred and forty-two teachers attended the county institutes. The number of teachers allowed and paid for their time, while attending institutes, was only 86!

"A satisfactory reason why the reports of County Superintendents have been returned so full of imperfections, is found in the columns of their salaries. Their average annual pay is only $400. Stanislaus carries off the palm of economy, paying $26 a year, or $1 67½ per month. Three counties pay only $100 per annum; three $150; four $200; four, $250; one, $300; four, $400; five, $500; five, $600; one, $800; three, $1000, and two, $1200. El Dorado and Los Angeles pay $1200 each—a fair compensation; Nevada, Placer, and Sacramento, each $1000. San Francisco $4000 per annum, but the offices of the City and County Superintendents are united. Sonoma county, with fifty-four school districts—the largest number of any county in the State—pays only $800; and Santa Clara county, one of the most populous and most wealthy, allows the munificent salary of $600. Have these counties any right to expect their superintendents to devote their time to the office, when they pay only the wages of day laborers? In either of these counties an able man could devote every hour of his time to his official duties, and then fail to perform them fully. No wonder that these counties are filled with school-houses which "disgrace the State"—the schools ornamented with rate bills, and the school-houses overgrown with wild mustard. Many of the farmers in these counties would not keep their blood stock in the shanties where the children attend the "three month schools." San Joaquin county, with forty-seven schools pays only $550. Yolo county only $400, and Yuba only $500. Butte county, with twenty-eight schools, allows the extravagant salary of $100—a sum which would not pay for a saddle mule for the superintendent to visit each school once a year. Contra Costa county is equally economical, paying only $150."

Seventy-nine teachers have failed to make reports to the County Superintendents. Nevertheless, contrary to law, these teachers are paid.

The School Trustees of 120 districts failed to report.

We cannot, for want of space, further notice this very lucid and able report, but we recommend a careful perusal of it to all the true friends of education in this State. Members of the Legislature would do well to examine it carefully, and give good heed to its suggestions.

The Oakland News says that work on the Oakland and San Francisco Railroad is progressing steadily, and in a short time the citizens of San Antonio will have the benefit of railroad communication with outside barbarians. We may expect to see considerable building going on in Brooklyn the coming season. The railroad has done more good for the improvement of Oakland than everything else combined, and there is no reason why San Antonio should not benefited proportionally.

On Wednesday week the Pioneer stages made the trip from Virginia City to Placerville in thirteen hours, including stoppages—running time, eleven hours. The stages were loaded with passengers, baggage and bullion.

The Timber Act.

An Act to prevent the destruction of Timber on the Public Lands in this State. The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to cut or girdle any tree on any land within this State, belonging to this State or the United States, so as to remove the bark on such tree more than one-eighth of its circumference, nor more than three inches in depth into the wood of the same.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall cut a tree contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be find in a sum not more than $500, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than 250 days; or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec 3. Any person who shall gather pitch, or other substance discharged from a tree which has been cut contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed *prima facie* to have cut the same.

Sec. 4. All the lands within this State shall be deemed lands of this State or of the United States, unless the party accused of the violation of this Act shall prove on trial that the land on which he cut the trees, contrary to the provisions of this Act, belonged to the person so accused, or that he cuts the same by permission of the owner of the land.

Sec. 5. This Act shall not apply to persons who cut trees, in good faith, for the purpose of manufacturing the same into lumber, firewood, for agricultural, mining or tanning purposes; provided, that, where timber is wanted for tunnels and for mining uses generally, the persons having such wants may cut down and work up economically, from time to time, so many trees as may suffice, but it shall not be lawful for any person to fell trees on the public lands in anticipation of future needs, and which may not be required for future use; nor shall any person fell trees for the use of the limbs for firewood, for the purpose of manufacturing charcoal, while having no use for the trunk or body of the tree. Whoever may violate the provisions of this section shall become liable to the pains and penalties as set forth in section two of this Act.

Sec. 6. This Act shall not be held to apply to the clearing of mineral lands for the purpose of working the same, or to the cutting of timber for lumbering purposes.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect from and after the 15th day of March, 1864.

Expenditures for the Military.

The Bulletin's Sacramento correspondent, under date of March 5th says: The Board of Military Auditors this morning sent into the Senate, in accordance with a resolution of that body, a statement of the annual cost of the military encampments, camps of instruction, etc. The items may be condensed as follows: Camp Stanford, for transportation and subsistence, $30,531 43; for pay of officers and men, $9,245 26; total, $39,776 69. Second Brigade Encampment—Camp Alton—for transportation and subsistence, $37,651 86; pay of officers and men, $9,899 40; total, $47,551 26. Third Brigade Encampment—Camp Gilmore—for transportation and subsistence, $19,032 31; pay of officers and men, $4,055 24; total, $23,087 55. Fourth Brigade Encampment—Camp Kibbe—for transportation and subsistence, $19,452 51; pay of officers and men, $6,326 58; total, $25,779 09. Fifth Brigade Encampment—Camp Ellis—for transportation and subsistence, $12,083 10; pay of officers and men, $2,454 04; total $14,537 14. Grand total of audited accounts, $121,271 25. of unaudited accounts, $29,460 48. The whole amount of cost, $150,731 73. There has been expended the additional amount of $40,141 94 for camp equipage, which is now on hand and serviceable, the same being sufficient to supply 6,000 troops in active service.

This is a rather expensive sum ($190,873 67) to pay for 20 day's encampment of 6,000 men. In view of this great expense, Mr. Pierce introduced in the Senate (March 9), a bill to amend the Militia law. It provides for three annual parades—instead of encampments—at the discretion of the Government and repeals the provision allowing payment of expenses. In answer to inquiries why the pay allowed officers and soldiers for attending the encampment at Oakland, is not forthcoming, or has not been given them, it is stated: "There are two or three good reasons why no payment has been made, the most convincing of which is there is no money to pay with, and what is more, there will be none for months to come. Besides this very important reason, the Board of Examiners has not yet passed upon and allowed the claims; and if money was on hand, the Controller cannot draw a warrant on the Treasury for money to pay any account, unless such account has been passed by the Board."

As it is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken; mankind should never form an adverse opinion of a person without such proof as places conviction beyond all doubt or question. Many an innocent bosom bleeds through the inhumanity of hasty conclusions.

The Great Sanitary Fair.

Woman, with her great heart, now speaks at the metropolis of the nation—we mean the great business metropolis of our Union, New York. Chicago instituted the first great fair, for the Sanitary Commission, and won by the noble charity the splendid sum of $60,000. Boston espoused the cause, made a magnificent demonstration and the result was *one hundred thousand dollars*. This was a noble and grand success, an honor to all connected therewith.

New York now speaks The metropolis of the Empire State throws down her gage and challenges the world. Her appeal has reached every part of the Union and found a ready response. Even here, on the gold shores, her appeal is responded to, and already liberal contributions are on the way. We learn that it will be in time to send by the next steamers, and the friends are called upon to make up their gifts and forward as directed; let the Pacific State be manifested by a liberal transmission of whatever will contribute to the cause. So great is the enthusiam that we do not doubt but that the New York Fair will realize *two hundred thousand dollars*.

In order that this noble effort, of the women of New York, may be properly appreciated and understood, we here give the Circular sent us and hope every heart and hand will contribute according to their several abilities, for all their gifts are for the patriotic soldiers, who suffer, bleed and die for their country. The Fair is expected to last over a month:

Metropolitan Fair, for the United States Sanitary Commission.

The Great Exhibition of 1850, in England, was called into being by Prince Albert, who invited all Nations to come together, and do honor to his Sovereign Queen and Lady, Victoria.

All the Nations of the Earth responded nobly to the call, and so well was the world represented, that it was called the World's Fair.

New York—herself a Queen—asks, in the name of a greater than Victoria—yes, in the name of Humanity—that her children come together with the works of their hands; the results of their enterprise; the achievments of their talents, and the flowers of their genius, to do her honor in a Great Exhibition, of Art, of industry, of Commerce, of American Prosperity. New York, the Queen City of the United States, presenting at this time of civil war, perhaps, the most remarkable spectacle the world ever saw, of energy, of prosperity, and of untiring benevolence,—stretching out her arms to the poor of all Nations; and, if they clog her thoroughfares too much, sending them on, by her own munificence, to the abounding prairies of the West. New York, sending thousands of her sons to the war; New York, building palaces for her children; New York, building ships for foreign navies; New York, untiring, undiscouraged, ever improving, never going back, calls eloquently to her sons and daughters to do her honor with a superb Fair—larger, as she is larger; richer as she is richer; more beautiful, as she is more beautiful, than aught which has preceded her in this great work.

She would beg of them all to do the work which is given them to do, with a spirit of love and patriotism, remembering no private grief, no unworthy animosities; remembering only those bleeding sons of the Republic, who threw themselves, in their youth and strength, into the yawning gulf which opened before them—hoping that, propitiated by such a sacrifice, it might close again—willing to die, or live maimed, and suffering, that a happy, a peaceful, and a united people, might again possess the fairest and most generous land which Providence has given to mankind.

The Fair is to be managed by a Committee of Twenty-five Ladies, aided and advised by an equal number of Gentlemen.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish.....*President.*
" David Lane.....*Vice President.*
" Ellen R. Strong.....*Treasurer.*
" John Sherwood.....*Secretary.*

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. Sam'l B. Courtney,
" Marshall O. Roberts,	" Dr. Lieber,
Miss Leonora Jones,	" B. Nathan,
Mrs. Daniel Le Roy,	" Alfred Schermerhon,
" Richard M. Hunt,	" Alexand'r Hamilton,
" James F. Colgate,	" Jonthan Sturges,
" A. V. Stout,	" Frederick Billings,
" W. P. Fitzgerald,	" Ogden Hoffman,
Miss Catharine Hone,	" T. F. Meagher,
Mrs. General Dix,	" Dr. Buck,
" D. D. Field,	" W. H. Van Buren.

The ladies have obtained, through the generosity of Mr. Charles H. Russell, the house lately occupied by him, No. 2 Great Jones street, which they will use as a Receiving Depot. It is earnestly asked that all money be sent to Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, No. 2 Great Jones street, and all articles for the Fair, to the Receiving Depot where a receipt will be given for them. The Rooms will be opened on January 4th, 1864.

All communications to be addressed to Richard Grant White, Esq., Secretary of the Gentlemen's Committee, or to Mrs. John Sherwood, Secretary of the Ladies' Committee, at the Receiving Depot.

The Fair will commence EASTER MONDAY, March 28th, 1864.

☞ *Receiving Depot, No. 2, Great Jones street.*

The Water of the Dead Sea.—A French gentleman, M. Roux, publishes a paper on the composition of the waters of the Dead Sea,—showing that it contains about 9½ per cent of the chloride of magnesia, 6 per cent of chloride of sodium, 3 per cent of chloride of calcium, 1½ per cent of chloride of potassium, and traces of bromide of magnesium, sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, alumina, and 70½ per cent of pure water.

At New York, March 3, a public sale of California and Cape, wools was fairly attended, but lacked spirit. California ranged from 15½@ 45½ for unwashed; 60@64½ for washed.

How to Shoe Horses.

As MANY valuable animals are ruined by careless farriers, we give the folowing article, from the Irish Country Gentleman's Journal, in the hope that it will be the means of some reformation in this respect:

"To shoe horses with ordinary feet we would suggest the following directions to the farrier: With your drawing-knife take off from the ground surface of the crust as much as may present a month's growth. Remember that there is generally a far more rapid growth of horn at the toe than at either the heels or the quarters. More, therefore, will require to be taken off the toe than off other parts; in other words, shorten the toe. Be careful to make the heels level. Having lowered the crust to the necessary extent with the knife, smooth it down level with the rasp. Do this carefully and thoroughly. If a sharp edge be left, the crust will be apt to split and chip. The preparation of the foot is now complete. It remains to fit the shoe to the foot. Let the shoe be made with a narrow web (⅜ inch), or even width all round, except at the heels, flat toward the sole, and concave to the ground. Turn up the toe of the shoe on the horn of the anvil. The degree of the "turn-up" must be regulated by what you find necessary in each horse to make the wear nearly even all over the shoe. It will be found in practice that most horses take much about the same degree of "turn-up." Make five countersunk nail-holes in each shoe viz: three on the outside, and two on the inside. Make the anterior hole on each side immediately posterior to the "turn-up." Let the second and third holes on the outside divide evenly the remaining space on the heel. Let the second hole on the inside be opposite to the second hole on the outside. Let the nail-holes be punched coarse, *i. e.* nearly in the center of the web, brought out straight through to the other side. This may be done with safety where a good crust has been preserved. Fit the shoe accurately to the foot. It must be as large as the full unrasped crust, but no part must project beyond. The shoe must be continued completely round toward the heels, as far as the crust extends. The web must be narrowed at the heels, so that its inside edge may cover the line of the bars and no more. Slope off the heels of the shoe in the same direction as the heels of the crust, so as to prevent the possibility of their catching in the hind shoe. Select nails that will exactly fit and completely fill the nail-holes. Twist off the clenches as short and stubby as possible, and lay them down flat with the hammer, and let the pincers during this time be firmly pressed against the heads of the nails. The clenches are not to be filed either before or after turning down, nor is a ledge to be made in the crust to receive the clenches. For ordinary hind feet the pattern of shoe in common use is recommended, but with a clip on each side, immediately anterior to the first nail, instead of one only at the toe. This double clip keeps the shoe steadier in its place than the single. The web should be made somewhat wider at the toe than at other parts, in order to allow space for the thorough sloping of its inner edge. For reasons which have been already explained, the hind foot does not require to be shortened at the toe like the fore foot; but the other directions given above—namely, as regards lowering the crust, rounding its lower edge, accurately fitting without rasping, punching the nail-holes coarse, nailing and clinching, with the total absence of rasping, paring, opening the heels, cutting away the frog or bars, etc.—apply equally to hind as to fore feet. Six nails—viz: three on each side—are needed for the hind shoe. Without the third nail on the inside, shoes are apt to "twist" on the feet. The horse is now shod. Nothing more must be done for the sake of what is called appearance. The best iron only should be used for shoes. Good iron makes a light shoe wear as long as a heavier one of inferior metal.

Cultivation of Teasels.

There are two kinds of teasels says a writer in the Country Gentleman, which flourish in this county: the wild teasel, which is worthless, and a nuisance on the farm, and the *fuller's* teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum*, which is cultivated to a large extent in many localities, for the burs or prickly heads which the plants produce, which are used in the manufacture of flannel or woolen cloth, for the purpose of raising a nap on the surface of the cloth. These burs or teasel heads are provided with very fine, sharp hooks, which subserve a purpose in the manufacture of cloth which machinery could not accomplish. Teasels are biennial plants, or, in other words, it requires two years for them to come to maturity from the seed. A field of them presents the appearance of a field that has been abandoned to the growth of large bull thistles, and the first thought is, when we see a field of them, that they are a nuisance, and a disfiguring blotch on the farm.

On the farm of W. J. Townsend, Skaneateles, there were, when I visited his residence, some eighteen acres of teasels, and it was no uncommon occurance to see large fields of them in that locality; and the profit arising from the sale of the heads usually exceeds the amount which would be realized from a good crop of cereal grain.

The seed is usually sown in drills, so that the plants may be cultivated with a horse hoe; and as the plants can only be started the first year like the plants of a bull thistle, the seed is sometimes sowed in the rows of Indian corn, and the young plants cultivated with the corn. In some places in the county I perceived that the worms had about destroyed the corn, and the teasel seed had been planted, and was being cultivated instead of corn. In such cases the plants would become large and strong, and would yield a large crop of good heads the next season.

It is said that the teasel does not flourish luxuriantly on all kinds of soil, and that a clayey loam well cultivated, and in a good state of fertility, is best adapted to their growth. Where soil is too wet to raise winter wheat, and where red clover is liable to be lifted out by freezing and thawing in winter, the teasel plants will also be injured more or less, by being thrown out by frost.

The heads are cut at various intervals during the summer, according to the maturity of the blossoms, or about the time when the blossoms begin to fall from the heads. The heads are dried assorted, and packed in boxes for market. The largest and finest heads are called kings, which, command a superior price. The second quality are called middlings, and the unripe and inferior quality are denominated scrubs.

A ready market is usually found for the heads, and the assorting and packing can be performed at times when the labors of the field are not demanding the immediate attention of all the laborers.

Here is another consideration which is worthy of notice, which is, that a crop of teasels might be grown without exhausting the soil but little, as teasels will take up those substances from the soil which would not be taken up by those plants which produce cereal grain. Therefore, taking this view of the subject, we may raise a profitable crop from the soil, without injuring its fertility for a crop of Indian corn, wheat, oats or barley.

Cotton from Utah and the Lower Country.

The Los Angeles News, of February 17th, says: Some two weeks since a few bales of cotton, from Southern Utah, arrived at San Pedro, *en route* for San Francisco; during last week, as we learn from a citizen of Wilmington, thirteen mule teams and wagons, ladened with cotton from the above named locality, also arrived at our port for shipment. It is stated by those who have seen the article, that the Utah cotton is white, of fine texture, and generally of the character of the finest upland cotton of Texas, and other Atlantic States; and resembles the samples which have been raised in the vicinity of Los Angeles, by Messrs. Workman, Temple, Watson and Holt. The above exportation forms a new feature in our trade which is destined to increase, as we understand that a large quantity of the staple was raised in Utah last season; that enlarged preparation is being made for planting the present year. We find also, that many of our citizens are turning their attention to the culture of cotton; experiments thus far, have proved most successful. This section of California is well adapted to the growth of cotton, as experiment has shown, which must ere long become a leading commodity for shipment. The Colorado bottoms, as also thousands of acres of the "desert waste" lying between here and the Colorado river, are peculiarly well adapted to the growth of cotton; fields of which will eventually cover an area which is now known only as a desert. A cargo of cotton, like the one mentioned above, will, by its unexpected arrival in San Francisco, open the eyes of all—lead to almost endless inquiry. A large number of merchant-trains are yet to arrive here for their Spring supply of goods for the Utah trade, many of which may bring further instalments of cotton. The number of bales, in the above cargo, is one hundred and thirty-nine—weighing upwards of eleven thousand pounds; it was forwarded to San Francisco by Ransohoff & Bros.

The same paper in a later issue says: On Saturday last, H. D. Barrows, Esq., presented us with a fine sample of cotton grown on his place in the suburbs of town. It is pronounced by those who have lived in cotton-growing countries to be a fine specimen of that valuable article. As yet but little cotton has been sown but what has thrived most finely, showing, we should think, most unmistakably, that the staple can be raised in large quantities in Southern California. If cotton will grow in Utah in such abundance as to become an article of commerce, why will it not grow as well and better in our warm climate? Plant it extensively, some of you large landholders.

Fruit or Wood.

There are two principles in fruit trees; the growth of fruit and the growth of wood. It is the fruit-grower's business to attend to these and see that they are properly directed. It is in his power to divert the growth as he wishes. He has the reins of the sap, so to speak, in his hands. It is his business, when the tree is young, to grow all the wood he can. But when the time for bearing has come (and that may come early), he must give the reins a turn, and direct the work of the tree to growing fruit. To this end (as has already been frequently stated in this Journal) he is to pinch off the tips of his main shoots, of all the shoots, if he wishes a general and generous bearing. This will have a tendency to develop fruit spurs; the tree's attention is directed towards maternity. Next year there will be a prospect of fruit, if the thing is not prematurely done: a tree cannot bear before it is fit to bear.

Pear Stocks How to Handle them.

A New York Nurseryman experienced in handling pear stocks, gives the following advice:

"When pear stocks arrive, dig a trench about a foot deep and two feet wide. Heel stocks in the bottom of this trench, leaving a space of eight inches between top of earth in trench and surface of ground. Cover whole trench with boards and then earth to a suitable depth to keep from freezing. Soon as warm weather is like to come in spring, graft them, tying joint with flax or soft bass bark, and never let them dry in the least degree, using a short root and long clon, and planting out immediately in open ground.

"He also advises to plant pear stocks or grafts over trenches dug twenty inches deep, and a spade or so in width—the trenches being filled full of surface soil, made rich with rotten manure."

THE DATE.—There is no fruit that can be eaten so constantly, or with so much impunity, as the date. It is like bread, and is bread to whole nations of orientals. And what a delicious bread, baked by the sun, and showered in profusion upon the earth, to be gathered and laid up for the future, either dry or in huge corbels or pressed into a conserve, which, when cut into slices, looks and eats like plum pudding. Immense quantities of this conserve are exported from Egypt and Arabia into all the neighboring countries, where it is much prized, especially in the harems, where the women and children may almost be said to eat it incessantly.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of March 4th, 1864.]

Rocks.

GRANITE.—SYENITE.

Granite consists of the three minerals, quartz, feldspar, and mica. It has a crystalline granular structure, and usually a grayish-white, gray, or flesh-red color, the shade varying with the color of the constituent minerals. When it contains hornblende in place of mica, it is called *syenite*; hornblende resembles mica in these rocks but the laminæ separate much less easily and are brittle.

Granite is said to be *micaceous*, *feldspathic*, or *quartzose*, according as the *mica*, *feldspar*, or *quartz*, predominates.

It is called *porphyritic* granite, when the feldspar is in large crystals, and appears over a worn surface like thickly scattered white blotches, often rectangular in shape.

Graphic granite has an appearance of small oriental characters over the surface, owing to the angular arrangement of the quartz in the feldspar, or of the feldspar in the quartz.

When the mica of the granite is wanting, it is then a granular mixture of feldspar and quartz, called *granulite* or *leptynite*.

When the feldspar is replaced by albite, it is called *albite* granite. The albite is usually white, but otherwise resembles feldspar.

Granite is the usual rock for veins of tin ore. It contains also workable veins of pyritous, vitreous, and gray, copper ore, of galena or lead ore, of zinc blende, of specular and magnetic iron ore, besides ores of antimony, cobalt, nickel, uranium, arsenic, titanium, bismuth, tungsten, and silver, with rarely a trace of mercury. The rare cerium and yttria minerals are found in granite, and most frequently in albitic granite. It also contains emerald, topaz, corundum, zircon, fluor spar, garnet, tourmaline, pyroxene, hornblende, epidote, and many other species.

Granite is one of the most valuable materials for building. The quality of rock selected for this purpose, should be fine and even in texture, as the coarser varieties are less durable; it should especially be pure from pyrites or any ore of iron, which on exposure to the weather will rust and destroy, as well as deface, the stone. The only certain evidence of durability, must be learned from examining the rock in its native beds; for some handsome granites which have every appearance of durability, decompose rapidly from some cause not fully understood. The more feldspathic are less enduring than the quartzose, and the syenitic (or hornblendic) variety more durable than proper granite itself. The rock, after removal from the quarry, hardens somewhat, and is less easily worked than when first quarried out.

Massachusetts is properly the granite state of the Union. New Hampshire and Maine also afford a good material. The Quincy quarries in Massachusetts, south of Boston, have for many years been celebrated. Besides this locality, there are others in the eastern part of this State, between Cape Ann and Salem, in Gloucester, at Fall River, in Troy, in Danvers; also south between Quincy and Rhode Island, where it is wrought in many places, as well as in Rhode Island, even to Providence. The so-called Chelmsford granite comes from Westford and Tyngsborough, beyond Lowell, and an excellent variety is obtained at Pelham, a short distance north in New Hampshire. Masses 60 feet in length are obtained at several of the quarries. They are worked into columns for buildings, many fine examples of which are common in Boston, New York, and other cities.

Good granite is also quarried in Waterford, Greenwich, and elsewhere, in Connecticut.

The granite is detached in blocks by drilling a series of holes, one every few inches, to a depth of three inches and then driving in wedges of iron between steel cheeks. In this manner masses of any size are split out. There is a choice of direction, as the granite has certain directions of easiest fracture. Masses are often got out in long narrow strips, a foot wide, for fence posts. The granite in a rough state brings 12 to 15 cents the superficial foot; ordinary hewn granite 20 to 40 cents the foot; worked into columns 50 cents to 1 dollar the foot, according to the size.

Granite is also used for paving, in small rectangular blocks neatly fitted together, as in London and in some parts of New York and other cities. The feldspathic granite is of great value in the manufacture of porcelain.

Granite was much used by the ancients, especially the Egyptians, where are obelisks that have stood the weather for 3000 years.

GNEISS.

Gneiss has the same constitution as granite, but the mica is more in layers, and the rock has therefore a stratified appearance. It generally breaks out in slabs a few inches to a foot thick. It is hence much used both as a building material and for flagging walks. The quarries in the vicinity of Haddam, Conn., on the Connecticut river, are very extensively opened, and a large amount of stone is annually taken out and exported to the Atlantic cities, even as far as New Orleans. There are also quarries at Lebanon and other places, in Connecticut; at Wilbraham, Milbury, Monson, and many other places in Massachusetts.

MICA SLATE.

Mica slate has the constitution of gneiss, but is thin slaty, and breaks with a glistening or shining surface, owing to the large proportion of mica, upon which its foliated structure depends. Gray or silvery-gray is a common color.

The thin even slabs of the more compact varieties of mica slate are much used for flagging, and hearth stones; also for lining furnaces. The finer arenaceous varieties make good *scythe stones*.

It is quarried extensively of fine quality, in large even slabs, at Bolton in Connecticut; also in the range passing through Goshen and Chesterfield, Mass. It is worked into whetstones in Enfield, Norwich, and Bellingham, Mass., and extensively at Woonsocket Hill, Smithfield, R. I. The south part of Chester, Vt., affords a slate like that of Bolton. Mica slate is used at Salisbury, Conn., for the inner wall of the iron furnace.

Hornblende slate resembles mica slate, but has not as glistening a lustre, and seldom breaks into as thin slabs. It is more tough than mica slate, and is an excellent material for flagging.

TALCOSE SLATE.—TALCOSE ROCK.

Talcose slate resembles mica slate, but has a more greasy feel, owing to its containing talc instead of mica. It is usually light gray or dark grayish-brown. It breaks into thin slabs, but is generally rather brittle, yet it often makes good fire-stones.

A talcose slate in Stockbridge, Vt., is worked for scythe stones and hones, and is of excellent quality for this purpose.

Talcose rock is a kind of quartzose granite, containing more or less talc, and often quite compact. It is usually very much intersected by veins of white quartz. Much of it contains chlorite (an olive-green mineral) in place of talc, here and there disseminated and there is a *chlorite slate*, of a dark green color, similar in general characters to talcose slate. Talcose rock passes in to a flinty quartz rock.

The talcose rocks are to a great extent the gold rocks of the world, especially the quartzose veins, as mentioned under Gold. It contains the topaz of Brazil, and also euclase, and many other minerals.

STEATITE OR SOAPSTONE.

Steatite is a soft stone, easily cut by the knife and greasy in its feel. Its color is usually grayish-green; but when smooth and varnished it becomes dark olive-green. It occurs in beds, associated generally with talcose slate.

Owing to the facility with which soapstone is worked, and its refractory nature, it is cut into slabs for fire stones and other purposes, as stated. The powder is employed for diminishing friction, and for mixing with black lead in the manufacture of crucibles. It is also used as observed by Dr. C. T. Jackson, for the sizing rollers in cotton factories, one of which is 4½ feet long and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The most valuable quarries in Massachusetts are at Middlefield, Windsor, Blanford, Andover, and Chester; in Vermont, at Windham and Grafton; in New Hampshire, at Francestown and Oxford; in Orange county, North Carolina. The Francestown soapstone sells at Boston at from $36 to $42 the ton, or from $3 to $3 50 the cubic foot.

Steatite often contains disseminated crystals of magnesian carbonate of lime, dolomite and brown spar; also crystals of pyrites and actinolite.

Uses. Steatite may be sawn into slabs and turned in a lathe. It is used for fire-stones in furnaces and stoves, and for jambs for fire-places. It receives a polish after being heated, and has then a deep olive-green color. It is bored out for conveying water, in place of lead tubes. Steatite is also used in the manufacture of porcelain; it makes the biscuit semi-transparent, but brittle and apt to break with slight changes of heat. It forms a polishing material for serpentine alabaster and glass; and removes grease spots from cloth. When ground up, it is employed for diminishing the friction of machinery. Potstone is worked into vessels for culinary purposes, at Como in Lombardy.

Potstone is a compact steatite. Rensselaerite is another compact variety, found in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, N. Y., and used for inkstands.

SERPENTINE.

This dark-green rock is usually associated with talcose rocks and often also with granular limestones. It often contains disseminated a foliated green variety of hornblende called diallage. A compound rock consisting of diallage and feldspar, has been called *diallage rock* or *euphotide*.

Uses. Serpentine forms a handsome marble when polished, especially when mixed with limestone, constituting *verd-antique* marble. Its colors are often beautifully clouded, and it is much sought for, as a material for tables, jambs for fire-places, and ornamental in-door work. Exposed to the weather it wears uneven, and soon loses its polish. Chromic iron is usually disseminated through it, and increases the variety of its shades. Dr. C. T. Jackson of Boston has lately shown that Epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia) may be profitably manufactured from serpentine.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best an exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m



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SAN FRANCISCO.

California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 5

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

Continued from the California Farmer of March 4, 1864.

The California Grasshopper in 1861.

THE UNION OF THE SEXES, BREEDING, AND FAMILY ECONOMY.

The mature female, in most of the many specimens noted, is full one-third larger and longer than the male, but its other etceteras are the same in both sexes. It begins to lay from the first of March, and continues at this office till the first week of June. The functions of love and maternity are principally developed in the heat of the day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and during the hottest, dryest days of April, May, and June, when their animal developments are rapidly eliminated. The union of the sexes is after the same manner as we see every day, in male and female fowls and duck and drake, and is completed from thirty to forty minutes, when *macho* and *hembra* will struggle to disjoin by jumping and pulling, and hauling tail from tail, in a state of great desperation till they separate. Before the union the eggs of the female seem to be in a crude, grainey, orange-colored mass, but after a day or two, the eggs become full formed, of the size of a canary seed, straw colored and are easily pressed out with a small stick. They number eighteen, and are ejected one by one in a stringy mass, in a white, glutinous spume, and arranged by the female in the form of a pea, all upright, inside of the gummy substance as an envelop. The eggs are laid in a perfectly round hole in the hard ground of the diameter of a pea, and at the depth of a full inch in the earth, generally at the roots of grass or in cracks in the soil. It is not known if the same female lays more than once in the same season, or if they keep breeding, hatching, and perfecting within the 120 days of their general appearance or periodical visitations. They do not appear in such hosts every year, but at spaces of from five to ten years. Some years they only make their appearance in small numbers and do no damage, and so diminish annually, and then begin again and increase in one place more and more every year, and then thin off again, year by year. The eggs, however, begin to bring forth early in February and March of each year, and the animal's existence, in this country, is nearly all by the 4th of July.

Each egg has its shell or skin inclosing the germinating fluid, which is burst by the grub at its birth. When the egg is left in the ground two or three days, it turns to an orange-red color, and it quickly dries, in the air or sun, as hard as grains of wheat in the milk. When ready to deposit its eggs, the female will weigh from 12 to 16 grains, and is then very fat—before impregnation it will weigh from 8 to 10 grains. The eggs, when fresh, will weigh three grains in the mass, when dry they are of half weight and size, and can be easily separated, dry or moist, as was observed in numerous instances. When about depositing its eggs, the female makes a hole in the ground with its feet and tail, and when ready to drop the eggs, it will insert the end of the tail in the nest and gradually elongates the abdomen to twice its usual length. Three, four, or six males (or smaller grasshoppers) will then mount the female and assist the process of expulsion by pressing and rubbing the abdomen of the struggling mother with their tails, when after working for some 30 to 60 minutes the eggs will be all dropped into the hole, which is then seemingly covered up, as I have noticed but three or four of them open. Their breeding places, or crederas, are generally in a hot, dry place of hard earth; they will commence, apparently, from a common center, and spread out into a *colony* of the diameter of from twenty to a hundred yards, when they will thin off at the circumferences till they meet the frontiers of other breeding colonies, until their *squattarias*, or *rancherias*, will cover the face of a whole district of country, as has been the case to June 1861 in all the coast land of the length of Santa Barbara county. After laying its eggs, the female *seems* to die in from 30 to 50 hours. We saw several instances of the union of the sexes before *either of them* had their wings developed (25 May), and the males and females full fledged were often found of half size. From the first to the thirtieth of May seems to be the busiest time in the laying of their eggs. The eggs fill the abdomen of the female from the thorax to the tail when in the act of depositing, and all birds then feed on them and their eggs; besides sheep, horses, pigs, chickens, ducks, turkeys, sea-gulls, and when blown into fresh or salt water, the fish snap at them greedily.

At the breeding season, many species of the ichneumon-fly family appear, and are always to be found among them, and are said to lay their eggs in the ovary of the grasshopper, and its grub will generate there until they are born, eating out the fat paunches of the luckless locusts. These ichneumons of several species, have been very abundant this year. Sea-gulls will sometimes arrive in immense flocks at the egg season, making great slaughter of them, snapping them up greedily and then spitting them out. They, no doubt, bite out only the eggs. It is yet to be proved in a season of their general visitation, whether the female does not lay several times in the 120 days of its life, or if immense numbers of the eggs laid within the 120 successively hot days (10 to 3 o'clock), are not in continual process of metamorphosis from the grub to the full fledged, which, as stated before, is effected from 20 to 30 days, according to exposure and temperature. At any rate, very few defunct ones are seen *naturally dead* until after the 15th of May.

THE APPEARANCE, STRENGTH, MOTIONS, FEEDING, ETC.

After emergence from the grub, their general appearance assimilates in aspect till they are full fledged. Before the wings appear they are all saltones or jumpers. Before fledging they are mostly of a buff reddish brown, but their colors are rapidly changed by heat, food, age, and exposure, to all shades of yellow and brown, and in all stages from infancy to maturity. The young are precisely like the perfect insect, but without the wings. When winged, he is like an armed warrior of the crusades, his head and mouth covered with plates of mail, his throat with a jacket of mail; he has four wings, two outside of buff umber, and strong, and two inside of gossamer, of sulphur yellow, with a black fringe at the extremities. When flying, he spreads all wings and moves rapidly, and usually with his legs folded to his sides though not always. The plates which cover his head are hard scales of armor, moveable in all its parts, but the jacket of mail, which is also a crustaceous covering from the top over the throat, is an entire triangular piece. The mouth is armed with two forcep-like teeth immediately it leaves the grub; the mouth seems to be armed with four or more feelers which appear to answer as tongues in bringing the food to the teeth. The throat is furnished with two arms on each side; the eye is round, black, of the size of a pin's head, and similar to that of a bee, and can probably see on all sides. From near the eyes, proceed two upright antennæ, or horns, which seem to answer as nose and ears. The four throat legs, and the mouth feelers, appear designed as much for feeding, as for assisting the hind legs in creeping, standing, hanging, tugging, pulling, hauling, jumping, or fighting each other—for they are as bellicose, spiteful, and cruel as the Greeks and Arabs, and of a pattern of ruffian temper of the renegade boys of Bowery, Plugugles, Hoosiers, Texans, and Mexicans, such as we have seen every day in California since the golden epoch, and as murderous as the hosts of Syria, from the time of Abraham to Napoleon the Third. The hind legs are an inch long, with a thick, club-shaped thigh, long shanks armed with spines or teeth like a saw, and a bent foot armed with two hook-like claws, or toes. These hind legs are as long as the entire body, and possess great vitality and elasticity. At maturity, their strength is considerable, and we made one pull a piece of paper and string weighing 33 grains.

The abdomen is formed of rings, and will draw in together like a telescope. The animal seems to chew the cud in movement like the goat, and it may have more than one stomach like the ruminating animals. In the process of laying, the abdomen becomes very flexible and soft. In many instances observed, we could discern no signs of an oriposition, but it expels the eggs immediately at the terminus of the egg sack at the upper part of the tail. Its tail is armed with two upper and two lower black points, which are most likely used in assisting the female to lay its eggs, and in the female as a fulcrum and digger in making its hole to deposit its eggs.

THE TEETH AND JAWS.

These are formidable weapons in the locust, and enable it, at times, to completely devastate all the growing crops of immense districts of country. In the act of eating, the teeth and jaws move, like those of the goat, with a half-rotatory motion. The teeth are two separate, moveable, polished, hard, black forceps, serrated on the edges and concave inside, like the nipping end of a dentist's forceps. With these they can gnaw, gouge, dig, saw, bite, grind, or file. The forceps in form of a jaw, is full one-sixteenth of an inch long. They eat green food very rapidly, digest it very quick, and expel it plentifully, in pellets of the shape of rice grains, the integra of which is in a comminuted state, like that of a sheep or a goat. When feeding on succulent plants, their droppings will cumber the ground as thick as that of goats, and when eating dry food the earth will be covered as with the black grains of ergot or spurred rye.

If the locust is dropped into hot water, spirits, or salt water, it turns red. After depositing its eggs, the female becomes very lean, and in a day or two (as seems) it dies. The fact of how many hours or days it goes impregnated before laying, or how long it lives after the eggs are dropped, and of the *precise time* necessarily fixed between the different stages of its metamorphosis and developments, to death, are still in obscurity, as items of scientific acquisition.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.—In 1858, says the Alta, a gentleman walking on the outer end of Meiggs' wharf had his hat blown off his head by a summer afternoon gust of wind, and in trying to catch it before it went overboard, he tripped on the planking and tumbled head foremost into the waters of the Bay. The tide was running a strong flood at the time, and as he came up to the surface, Special Officer Van Ness, who happened to be on the dock at the time, and seeing the man was in danger of drowning—not being a swimmer—plunged in after him, and rescued him from death. This was not accomplished without great peril to the officer; but both men succeeded in being landed on the dock. The rescued man gave the officer his name as Charles Bernard Egerson, and offered to handsomely reward him, but Mr. Van Ness refused to accept anything for his humane act. A short time since, Mr. Egerson died in Liverpool, and left Officer Van Ness a legacy of $50,000.

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The Piano Question Again.

Letter of Jacob Zech in Answer to Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S.

I wish to say that every letter of this gentleman (Mr. Hoag), gives me positive evidence that the affair, of *defrauding* me of the first premium, at the late State Fair at Sacramento, was made up.

1. When the committee came up to examine the pianos, I asked the Rev. Mr. Starr King whether the said committee would look at the mechanism and interior construction of my instruments, as I would take them apart for their examination, and put them together again to be tried. Rev. Mr. Starr King answered that it was not necessary, as he himself was notified only an hour previous, and that he would not act on said committee, because he did not understand anything about pianos, and would like to do justice to every person; yet his name is used on the committee, with what right I do not know; for, if Mr. King did not sign his name to the Report, there would have been only two judges, and their Report of course not complete.

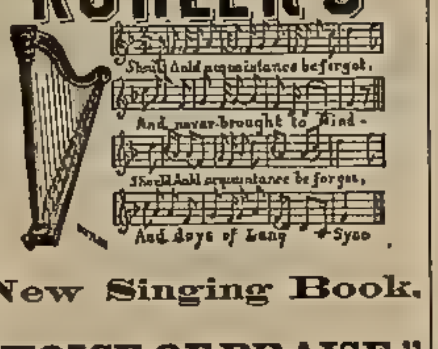
2. When, at the close of the Fair, the list of awards was read at the Pavilion, nothing of a "liberal special diploma" to Jacob Zech was said or heard by any one. Nay, more, the printed list of awards have nothing of it! How can it therefore, be otherwise than a made-up case by the Society?

3. On the 3d and 23d Oct., I published a letter or card, in the papers of Sacramento and of this city, stating the wrong that was done to me. Mr. I. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S., had not a word to say. To my formal protest to the President of the Society, of late date, published in the FARMER, said gentleman answered, that a 'special diploma" was ready for me. Now, in his letter of Jan. 6th, he says, that a "liberal special diploma" was awarded to me. All I demand is justice, not favors. I shall not accept a special diploma. That would be admitting my unworthiness of the first premium. The Society say a Grand Piano is not on the Schedule, and consequently ruled out. I ask the Secretary, is not a Grand Piano a Pianoforte? and why do the Board of Officers not accept my offer, made Dec. 18th, if they wish to do me justice? I will submit my Square Piano again before a committee of musicians, against the same Piano to which they awarded the premiums, and leave the result to their decision as a final test.

As for the proposition which Mr. Hoag makes, for the next State Fair, I must say that, for my part, I had enough of their justice, at the State Fair at Sacramento, the past year, and, unless they manage differently, I will leave it to others to exhibit there in future, and be similarly wronged, if they so desire. JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1864.

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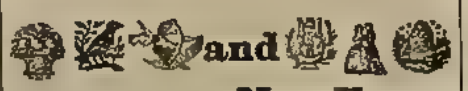
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1864.

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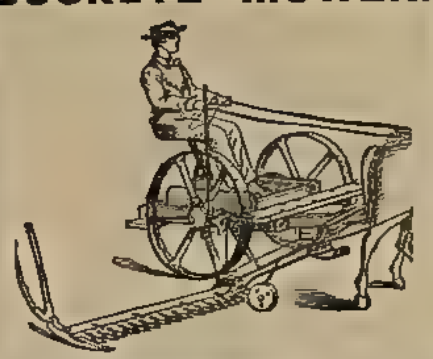
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To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 6 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Edon Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary, etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100, bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100 Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100 Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, ducts, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 39 pages of songs, ducts, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst: "La Piri Polka;" "West Point March;" 25c each. "Ometepec Waltz;" "L'Armotee Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley: "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller, "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why Am I so Happy?" S. C ' ster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

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8 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY ..... MARCH 11, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

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320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use. A Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted to D. J. West, Esq., of Antioch, for a handsome large specimen of *Petrified Wood*, taken from the Teutonia Coal Mines, at Monte Diablo, being the out-croppings, 75 feet below the surface good coal is found; the specimen is very curious, yet a fine one.

We have received the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State, by John Swett, Esq. This is one of the most valuable documents yet issued in our State, and must awaken a new and deeper interest in the cause. The statistical tables are of great moment, from which we make extracts.

The Downieville Fire.—We see by the letter sent by our friend Langton, from Downeville, that the fire has not burned out the energies of the citizens, and never can. We are glad to see them rise again like the "Phenix from the ashes."

Downieville, March 3d, 1864.

Our town is again in ashes, all the business portion of the town, together with many private residences on the hill sides, supposed to be out of danger. The fire commenced about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 27th of February, and for some time after it broke out, everybody seemed confident that the Fire Companies would subdue and confine it to one or two buildings, or at least to one side of the street; but a heavy wind sprang up, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that very few articles were saved. Everybody supposed that the residence of S. W. Langton was a safe place, and quantities of valuable goods were sent up there and all consumed, the family not even saving their clothing. The great heat of Asher's Lumber Yard, the Livery Stable and Odd Fellows' Hall, set fire to the Roman Catholic Church, which was entirely destroyed, together with the Parsonage. The building was not a very good one. I understand they will build again, soon, and as they are a wealthy institution, I hope they will build handsomely. It was the pioneer Church of the place, commenced in 1852 by the Methodists, and afterwards sold for debt.

Many of the fruit-trees were destroyed. We do not look for much fruit up here, this year, as we have peach-trees in bloom, and if this fine weather continues much longer, other kinds will be destroyed by frost.

The town will be built up again pretty well during the summer, although it seems discouraging to build again the third time in 12 years.

Herewith the Standard, printed on Adams' Cottage Press, containing a list of losses, etc.

Ossian E. Dodge, Esq.

We had the pleasure of a call from this gentleman, this morning, and we gladly welcome him to our shores. We need something new *to stir us up*, we have had nothing but *earthquakes* lately and they are getting to be *common* affairs, so that people dont mind them; when they come, people that live in four-story houses can *Dodge earthquakes*, i. e., if they don't shake the buildings down before they leave it. But our friend Ossian E. Dodge intends to *Dodge right into the affections of the people*, and stir them up with many thoughts. We extend the hand of welcome, to our friend. Mr. Dodge is one of the regular correspondents of the Saturday Evening Express, Boston, Mass., Sunday Mercury, N. Y., Daily Herald, Cleveland, O., and other papers, and hope he will so report our good State as to win thousands to our shores.

London Art Union.—By the notice of G. H. Bell, Esq, on Washington street, the agent of the Union, it will be seen that there is still a little time to secure membership to the Art Union and thus secure chances to the distribution of the splendid prizes of this association. Every member is sure of one superb engraving, as this is secured to every member first, and they may draw a painting worth $1,000. Book and catalogues can be had of G. H. Bell, who will explain. But little time is left, and all who wish should call at once.

Josiah Johnson was re-elected "Trustee" in Sacramento, by a decided majority over his opponent. Both are good Union men, but the issue was high grade or low grade, and high grade won.

Mining Stock Speculation.

We have always looked for the sad results that are now upon our community in the ruin of many persons and families from the mania for speculation, which has at last become like all other species of infatuation for riches, *gambling!* The many revealments, of late, of numerous companies whereby great and serious charges of *fraud* are made against the managers, and the numerous exposures of sharp practice in stocks, show the sad results to our business men and our country. When the wild excitement of this rabid fury for "feet" is over, and the "wildcat" stock swept out of existence and only remembered as among the things that were, and men, good men, who were once among our careful merchants, shall *awake* and find themselves penniless, they will find another *evil* added to the train beside bankruptcy: they will find with sorrow that they have lost besides their wealth and their standing, all business habits and desires, and have become almost wholly unfitted for any good, legitimate business, and this loss will be greater than all others. These and facts we can see witnessed every day, in those persons who are now casting about like Macawber, for something to turn up.

Among the prominent mines that have caused more or less ruin to individuals and revealed how loosely and madly such enterprises have been and are now conducted, we recall the famed "Santiago," "Wide West," "Real del Monte," and many others, which should bring men back to their senses, and show them the folly of this ruinous species of gambling, for it is nothing more nor less than *gambling*. In addition to the loss of property and business habits, must come the loss of self-respect to many who once stood well with this world's riches, and even more: the ruin that has fallen on some, has also brought the loss of friends and friendship, and among the crowds of speculators on the Montgomery pave, although there may have been years of friendship and kindly acts in former times, friendship is now all merged in the success which attends the *trade in feet*.

Look at the record of our Courts, the civil and criminal cases growing out of these speculations; see friend arrayed against friend, and the many sad and unhappy revealments that have come to light, in regard to mines that never existed but in the imaginations of men; see the ruin that has fallen on thousands, and then ask, can such a spirit of speculation and gambling result in anything but wretchedness?

We might refer to prominent cases before the community, the purchase and sale of *real estate* and other property for the Santiago mine, by our prominent men, then again in the Real del Monte, and latterly in the famed Wide West, for which important suits are now before our Courts—we might refer, perhaps, to the Tucker and Garrison case, and one would very naturally ask, if this exposé would have occurred, had the Wide West "gone up to a high figure?" It is but a fair question, yet we do not see it made. Would Mr. G. have arrested Mr. T. if the Wide West had *doubled in value?* Have not hundreds of cases of a similar character been performed on numberless parties, and yet no exposé came, because the purchaser, even under the so-called sharp practice, proved a *lucky one*.

We have heard from various sources of numerous cases of madness in speculation, and this case of Garrison vs. Tucker, will bring up matters upon other mines beside the famous Wide West. We shall probably hear from the Virginia, the Ophir, and other suits, before the storm is over. One thing is very certain, that those who have dealt sharply in mining stocks, should not assail others. Those who make charges of *fraud* should have clean hands—they at least should never have been subject to the charge of being too sharp themselves.

We have known Mr. Tucker for *fourteen years*, and we think we can assure our readers that when this case is closed, Mr. Tucker will leave it with clean hands.

This state of things is, indeed, most unfortunate for our City and State, and for our whole business and prosperity. It has deranged not only our business men, but created a state of things that years cannot repair. The same spirit will be rife in a Breadstuff speculation, unless speedily arrested. We already see by the "signs of the times" the coming storm, and regret the cause most sincerely. Already our markets are under the *maelstrom of madness*, and soon all will be a wild, delirious gambling in Breadstuffs. The result will be to all such mad speculators, the same as the Wide West, Real del Monte, and Santiago—the evil must cure itself.

Sacramento Alive Again.—Every word we hear from this city shows the undying energy of the real citizens. The buildings and streets are being raised and elevated beyond chance of flood. We think Sacramentans deserve all the good that can be said of them. Fire cannot destroy them, floods cannot drown them, heavy taxes nor bad officials entirely ruin them. They know no such word as die. Therefore we say "All honor to the "Queen City of the Plains."

We Shall Have Rain.—"The rain shall fall upon the just and upon the unjust." There can therefore be no long-continued drought, for we are sure that God will keep his promise. Had the promise been made that the rain would fall only on the just, then as everybody is so immersed in self, we could have cause of fear,—but as it is to fall upon the *unjust* as well as the just, we can very safely count upon an abundance of rain before the season is over.

Chestnuts.—We have received a nice package of the Japanese Chestnuts, brought by the bark Glencoe, from Japan. They were kindly sent us by Messrs. Addison, Martin & Co., who we are glad to notice have them for sale. They have a large establishment in the Pacific Market, opening on Clay street. All who wish nice fruit can always find it there.

The Condition of the State.

The Sacramento Bee in a late issue remarks: "One fact is becoming patent, and should receive the earnest attention of every man who has property in this State, and who intends to make this his future home. It is this: Not a town or locality in the State, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, besides San Francisco, shows marks of improvement and progress. Not only this, but on all hands there are marked evidences of decay. Those towns of the interior which not long since were all life and bustle and full of business, are now nothing but ragged, lifeless hamlets. Stagnation and depletion seems to pervade the interior everywhere. The State at large grows poorer from day to day, while its commercial emporium seems to advance in wealth. Such a condition of affairs is unhealthy in the extreme." So it is, and one of the causes, is our unnatural and absurd position relative to the currency; yet in the late contest the Bee opposed the adoption of the National Currency, which we believe would have contributed largely to remedy the evils complained of. As another effect of this State's policy on the currency question, the Sacramento correspondent of the Call, in his letter of the 10th says: "Letters are daily arriving here from all parts, from the soldiers, complaining bitterly of the action of the Legislature in refusing to repeal the Special Contract Act; also, of the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the soldiers's vote. Because of these acts nine-tenths of the soldiers, it is stated, will refuse to reënlist when their time of services expires, which is some time during the next Fall. A petition came into the Assembly today from citizens of Butte county, asking for the repeal of the Specific Contract Act."

Reaction Must Come.

We regret to see the present wild speculation in all articles of produce, it will prove ruinous to many. Already it has changed the current of trade, stopped shipping produce, prevented the exchange of produce for gold, holding all stocks here, and the result will be making us poorer instead of richer. A gradual, steady rise can only do good, while sudden fluctuations only lead to evil results. Already the mania has got hold of Beans and Potatoes and every available article. This will bring produce from Oregon, Mexico and other places; then down tumbles every article, potatoes will rot on the wharves and stocks will accumulate. This speculation is only an offshoot from the mining mania, that has stopped, and the men have changed their base of operations from "feet" to produce. We think we can see the end of the speculation; it will be like the Real del Monte, Wide West, etc.

New Music.—*A Monody on the Death of Starr King.*

A star has left its native sphere
For brighter realms to shine,
Its halo light so bright and clear,
Now beams from worlds divine.

These are the opening words of this beautiful new music on the death of Rev. T. Starr King, composed by P. R. Nichols. This composition is one most appropriate to the occasion, and should be the anthem of every true heart. Published and for sale by Kohler. Also received, *O Think of Me*, a new and beautiful ballad of the "Wood Minstrels," words by Russell, music by Nichols. *Christabelle*, another fine ballad, by Haynes, music by Nichols. *Silvery Moonlit Hill*, composed and set to music by Nichols. All new and beautiful, all for sale at Kohler's, Washington street.

The Steamship America, about the safety of which some anxiety was felt, arrived at her dock, from Panama, Wednesday morning. She brought 852 passengers. The memoranda from the Purser, says: Feb. 10th, on the down trip, overtook and passed the steamer St. Louis, one day north of Acapulco. On the up trip, since leaving Acapulco, experienced severe northwesterly gales; was detained 14 hours at Monterey for fuel.

Price on Gold.—Private dispatches received here on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, mention that the gold market was in a very excited state on Wednesday at New York, the quotations closing at 168 and 169. Private dispatches say that Gold was quoted yesterday, in New York, at 164½.

We learn from Mr. Cheney, of San Diego, that they have had good rains there lately, as much as 2½ inches. This will give a start to the grain, and give good feed so as to carry stock through the season. The rains, says another person, extended across to the Colorado river, giving a refreshening to everything over a large extent of country.

Asparagus for Market.—When will men grow wise? The *Bleached Asparagus* is not fit to eat, as we have often said. It is not healthy nor palatable, but tough and hard and contains more or less poison, while the *green* is delicate and palatable. Try both and judge by tasting.

The New Seed Sowers.—These fine implements—the sample machines—have arrived, and are now at our rooms. We invite all interested to call and examine them—as per advertisement. "Patent Rights" are for sale and a handsome sum can be made by purchasing.

The Draft in this State.—Those who write about the draft commencing in this State on the 10th inst. don't know much about their own writing. It cannot in no event take place until the enrollment, just completed, goes to Washington, and the proper officers fix upon the quota. The enrollment of the three districts left on the 3d instant, and at best, if the business is hurried, the orders for a draft cannot reach here before the middle of May. So says the Marysville Appeal.

The Benicia correspondent of the Solano Press speaking of the sale of camels, says they cost our venerable Uncle Samuel several thousands each, and brought under the hammer in greenbacks about fifty dollars a piece. The name of the intelligent and enterprising "hombre" who bought them is unknown to us. We guess it is Muggins.

There is this difference between hatred and pity: pity is a thing often avowed, seldom felt; hatred a thing often felt, seldom avowed.

Trip of the Steamship America, Opposition Line of Steamers.

We make the following extracts from a private letter received from a lady passenger, whose ability to give a true statement of the condition of the steamer, is undoubted. Like many others, she is very anxious to secure to our State the opportunity of *low prices*, quick and safe passages. The card of the passengers, referred to, as signed by them, is given in our columns, and will be found of interest to the public. The lady's letter is dated Feb. 15th, 1864, and says:

* * * We are now crossing the Gulf of Fonseca. With the exception of an accident that took place day before yesterday, we have had a most delightful trip. It seems that one of the firemen went down to the store-room to draw whisky, and very imprudently took the lamp out of the lantern, and as the carpenter withdrew the auger, the liquor spouted out and took fire, burning him some, but not seriously. The second Steward had the presence of mind to get wet blankets and throw over the barrel, and soon extinguished the flames.

Now, my friend, you have the simple statement of the occurrence. It has given some dissatisfaction, and I have no doubt many have written home and have pictured it out worse than it really ——.

The Captain, officers, and attendants, certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the good order, cleanliness, and general comfort of the passengers. I have visited the different parts of the ship at different times, and I can truly say there is more order and neatness than is generally found on steamships. I suggested to my friend, Mr. Miner, and he has drawn up a paper, and all have signed to whom it has been presented, freely and willingly tendering a vote of thanks to the Captain, officers and crew. I hope this line will be sustained, if not only is a great advantage to California in bringing more people to her shores, and giving the inhabitants of California a chance to visit their old homes again, but it makes it so much more healthy and comfortable while passing through the tropics and taking such a long journey, not to be crowded and stinted of water and food, as it often has been the case on the old line.

Tuesday Afternoon. Still pleasant. We have now entered the Bay of Panama, hoping to reach there to-night or to-morrow.

Wishing you health and happiness, I remain
Yours, S. S. R.

Sutter and Sutter's Foar.—On Feb. 19th, says the Sacramento Bee, for the first time in six years the venerable pioneer, Gen. John A. Sutter, paid a visit to what is left of that old landmark in the early days of California, "Sutter's Fort." The adobe walls which once surrounded the fort have disappeared, but the General went through and examined the main building, which still stands a monument of the past. To the few friends who accompanied him he explained the uses to which the different rooms had been devoted when he was "lord of the manor," and dealt out genial hospitality with a lavish hand. This was the dining room—that the hospital—on this side, the kitchen—on that, the armory. If the old pioneer's voice did grow tremulous once or twice as he spoke of old associations, and as scenes of long ago crowded upon his vision, those who witnessed the exhibition of feeling had sincere respect for it. The visit to the old familiar spot did not seem to give him much pleasure. It appeared to be a relief, when he turned to leave. On his return, the General stopped at Camp Union, where he was most kindly and courteously received by the officers at that post. The General informs us that he has leased out the greater portion of Hock Farm—being convinced that the charge of so large a place was more than his age and increasing infirmities would permit. He has let his land at fair prices, and the result will be a handsome income. May he live long to enjoy it. The old gentleman looks well; but he will point to his white hairs as unmistakeable evidence that "Time rolls his ceaseless course." Gen. Sutter tells us that on the first day of next month he, a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, will be sixty-one years of age.

Resolution Relative to Starr King.—The following is a copy of the resolution relative to the death of Starr King, adopted by both Houses:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to terminate the earthly career of one of our most eminent citizens, Rev. T. Starr King, whose very name has been a tower of strength to the great cause of our country, and from whose great ability learning and eloquence the people of the State have derived the most enduring benefits; therefore,

Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That, in honor of the memory of the deceased orator, divine and patriot, when we adjourn on Saturday March 5th, we adjourn to meet on Tuesday, March 8th, and that the flag at the Capitol be displayed at half mast.

Both Houses adjourned to attend the funeral.

For the Benefit of Soldiers.—The following new proposition in the postal law passed in January last should be widely known, and well understood by postmasters: "Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe."

The Methodist Conference.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in session March 8th, and adopted a report, by 48 to 10 which declares that we owe exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States in war and in peace, and to the Constitutional Administration in every department thereof; that we exhort our people, who, by position, kindred or interest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek to overthrow this Government, not to esteem loyalty to the Government as optional, or a matter of taste, sympathy, or preference, but one of divine injunction, and in the language of the Disciples, use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to the powers that be; that we will not receive into Conference or elect to ministerial orders, either from local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyalty; that in view of the great change which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation in the State of Maryland elsewhere, we believe that the time is not far distant when the Baltimore Conference will no longer be embarrassed in maintaining the well known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this subject.

Protection against Borers.—Last week we published an item copied from a Stockton paper stating that many of the trees in San Joaquin county had been destroyed by borers, which entered the tree on the south side near the ground. An observing friend, who is never slow to profit by the hints which nature gives, confirms this fact in regard to the peculiar habit of the borer, and adds that their ravages may be entirely prevented by simply placing a shingle in the ground in such a manner as to shade the south side of the tree where they are accustomed to enter. We are assured that the remedy is effectual, and cheerfully give our readers the benefit of the information.—[Contra Costa Gazette.

P. A. Athearn, Esq., whose orchard is on the Mokelumne river, San Joaquin county, reported to the Visiting Committee, of the Stockton Fair, for 1861, on the 10th of August, on the subject of "borers" (as published in the report of that year) as follows:

"The orchard contains 1,500 trees 2 to 5 years old, mostly apple and peach; did not irrigate the year—irrigated previously at great expense. Experience proves that trees on light sandy soil, and river bottoms, do better without surface water. Many apple trees were killed by the "borer." This, says Mr. A., who is an intelligent observer and experimenter in tree growing, is caused by the heat of the afternoon sun eroding the bark, and thus hatching the worm, or producing the disease in the tree. After numerous experiments, he is satisfied that the evil can be remedied by keeping the body of the tree shaded; the plan to effect this, which he adopts, is to leave water sprouts growing around the base of the tree, thus completely shading the bark. The borer invariably starts in the bark, about four inches from the ground, and works upward. The same degree of heat that will produce the borer, will also cause the weevil in wheat—a similar insect, equally as destructive in its operations. Many of the trees were injured by the wood-pecker ringing the trees just below the branches; we noticed one or two which had died from this cause. This could be prevented by setting horse-hair loops on the trees as the bird invariably operates just under the first limbs, entirely scoring the bark around the tree."

Tobacco Culture.—That tobacco can be successfully and profitably cultivated in this State we have not the slightest doubt, says the Nevada Transcript. In and near Nevada town, many persons unacquainted with the cultivation of the plant have tried it, and we do not know a single instance of failure to raise an excellent article. The difficulty has been in "curing." We were shown, by Mr. Shortridge, some tobacco grown on his ranch, about 10 miles below Grass Valley. The leaves are thin, large, and lighter in color and weight than Kentucky tobacco. Mr. Shortridge raised about 600 pounds to the acre—not a large yield by any means. We are satisfied that a better article and larger amount to the acre can be raised any where around Nevada. But Mr. Shortridge was more successful in "curing" than any one we know of. He used the "fire cure." After the tobacco was ripe it was cut and hung closely together in the open air. It was kept in this place for five days when it turned a rich orange color. It was then hung in a close room, and fire kept under it for ten days. He then paid no more attention to it until ready for "stripping." Tobacco is indigenous in this State, and we do not see why the cultivation of it should fail. We believe that the hills around Nevada will produce as good tobacco as can be raised in Maryland or Kentucky.

Night and Day Traveling.—Many people are averse to traveling on railways by night, having the impression that there is greater liability to accident. Statistics tend to show the reverse to be true. A writer in the Railroad Advocate sums up the case for night trains pretty strongly: "At night all work on the track ceases, and there are but few trains running. Draw-bridges are generally all closed; switches are not so liable to be misplaced, as they are less used; the signals for trains are more certain, for lights are used and can be seen further. The engineer has nothing to divert his attention by night. Rocks and trees are no more liable to fall upon the track by night than by day; nor are cars more likely to break at one time than another. The passenger in a night car is more apt to keep his seat and remain quiet by night; and that is the safest thing he can do in a railway car."

Complimentary Vote of Thanks of the Passengers on board the Steamship America.

We, the undersigned, passengers on the Steam Ship America, tender our thanks to Capt. Morton, and the other Officers of the Steamer, for the Comforts we have enjoyed during our passage from San Francisco to Panama, and particularly for the neatness and good order on the Boat, and for the sumptuous fare, and kind attention we have received. While expressing our entire satisfaction with the Boat and its management, we heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

Dated at Panama, Feby 17th, 1864.

C S Minor, Washington D C	D I Boynton
J H Walcott, Idaho	G P Furgerald
B Gillet, Marquett, Mich	J A Clement
M Kramer, Dalles, Oregon	W H Tripp
S Cohn, Marysville	B S Hunt
S Sparhawk, Sacramento	C Taft
Sarah S Rich, Sonoma	N Ellis, Silver City, N T
Mrs W White, San Francisco	H M Hiles
Mrs Kennedy, San Francisco	R T Cottingham
Wm S West, Poughkeepsie	S Sampson, Jr, Mare
Mrs Wm B West, M D	H Warner
Mrs J M Hudson, New York	S P Johnson
Mrs A Welsh, Manchester	John Goss, San Francisco
A P Story, St Louis	Silas Starer
Wm A Kitchin, Bath	J A Howard
C A Talwood, San Francisco	J P Bartholemew, Rose River
P McCault, Sacramento	John Kurtz, San Francisco
B J Franklin, San Francisco	Wm Power
M A Farmer	Rob Chown
P Myers, Lincoln	Hiram Beardsley
Roscoe Day, Vancouver, W T	S B Wyman
S Halbridge	John M Anderson
Alex Williams, Sacramento	Thos S Wykoff
M Peture), New York	W R Stephens
K C Phelps, Siskiyou	Mrs Barnes
D W Wood, Colusi	Mr & Mrs Smith, Columbia
Mr Noble	John Hardenburg, N Y
James Coffee, Carson City	John H Day
C Hubbard, Sacramento	A J McDaniel, San Jose
G W Coon	J E Winans
C M Carter, Oregon	H Gregory
M Franke	H C Somers, San Francisco
J Jacoby, Virginia N T	J Lippincott, Oregon
A K Fletcher, S Francisco	Thos Carter, Portland, O
E L Dills, Placerville	E Brush
T D Tylon, Washoe City	M Crawford, Oregon
John CBrooks, Virginia	M Smith, San Francisco
Thomas Day	Thos Putnam
O Earl	A H Worm
S B Wilcox, Illinois	Mrs M T Calhoun
M W Iff	Mrs Mary E Hathaway
J S Payn	Miss Annie Goodwin
L G Weeks, Downieville	John Buick, Sacramento
Jas McLellan, Jr	Mrs A P Direcken, Portland O
S Klinge	Wm Noeon
S Kress	H Buttechau
E S Peck	G Everitt, Portland, Oregon
H H Hicks	Wm S Eagle, W T
Elizabeth Horne	J E Batchelder
Sarah Greeley	U T Quackenbush
Mrs Charles Town	C Hahn
Rev Sherlock Bristol	A D Adams
M Heffelin, Iona City	Capt J L Fowler
John Mahony, Idaho	Mrs E D McCarty
Mrs Thomas Day	Samuel Thomson
Miss M E Day	Jas Winslow
Charles Friedland, N Y	L G Philbrick, Sonora
Mr & Mrs Cohen, Victoria	J V Smythe, Horatius
C S Gourley	Wm K Fosgate, N Y
G D Arnold	Horace Smith
W R Clark	N H Jenkins
B A Bidlack	L B Anway

On Thursday last, says the Napa Reporter, a young man in the employ of Mr. [illegible], on his way to within a few miles from town, while endeavoring to manage a rather unruly mare to a carriage, the animal became unmanageable, broke loose from him, ran away, smashed the buggy and running against a tree, one of the shafts was forced into her breast, killing her almost instantly. The mare was a valuable brood animal.

SOAP.—Some prospectors have found a vein of what is pronounced to be excellent soap, in Esmeralda. The vein is ten feet wide, six hundred feet long, and as deep as China. The soap when taken from the mine is soft as putty, but hardens on exposure to the air, and has all the properties of the best manufactured article.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Belton's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	18 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scotish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilkie's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag	6 00
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	3 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	2 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four "Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cal	3 50	Con. Globe and App'dix	8 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DESIROUS of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter. 21-6

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSO
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States. The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 1½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stocks, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 3 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

The Leader informs its readers, that in 1861, good extra State flour in New York was $5 35, and labor 20 cents an hour; number of hours required to earn a barrel of flour, 26 and 3-5ths. In 1864, the same flour is $7, and labor 37 cents; number of hours now required to earn it, about 19.

The ferry between Antioch, New York and Collinsville in Contra Costa and Solano counties, is in successful operation. The steamer Dart has a large capacity for carrying, and will cross passengers or stock at reasonable rates.

Encourage
HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
PIONEER PAPER MILL,
TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.
Paper Store,
No. 323 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

A Thoroughbred "Jack" For Sale.



TO STOCKRAISERS AND BREEDERS: For Sale, at Mr. Allen's stable, corner of Kearny and Pine streets, a "JACK," lately imported from France age three years, black, bred in the celebrated stud of Alphonse Lavalé, Esq., Ruffec Polton; by Sfuro, a thoroughbred Castilian Ass which received the Gold Medal at the Annual Agricultural Fair at Paris in 1860, out of *Augustine*. Pedigree guaranteed For particulars apply at Mr T Bearwold's cigar store, 714 Kearny street, opposite the Plaza. 21-5

NEW
AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

☞ The construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
20-21

Ayer's Pills.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by the timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed to health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

Price 25 cents per box; or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; H. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine. 6eo2m

CALIFORNIA THE FARMER.

A FIVE Dollar Treasury Note will pay for the FARMER *one year*. Now is your time to make a saving; it makes the cost of the FARMER, to *new subscribers*, only $3,25 per year. See our card.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a speciality from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

☞ MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business a advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE UNPARALLELED DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINeral Resources of the Pacific Slope, and the daily increasing commerce of the city of San Francisco, have rendered a PUBLIC EXCHANGE—conducted on the same fair Business principles that characterize similar Institutions in Europe and America—an urgent necessity in this city. To meet this requirement, the Public are therefore informed that a suitable Building has been erected at

612 and 614 Montgomery street,

In which will be held Daily Sessions for the Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Specie, Etc, under the Management of the following Board of Directors, and subject to the following Rules and Regulations:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George W. Dent.....President.

Walter Sparrow	Edward Flanagan,
Joseph Clough,	E. H. Wilson,
Henry Williams,	R. O. Sturdivant,
E. Pavillier,	D. J. Oulahan,
Thomas Wallace,	J. De Sta Marina,
M. G. Elmore,	E. W. Lindsley.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. The Business of the Exchange shall be Managed by a Board of Thirteen Directors, to be Elected Annually, and to whom applications for Membership shall be made.

Any Questions or Issue raised touching Contracts made at the Board, their Validity or Meaning, shall be referred to a Committee of Five of the Directors for Investigation and final Decision.

2d. The Sessions of the Board shall be held from 12 o'clock m, to 1 p. m, and from 3 to 4 p. m, on every Business day.

3d. Only members of the Exchange shall offer Stocks, Etc, for sale.

4th. The Public may bid upon and purchase any Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Specie, Etc, that shall be offered for sale.

5th. Buyers of Stocks, Etc, who are not Members, must either make a Deposit of ten (10) per cent of the Purchase Money at time of sale, or have their Contracts indorsed by a member.

6th. Should any Party neglect or refuse to fulfill a Contract entered into by him at a Session of the Board, he shall thereafter be debarred from the Privileges of the Exchange, at least until he shall have specifically performed such Contract.

COMMISSIONS ON SALES.

Of United States, State, County and City Bonds, Railroad, Steamboat, Telegraph, Gas and Water Stocks, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Treasury Notes, Specie, Etc, one-half of one per cent.

COMMISSIONS ON MINING SHARES.

Sale at	1 Dollar up to 10 Dollars	$0 25 per foot.
Sale at	10 Dollars up to 25 Dollars	50 per foot.
Sale at	25 Dollars up to 50 Dollars	1 00 per foot.
Sale at	50 Dollars up to 100 Dollars	1 50 per foot.
Sale at	100 Dollars up to 200 Dollars	2 50 per foot.
Sale at	200 Dollars up to 400 Dollars	5 00 per foot.
Sale at	400 Dollars up to 600 Dollars	6 00 per foot.
Sale at	600 Dollars up to 800 Dollars	7 50 per foot.

From $800 to $3,000 per foot, one per cent.

Anything above $3,000 per foot, three-quarters of one per cent.

M. G. ELMORE,
(Secretary,
Office, 645 Clay street.
4 1m

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
THE STORE OF
Kerby, Byrne & Co.
Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.
20-24-tf

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

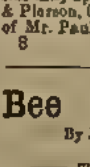
The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paulo, Sonoma. WILLIAM BUHLER.
8

Bee Keeper's Directory.
By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 14

1864. 1864.
HARVEST MACHINES.

THE ADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALance, unsold, of this choice tract. There are few, if any, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence; the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. The cars of the S. P. & S. J. R. R. load passengers at their depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc; are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the Spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so

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IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.



A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 600 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noyo's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses, Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

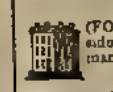
There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

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THE ANTELOPE RANCH,



(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of



100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and Irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 320 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant

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Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.]

TO MY MOTHER.

BY CELIA BAXTER BRIGHAM.

Mornin, oh! what years of trial,
Years of earnest self-denial—
Years when pain its anguished vial
Filled to overflowing;
Oh! the griefs thy soul hath tasted
When thy frame by sickness wasted,
Still to toil and struggle hasted,
Scarcely respite, knowing.

Mother! hast thou heedless thought us!
By the patience thou hast taught us,
By the life, thy sufferings wrought us,
By thy love, undying,
Thoughtless—we could prove, oh, never!
And thy memory forever
Warms our hearts, though distance sever,
Time and change, defying.

Mother! in thy meekness grieving,
Over errors past retrieving,
May thy spirit rest, believing
On a Friend in Heaven;
All is wise, of His ordaining,
All is right, of His sustaining,
All is love, where He is reigning,
All mistakes forgiven.

Mother! could we soothe thy sorrow,
Love, and Faith, and Hope, should borrow
For thy skies a brighter morrow,
Free from tempests dreary;
Humbly, when our souls are bending
In each fervent prayer ascending,
Thy dear name is ever blending—
"Father, bless the weary."

Mother! love hath many a token,
And the golden chain unbroken
Trembles when thy name is spoken,
Soft, and still, and lowly;
Peaceful be thy sun's declining—
Angel hands a wreath are twining,
Gemmed 'till every leaf is shining
With thy tear-drops, holy.

MAY ROSE. N. Y., Jan. 1860.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The dawn of the morning breaks over the plain,
And the vultures afar sniff the blood of the slain,
Uncoffined, unknelled, unshrived, there they lie,
No mother, no wife to list the last sigh.

In yesterday's vigor, and young lusty life,
They eagerly fought in the stern field of strife,
The ear-piercing fife and inspiriting drum
Was heard mid the carnage of grape-shot and bomb.

On the morn of yest'reen the command of the host
Was the pride of the hero, who fell at his post
On the eve of the conflict, the pulses were stirred
While he rallied his warriors with eloquent word—

"March forward my braves, to do, and to dare,
Each man to his post, and let him beware
That he fights for his country's honor and Flag,
And never let valor or discipline lag.

For our country we'll yield our blood and our breath,
Unshrinking we'll challenge the sentinel Death,
Sound trumpet and charge, shun each coward knave
Who'd ignobly sink in a foil traitor's grave.

Press forward undaunted and danger defy
Till the blue arch re-echoes with victory's cry;
The blessing of Freedom shall hallow the sod,
Then conquer or die, for your leader is God."

Low on the battle-field, stooped in red gore
A warrior reposes in sleep evermore,
One hand to his heart is rigidly prest
On the image of one whom in life he loved best.

That fair boy who so valiantly yielded his breath,
Saw visions of home in the embrace of death,
His mother afar his absence is weeping,
While a victim of war her darling lies sleeping.

St. Aubyn.

Humbug Number One—Church.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Do not be alarmed at the title of this communication; far would it be from me to undervalue the ministrations of religion, or any particular sect. I honor all conscientious believers, and while attached to my own denomination, I still think

"For words of faith let graceless bigots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

But I allude to the want of life-giving energy, both in preachers and hearers. Do not some preachers humbug themselves, and their followers, when they imagine they have the ability to reclaim the wanderer from virtue's paths, convince the skeptic, and strengthen the feeble hearted? Will the dreamy, dogmatical sermons, uttered, Sabbath after Sabbath, have that effect? Have they not, too often, become ministers, as they would have undertaken any other profession for a living? And is not a member of the congregation valued in proportion to his means of aiding the church funds, and social influence? Are not the tithe and cumin of more value than the weightier matters of guiding the lowly sinner to Him who is Mercy, Truth, and Love? Even in this enlightened age, do we not hear discourses arrogating perfection to one set of doctrines, and consigning those of opposite belief to the tender mercies of the Prince of Darkness? They pretend to search the scriptures of Him, whose law was love, but, too often, scatter broadcast the seeds of dissension. Go into the interior of this State, and what class of spiritual instructors will you too often find? Why, frequently, they are utterly destitute of education, dignity, or any of the essentials to command respect. I have listened to some who could scarcely read, and as to grammar, they courageously ignored that requisite.

Then again, how do not the hearers humbug themselves in their pharisaical, hebdomadal attendance at church? They think they are on the road to Zion while they serve Satan all the week and hear him abused on Sundays, Paner, being clairvoyant, able to watch the thoughts of the would-be listeners.

"Some, 'tis said, go there to sleep and nod,
But few go there to worship God."

Observe that self-satisfied gentleman, how gingerly he treads the aisle, how he drops his eyes into the lining of his hat, and, having finished the survey, he adjusts himself in his seat and is quickly immured in thought and speculation foreign to the place, unless his reverie is disturbed by some Bonnerges with pulpit drum and fist ecclesiastic. Observe that over-dressed woman, with what an air she sweeps into her richly-cushioned pew, and glances over her handsome bound hymn-book at the bonnets of her neighbors. With men of respectability, and in supposed possession of affluence, perhaps sits one, who, during the coming week, shall startle the community with the success of deep-laid schemes of fraud. That pretty girl, whose voice rises in a hymn of praise, is thinking who is admiring her, and if she will see Charles as she leaves church. Another hearer, with reverend air, rises and joins in singing "I'm bound for the land of Canaan," when, in reality, the only voyage that engrosses his thoughts is, if the good ship Enterprise will soon come in with a cargo of butter. Again, the minister—perhaps one who knows that it is his duty to reach the hearts and conscience of his hearers—makes an application, which rouses Mrs. Pryem to think how well that suits Mrs. Synwell, and hopes it will do her good. Little children at church, wearied with sitting upright and performing pious, reason that if heaven is to be one long Sabbath, as the minister says, they do not want to go there, and think the bad place must be the merriest. Early piety is dreadfully unnatural. Some little sinners like church and Sabbath School because they can go there in all the gloss of new clothes, so, even they are humbugged in thinking they are good children, when vanity and a desire of going out are the ruling motives.

Many go to church from habit, because they do not know how else to occupy themselves; some for a walk; some because it is respectable and gives them worldly influence; and some few because they think it right and really wish to be pious. For the latter, if even intolerant of other's feelings, we have respect, though sometimes they humbug themselves with thanking their Maker that they have their title deeds to Heaven, while, in secret, they hug the sin they are inclined to, and condemn that they have no mind to.

Again, many think they are religious when they are excited by the solemn organ's peal sounding through fretted roofs and long drawn aisles, and quirks of music, broken and uneven, make the soul go dancing in light jigs to Heaven. This self deception is but sensuousness. In tracing religious humbuggery, I have no particular Mr. "Stiggins" in my ideas, but only general views. I humbly venerate the sincere worshiper of any creed, and I admire such ministers as think more of the flock than the fleece, and whose sterling influence is such, "that fools who come there to scoff, remain there to pray." St. Aubyn.

A Few Words of Exhortation to the Young Men of California.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

As Friend Harriet is appealing to the women on a reform in dress, I will appeal to the men in a reform in manners, address, etc. It seems to me that there are many young men in California, who scarcely pay proper respect to their parents, their best earthly friends and counselors. How boorish it seems to hear a young man say, when addressing his father or his mother, "old man," or "old woman," or, what is more vulgar still, "dad" and "mam." I love to meet with a young man who can hold his head up and say, "I never use strong drink, and never use tobacco."

O, young men, remember that women take notice of you, and are looking about to see the evil, and the good, that they may teach their sons to speak and act properly, and that they may secure to their children kind and loving companions to journey with them through the downhill of life, and teach them to read the scriptures of divine truth. O, remember the exhortation of Paul to Timothy, and learn ever to be frugal and industrious, then, when the days of boyhood and youth are past, you will be prepared to see a happy old age surrounded by your children, and children's children. This advice may seem very stale to you, but I never take up the bible without finding some pearl to enrich the store of memory, and you cannot read the scriptures without feeling that our best men reverenced the bible. And when you read the bible you will be constrained to read other good books, and to compare scripture with scripture. Rosa.

Night Study.

Most literary men are convinced that very late study at night is injurious to health, but few seem to have any idea that it is equally hostile to the most vigorous and successful exertion of mind. Yet such is the fact; and if a man will review in the morning the mental labors of the preceding night, more especially if they were performed under the influence of any artificial stimulus, such as tea, coffee, wine, he will find, that although there is exhibited evidence that the mind was in operation, yet the balance was gone, and the movements were too irregular to be useful. We should predict that the mind's vigor and calmness would be affected at night by the bodily exhaustion, and the final result shows this to be a true prediction. We notice this particularly in the far greater retentiveness of the memory in the morning than at night, although probably there is a difference equally great in the exercise of the other mental powers. The scholar, therefore, who wishes not only to preserve his health, but to bring forth the full strength of his powers, must choose the early part of the day for the burden of his intellectual labors. His most severe efforts should be over before dinner. In the afternoon, indeed, gentle application to studies requiring no great abstraction of mind, is not particularly injurious; and the same may be said of the evening, until nine or ten o'clock. But to throw the principal and most severe studies into this part of the day, is slow but effectual suicide; and especially to spur up the mind to intense action after nine o'clock in the evening, is aiming a blow not only at health and life, but at all the budding hopes of literary distinction. "The tired brain," says an eminent physician, "can no more repose than the overstrained muscles after violent exertion; hence the studies of the day rise in incoherent images at night, or drive away sleep altogether."

A most painful case of self-immolation, by immoderate night study, was that of Henry Kirk White. Burning with an ardent desire for distinction in the literary world, and full of that self-confident presumption which leads many students to despise all the advice of their seniors, and to expect that their constitutions are strong enough to render all attention to health unnecessary, he persisted in an almost incessant application to study, until the delicate machinery of his system gave way, and left him only time enough in this world, while flesh and body were consuming, to pour forth the unavailing regret: "How have I hated instruction, and my heart despised reproof!" He allowed himself no time, scarcely, for relaxation, or meals, or sleep. He used to study till one, two and even three o'clock in the morning, and then devote but only two or three hours to sleep. His kind mother remonstrated, wept, entreated, and prayed in vain. She used to go every night to his study, at a certain hour, to extinguish his lamp, when he would conceal the light, and springing into bed feign to be asleep, but rise again to his self-immolating work as soon as she had gone. The sacrifice was soon completed, and the victim has left his blood sprinkled over the vestibule of science, as a warning to every ardent youth who attempts to enter in an unlawful manner.

An Iron-clad Man of the Past.—An exchange says: "We examined, a few days ago, in the office of Attorney-General Galbraith, a very interesting historical relic, being a portion of the armor of one of the Spanish Knights who first invaded and explored the wilds of this Western continent. The armor was found in the neighborhood of Monticello, Jefferson county, in the State of New York. The portions preserved are the helmet, the vizor and gorget, and coverings for the arms. We understand that the rest of the armor was found, but has been inadvertantly lost or destroyed. This armor is one of the most solid and substantial character, that for the head alone weighing fifteen or twenty pounds, and being impenetrable to musket or rifle balls. It is possible that the armor belonged to one of the expeditions of Pamphilo de Narvaez, which was lost in the country, or to one of the army of De Soto, and is about 350 years old—perhaps much older. The frame that could bear this iron incasement must have known the discipline of arms, and been strengthened in the battle and the breeze. The armor is of complete workmanship, strong rather than fine; and must have been as complete a covering for the human form as the armor of the ocean monsters that bid defiance to the rifle cannon shot of the present day. Probably, in future times, the ironclads of our own day will be regarded as the curiosities of a past age, the utility of which will hardly be perceptible to our descendants."

A New Question.—"Ma," said a little girl to her mother, "do men want to get married as much as the women?"

"Pshaw! what are you talking about?"

"Why, ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't do so."

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Combined Power
WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO the Grape Growers of this State as a California Invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-working power—no superrision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the whole weighing about 800 pounds; easily put up or taken down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 4000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2,000 gallons per day.

Machines will be constructed to order, of any size. For any further information address the undersigned,

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information. 9

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

AMBROTYPES

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 349 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it. 22

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.





GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEISMANN, Proprietor.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.
0



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 618 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,
No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,
Montgomery street.

23

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

CHOICE GRAPES!

B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner, Kohlen Traube,
Johnisberger Riesling. Gray Gleffner,
Riesling Franken, Silvaner,
Traminer, Goodethal,
Rulander.

FOR THE TABLE:

Goodethal, Muscat Rose,
Black Hamburg, Muscat Alexandria,
Chasselas Musque, Golden Chasselas,
Charlesworth Tussy.

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-tf B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!

PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission.

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG,
24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.



Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Cakes, Pies, Pastry, and Confectionary, of all kinds.

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.
30 21 W. F. NORCROSS, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street,
1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET, Marysville.
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
P. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN H. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
16 Inventor and Patentee.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 16

Literary Shrubbery.

THE GOLDEN SUNSET.

The golden sea its mirror spreads
Beneath the golden skies,
And but a narrow strip between
Of land and shadow lies.

The cloudlike rock, the rocklike clouds,
Dissolved in glory, float;
And midway of the radiant flood
Hangs silently the boat.

The sea is but another sky,
The sky a sea as well;
And which is earth, and which the heavens,
The eye can scarcely tell.

So when from us life's evening's hour,
Soft fading shall descend,
May glory, born of earth and heaven,
The earth and heaven blend. [LONGFELLOW.

Josh Billings' Essa.

This is the name of a newly risen star in the literary firmament which promises to outshine Artemus Ward, Doesticks, and his bosom friend Dan Phool.

PIGS.

As the white rose wakens into buty, so duz the white Pig cum to gladden us. His ears ar like the lilac leaf, played upon by the young zephurz at eventide, his silk is the woof of buty, and his figger is the outline ov lovliness. His food is white nectar, drawn from the full fountain ov affekshun. He waxes fatter and more silk every da, and hangs from the buzzum of his mother like an image of alabaster. He laffeth at forms, and curseth his tale still closer, and his feast goeth on, then he riseth with gladness, and wandereth with his kindred, beside the still waters. His brothers and sisters are as like him as flakes ov snow, and all the da long among the red klover and beneath the white thorn, he makes his joy, and leadeth a life arkadian. His words are low musik, and his language the natutored freshness of natur. His pastime is the histry ov innocence, and his lezure is eleganse. He walketh where grase leadeth, and gambles few the dalliuns ov dewey fragranse. He gathereth straws in his mouth, and hasteth awa on errants ov gladness. He listeneth few the reproof ov his parent; his ackshuns are the laws ov perliteness, and his logic is the power of instinkt. His datime is peace, and his even is gentle forgitfulness. As he takuth on years, he loveth kool plases, and delveth in liquids, and stirreth the arth to fatness, and painteth himself in dark cullers, a refluge from flies, and the torments ov life. He forgeteth his parents, and bekometh his own master, and larneth the mystery of food, groweth hugely. Men gaze at his porkyness, and kount his vallu by pounds, and is in wate for him, and sacrifise him, and give his flesh salt for its safety. * * * This is Pig life.

STRATEGY.

Strategy is trying to reduoce a swamp by katching the fever and ager out ov it. The only rezon why McClellan failed in reduoeing the Chickahominy was that, noomerikally speking, the swamps had more agers than Little Mac had men to ketch them. It is doo to the truth of history [to the printer of the Pukepsee Eagle: don't mewtilate mi spelling and print that "his story," for that is loner'n the moril law, if yu know how long that is]—as I was remarking, it is doo to the trooth ov history to state that Mac did remarkably well, awl things konsidered. He kot so meany ov the agers that he was called the Seizer of the Chickahominy.

BOLOGNY SAUSAGE.

Take an eelskin and stuff it with ground cat; sesin it with Scotch snuf and persimmin ile; la it on a hog pen to dri, and then hang it up by the tale in a Dutch grossery for aft months for the flies to give traid marx, then it is reddy for use and can be cut up into rite lengths and sold for perlice klubs.

LIFE.

Awl ov us komplain of the shortness ov life yet we awl waste more than we uze.

A jolly old fellow had an office next door to a doctor's shop! One day an elderly gentleman of the old fogy school blundered into the wrong shop and asked, "Is the doctor in?"

"Don't live here," said the lawyer, who was in full scribble over some old documents.

"Oh! I thought this was his office."

"Next door."

"Pray, sir, can you tell me has the doctor many patients?"

"Not living."

"The old gentleman told the story in the vicinity, and the doctor threatened the lawyer with a libel.

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the *Celebrated Patent Double-Sheet Bottom Flue.*

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time!

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room

9th HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER BACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove None other are genuine. For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine,
v20-6 San Francisco.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Mar. 11.

To say that our Grain and Produce Market is active, would fail to convey a correct opinion. But a more expressive term—that speculation is running wild and almost a panic exists—is near the state of things at present. Within a very short time, heavy advances in prices have been submitted to, and buyers apparently better satisfied than at the low and ruinous prices that at a time did rule. The wind and weather are closely watched, and every change noted; the "oldest inhabitant" consulted, and past dry seasons compared. Stories and comparisons now, as they always have done, do not grow any less by being re-narrated, and all tend to add to the excitement. Our belief is, that there is much unnecessary uneasiness and alarm. That Stock are suffering for the want of feed, we are led to believe from the general tenor of reports. Let us ask the question, Which is worth the most, at present, Stock, or Hay and Grain? and in the answer we can solve the problem of so much suffering among Stock. It is not our wish, nor is it our belief, that we are doing right to add to the present excitement. Should there be a total failure of our Crops, starvation prices need not be feared. Oregon has a large supply of Wheat and Flour, and can spare of her surplus a large amount. Those of us who were here in 1855 and 1856, recollect to what prices Flour and Wheat were forced by the work of speculation, and the course things took afterwards. The result was the ruin of many. Flour fell from $15, $17, and $20, to $7 and $8. Even a large shipment of it to Australia, by a combination of speculators, did not relieve our market. Prices fell and kept falling, until $4 was reached. Actual sales are, and have been made, reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, at prices showing a heavy advance above last week's markets. Many even now prefer to hold, rather than sell. We cannot, situated as we are, advise, but we speak our views, leaving holders to act for themselves. Our experience has been gained by the past, in this State. Large prices, big profits and sure things, are always, in our opinion, better than risks and uncertainties.

Our Exports have been as follows: Ex the ship Ellen Sears, for Liverpool, 30,036 sks Wheat, 571 hf-sks Flour, 677 sks Copper Ore, etc, etc. Ex the British bark Constance, for Auckland, N. Z., 4,558 sks Wheat 4,440 sks Oats, 240 sks Potatoes, etc, etc. Ex the bark Emily Banning, for Shanghae, 2,000 sks Wheat, 2,533 qr-sks Flour, 344 hf-sks Flour, etc, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 5033 sks, Barley 8329 sks, Oats 1122 sks, Salt 607 sks, Hay 118 tons, Potatoes 1957 sks, Flour 9765 qr-sks, Bran 557 sks, Corn 375 sks, Corn-meal 50 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 1834 sks, Barley 3164 sks, Beans 1409 sks, Buckwheat 53 sks, Potatoes 2991 sks, Oats 508 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	2 00@ 2 50	Superfine,	5 50@ 7 00
Milling,	—@—	Extra	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, brewing	3 00@ 3 12	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 95@ 3 00	Domestic₱ 100lb	3 50@ 4 00
Oats	3 00@ 3 50	Hay,.. ..₱ ton	25 00@30 00
Corn	2 75@ 3 00	Ground Feed₱ ton	35 00@40 00
Rye	2 25@ 2 50	Bran	40 00@45 50
Buckwheat	1 [illegible]@ 1 75	Middlings	—@30 00
Potatoes,	₱ sk 1 00@ 1 50	Beans.. ₱100lbs	3 00@ 4 50
Squash	₱ ton —@—	Onions	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon-₱ lb	34@ 35	Dry Hides ₱ lb	12@ 13½
do Best Am Fallcp	18@ 19	Green salted,	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins,woolen	—@—
do Burry & inf	9@ 12	do do plain	5@ 10
Wool-sacks, new	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins	each —@ 37
do 2nd hand	50@ 75	Refined Tallow₱ lb	6½@ 7
BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cals-₱ lb	35@ 40	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	10@ 17
do Eastern	30@ 35	" Eastern ₱ lb	—@—
Eggs	₱ doz —@ 35	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	—@—

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Mar. 11.

Hens	₱ doz 8 00@9 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters.....	7 50@8 50	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	—@1 50
Turkeys.....	₱ lb 20@ 22½	do domestic	—@2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 10 00@12 00		

San Francisco Cattle Market, Mar. 11.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 8@10c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@6c.
do 2d do 5@4c.
do 3d do @3c.
MUTTON—8@12½c ₱ lb. LAMB—12½c.
PORK—undressed, 6½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@10c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Mar. 11.

FRUIT.			
Apples	₱ lb 6@ 8	Crab Apples	₱ lb —@—
do cooking	5@ 6	Peaches	—@—
Pears, Bartlett	—@—	Limes	₱ doz 37
Vicar of Winkfield	—@—	Oranges	1 25@1 50
Duchess d'Angouleme	—@—	Lemons,	per doz 50@ 75
Winter Nelis	—@—	Pine Apples	each 75
Flemish Beauty	—@—	Bananas	4@ 12
Easter Beurre	—@—	do ₱ bunch	3 50@5 00
Seckel	—@—	Grapes, white	₱ lb —@—
Fall Butter	—@—	Syrian	—@—
LouiseBonne de Jersey	—@—	Muscat de Alexdria	—@—
cooking	—@ 10	Catawba	—@—
Strawberries	₱ lb 1 00@1 50	Hamburgh	—@—
Raspberries	—@—	Los Angeles	—@—
Gooseberries, common	—@—	Common	—@—
do English	—@—	Yellow Gage	—@—
Currants, red & white com	—@—	Damsons	—@—
Cherry-currants	—@—	Peach Plums	—@—
Blackberries wild	—@—	German Prunes	—@—
Lawton Blackberries	—@—	Yellow Egg plum	—@—
Cherries, com var	—@—	Almonds Cals	—@—
Bigarreau	—@—	Filberts	—@ 25
Black Tartarian	—@—	English Walnuts	—@ 15
Apricots	—@—	Green gages	—@—
Nectarines	—@—	Pie-melon	—@—
Figs, new	—@—	Watermelons	each —@—
Peanuts	—@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelon	—@—
Citrons ₱ doz	—@—	Canteloupes	—@—

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 20c.

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus	₱ lb 25@ 30	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr)	₱ doz 75@1 00	do Green	—@—
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb —@ 15	Potatoes	—@ 2½
Beets	₱ doz —@ 37	do New	—@ 8
Broccoli	₱ doz 1 00	do Sweet Carolina	5@ —
Cabbage	75@1 25	do Yams (S Isle)	—@—
Cauliflowers	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins	—@ 3
Carrots	—@ 37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches 37
Celery	₱ bunch 12	Parsley	—@ 37
Cress	₱ doz bunches 37	Pickles, in jars	each 50@ 62
Cucumbers	₱ doz —@—	Rhubarb	₱ lb —@ 15
Cranberries	₱ gall 22 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches 37
Dried Herbs	₱ lb 50	do yellow	—@ 37
Egg Plant	—@—	do black,	₱ bunch 12
Garlics, new	6@ 10	Red Peppers	₱ lb 50
Green Beans	—@—	Summer Squash	—@—
Green-peas	—@ 12	Squash, Marrowfat	—@ 3
Green Peppers	—@—	do Hubbard	—@ 3
Green-Corn, ears	₱ doz —@—	String-Beans	—@—
Lettuce	₱ doz 37@ 50	Spinage	—@ 12
Mushrooms, spungrub	₱ lb —@ 25	Salsify	₱ bunch —@ 5
do cultivated	—@ 50	Turnips	₱ doz —@ 25
Onions	₱ lb —@ 12	Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb —@—

FISH.			
Salmon	₱ lb 15@ 18	Crabs, large	₱ doz 75
do smoked	15@ 18	do small	25@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 11 00	Soft Crabs	—@ 50
do do	—@ 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@15
Shads	—@—	do fresh	—@—
Perch	—@—	Shrimps	₱ lb 10
Rockfish	—@ 12	Flounders	—@ 15
Codfish	—@ 10	Sea Bass	—@—
Herring, fresh	₱ lb —@—	Halibut (rare)	—@ 37
do smoked	₱ doz 20	Sturgeons	—@ 6
Tomcod	₱ lb 15	Crawfish	—@ 6
Sardines (fresh)	—@—	Oysters	₱ 100 1 50
Soletah	—@ 18	Clams	—@ 50

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Mar. 11.

Messrs. Addison, Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 3@4c, A No. 1 5@7c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 15@ 20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱ lb. Pears 2@30c ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 20@ 30c ₱ lb; new crop imported 25@30c ₱ lb. Lemons $7@ $12 ₱ box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $6@$8 ₱ 100, retail $1 25@$1 50 ₱ doz. California Black Walnuts 15@20 ₱ lb. Japanese Chestnuts 30@40 ₱ lb.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MARCH. 10.

A special dispatch says: General Grant, on his way to the East, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of Sherman's expedition which had given the rebellion the severest blow since Vicksburg. Sherman had destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over $2,000,000 worth of property. At other places an immense store of thousands of bushels of corn and large quantities of wheat were consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle and several thousand head of mules: 8,000 negroes and over 400 prisoners, with trifling losses of men and materials on our side. In addition to this, by the destruction of the very important railroad lines. Sherman has released McPherson's corps from guard duty along the Mississippi and restored it to active service.

In U. S. Senate, March 9th Mr. Sherman reported from the Finance Committee a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest, which was amended so as to authorize him to dispose of any gold in the Treasury, not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt. It is thought that, in consideration of the sudden rise of gold in New York yesterday, the amendment will pass, and the majority in the House against it will be overcome. The House has passed the bill for the protection of Overland emigrants.

Lord Palmerston announced that orders had been sent to the Cape of Good Hope to release the privateer Tuscaloosa, international law not justifying the detention. Rumor says Victoria is to abdicate, and that the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne as Edward the Seventh.

A Key West letter has a rumor that one of Farragut's steamers has passed Fort Morgan under a terrible fire. There was another rumor that he had captured the works.

A special dispatch from Washington says: Gen. Grant left to-day on a visit to the Army of the Potomac, and is expected back to-morrow. He will soon return West, to continue there his inspection of all the armies of the Union, but will make Washington his headquarters.

Many a man thinks it a virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued a special order requiring all persons attending religious conventions held in his department to take the most stringent oath of allegiance. Any violation of the order will subject the assemblages to dispersion by any Provost Marshal.

The British blockade running steamer Don was captured on the 4th by the gunboat Pequot off Wilmington. The night before, a white painted side-wheel blockade runner went ashore, twenty-five miles south of Bean Fort. Three of our cruisers had gone in search of her. Another blockade runner, name unknown, was captured on the 22d in lat. 50°, lon. 79° 30'. A dispatch from Wilmington, the 7th, says a blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear yesterday.

The Richmond Whig of the 7th announces the arrival of 860 prisoners, for exchange, under the stipulations of the cartel. Hopes are entertained that the regular exchanges will be resumed.

A Washington correspondent says it is understood that Gen. Grant protests against further attempts to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond is taken. He disagrees with Halleck and places the highest value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati, as well as Washington, is threatened by it. Another correspondent says, in view of the "On to Richmond" movement that he thinks it probable that Grant will command the main column, with Sherman, Meade and Hooker as chief subordinate Generals. General William Smith reached here to-day, which gives rise to the renewal of reports that he will supercede Meade. It is claimed that Grant urges his appointment.

The House unanimously passed the bill increasing the pension of revolutionary survivors, twelve in number, to one hundred dollars additional per annum, to cease at their deaths.

A Chattanooga dispatch says: All is quiet in the front, except an occasional exchange of shots between the advanced cavalry pickets. To-day a large force of cavalry appeared before Nickajack Gap, and pressed our cavalry. A dispatch of the 7th says: Our cavalry has retired. Our forces now hold Nickajack Gap. It is not unlikely that the rebels may assume the offensive. A large cavalry force attacked a detachment of the Third Tennessee, at Panther Spring, East Tennessee on the 5th. Our loss is 22 killed, wounded and captured. The rebel loss is 50 killed and wounded.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 6th, says "Sherman was at Canton on Wednesday last, and our cavalry was fighting him on all sides. There was heavy cannonading at Canton all that day. Sherman leaves the country perfectly impoverished wherever he has been." Reports generally agree that Sherman returned to Jackson about the 3d. An officer who has arrived at Cairo, says a portion of his forces were marching to Vicksburg, with a small army of negroes and a large lot of mules, horses, hogs, and cattle. Late arrivals confirm the report of the return of Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg. His cavalry penetrated thirty-six miles beyond Meridian. About 5,000 negroes, all men, followed the army on its return, women and children not being allowed to accompany them. About 1,000 prisoners were brought in. Considerable skirmishing occurred, but it is said that not more than a thousand rebels were seen at any one place. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at five hundred. We hope to have full details of the expedition in a day or two.

The following California Postmasters were confirmed: Elisha B. Smith, Georgetown; D. S. Turner, Columbia; and Harlow J. Street, Sonora. Elijah Steel was confirmed as Indian Superintendent of the Northern District, of California. The Committee on Public Lands reported back the bill to confirm certain land claims in California.

Secretary Chase has accepted the action of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature in recommending the renomination of Lincoln as decisive in recommending him to withdraw his candidation for the Presidency, and he is desirous that the harmony of the Union Party shall not be disturbed; so he expresses the wish that his name shall be considered withdrawn from the canvass.

A dispatch from Nashville the 6th says the main purpose of Smith's expedition, which was 7,000 strong, was to destroy the railroad and army stores, and this was accomplished. It was not essential to join Sherman, although the object of the expedition was delayed ten days by heavy freshets. The Mississippi State forces, under Gen. Johnson, are reported at 11,000, and are located in the region traversed by vast swamps, so that Gen. Smith determined to return. In the heavy skirmish at Joy's Farm, which Forrest claims as a complete victory, the rebels were completely routed. The rebel loss in the various engagements was not less than 600. Our total loss is set down at 150, chiefly stragglers captured. The damage done the enemy's railroads is irreparable, and the destruction of Government stores very great.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., the 8th, says 77 towns give Gilmore 3,500 majority. He will be elected by about 4,000 majority. All but five Republican Councillors are elected, and probably nine out of twelve of the Senators elected are also Republican, and the majority of the Representatives. Heavy Union gains are reported in every town heard from.

At Fortress Monroe, the flag-of-truce steamer arrived March 9th, from City Point with 700 prisoners, exchanged for an equal number of Confederates taken up.

☞**Holloway's Pills and Ointment.**—Falling of the womb. During the early stages of gestation, many young married females are subject to a sinking of the womb, which causes them considerable trepidation and uneasiness. The Ointment will be found invaluable in these emergencies as it entirely dispenses with the necessity for "pessaries" or mechanical agencies. The Pills will brace the enfeebled organs, strengthen the system and secure the invalid from a future relapse. These medicines are valuable in all complaints incidental to the female sex.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 199
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM,
cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

☞**Multitudes of People** require an Alterative, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued, until several impositions were palmed off under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

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CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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SPERM OIL,
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FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

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Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

Farm Superintendent Wanted.

AN ACTIVE, PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO IS QUALified to take charge of a large and valuable Farm—a man who, by education, is fitted for this duty. None need apply unless they have a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches, with a good education, manners, and morals, to fit them for a responsible position. The salary will be liberal. No theoretical fancy man, but a good, plain, honest, working man is wanted. Apply to the Editor of the Farmer. 20-2

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

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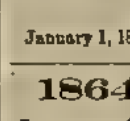
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TUBBS & CO.,
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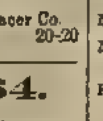
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AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:

Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

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True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large
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Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

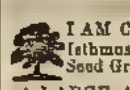
Louis E. Miller's
Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

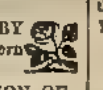
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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—



A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
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Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass; Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass; Saintoin Grass; Red-top Grass; Lucerne; Hungarian Grass; Rye Grass;

And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, HYBRIDCOTTUMS, &c, &c, &c.

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

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FRESH SEEDS.

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New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

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GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY

God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix.
But it is always pure at 70.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
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SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JO
RAILROAD.

Two Trains Daily, Each W

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Branna between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8, 55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

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Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight to either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose, or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

☞ Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
21-3-3m General Superintendent

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from this Port in the Month of March, 1864:

Mar. 3—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Commander.
Mar. 13—ORIZABA, E. S. Farnsworth, Commander.
Mar. 23—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

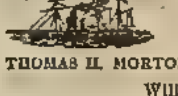
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

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THOMAS H. MORTON.....Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

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From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD With the splendid Steamship

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For further information, apply to

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THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

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For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1864. NUMBER 7.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

Good Crops yet! Rain! Rain!

The blessed rain is with us, and the countenances of men beam with glad looks of joy, gratitude, and thankfulness. All are happy, save those whose schemes of speculation have been thus early nipped in the bud.

God's promises are with us—"there shall be the early and the *latter* rain." *His* promises are sure, and our State is safe. These rains will stimulate the crops that were in a suffering condition, will awaken them into new life and vigor, and make them valuable. A continuance of this rain, which is almost certain for several days, will set the plows at work and induce considerable planting of grain still, for grain has been put in in many locations as late as April, and has done well in many years.

The appearance is that the rain has only yet begun, and by reason of the long dry spell, we can and should expect a regular old stormy time, and that the clouds will burst upon us in all their pent-up power, and drop of their richness upon the earth. This present rain will be felt to a wide extent over our State, and we shall have *good crops yet.*

Grain and produce has had *one* tumble—it will have another. Well is it if the growers of produce took the golden opportunity and sold last week—that was their time, and we urged them to seize it—that was the flood-time for them; if they have allowed it to pass they will regret it; for, we repeat, rains are upon us, just such copious rains as we had in the spring time of 1853, when Sacramento was flooded in March.

We do most earnestly hope our farmers will seize the auspicious moment and improve every acre of land possible while the soil can be plowed, and put in some varied crop. All need not plant to grain, other crops will do as well and even better, for we have grain enough on hand for the year 1864. Let all that can, plant "root crops"—sugar beets, rutabagas, etc, for dairy stock, and carrots for horses—these are cheaper and better than hay.

Look to the grain-market and see the fall in grain as the clouds come to give of their fatness in rain; so do some men's faces darken with sadness at lost prospects of speculations that would have filled them with fatness. There is this difference, however—the clouds of heaven give of their fatness to the great masses of the people, and they are blessed; the speculation mania give of their riches *to the few*, and the people—the great masses—mourn. So let the people all rejoice, for the blessed rains are with us, and God's promises that never fail, are making the whole people rejoice.

THE SUPPLY.—Says the Colusa Sun of March 12th: "Flour has gone up, at Marysville and Sacramento, we learn, to five dollars with a prospect of going still higher. We believe, however, that the rise is spasmodic, and that it is not based on a scarcity. If there is not a grain of wheat raised in the State this year there will still be plenty to supply the wants of the people. In this county, last year, the crops were short, but there is now wheat and flour enough in the county to supply the consumption for eighteen months more—that is aside from what will be sown. It has not been long since we read of immense quantities of wheat in store at Napa, Petaluma, San Francisco and other points. Then there will not be an entire failure of crops throughout the State, as many are so situated as to be able to flood their lands, and in places along the coast and bay the fogs will prevent an entire failure. Then our neighboring State of Oregon will have good crops and will be glad of an opportunity of supplying us at a small advance. Besides this it is not too late for rains to do good, even in this county."

SET THE PLOWS AT WORK.—Every wise farmer will put the plows to the soil as quickly as possible without injury to the soil, as soon as the land is in order. Plow deep as possible and get in some crops, and then continue to plow. Plow every acre possible beyond the wants of the present year, and have that land fallow, ready for next year. Be wise—keep plowing.

The Season.

Notes from Correspondents.

A writer from Oroville, Columbia Hill, asks:—"What is to become of our county? The crops are all leafing out, and the ground is so dry that it cannot be plowed, and if we have rain and then a frost, no wine will be made in this section of the State." We answer—nature is always right. When we watch the seasons and adapt ourselves to natural laws in the cultivation of the earth. Then we shall always succeed. We say to our friend at Oroville, never fear, work on in faith, rain is near by, and in abundance.

LOWER LAKE, Lake, Co, Cala, March 9, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

As you request the farmers to send you an account of the condition, and prospect of the crops, I will try and give you a small item from this place. The wind blows a gale to-day from the N. E. and it is some cloudy, but we dont expect rain from that direction. Rain would be, very welcome, as you may be well aware, as we have had none of any account for a long time. We do not suffer as much yet, as some other places.

Grain that was sown in good season looks very well, and does not appear to suffer much yet. Feed is middling, for the time of year, and stock doing accordingly. Fruit trees, of course, put forth sooner on the account of so much sunshine. Peaches in bloom some two or three weeks earlier than usual, but the dry North wind, with a nip from Jack Frost, has killed the most of them. Pears beginning to blossom. Apricots are behind Peaches this year, as only now and then a blossom opens and I think there will be no general bloom unless we have rain. Most of the garden seeds planted are quietly resting and waiting for moisture to bring them up. If we get rain plenty in a week or ten days, we will have an average crop, and we will scarcely remember the dry winter. Without rain we will raise scarcely anything.

Respectfully, O. N. C.

Cattle Starving.

Who will Try the Experiment?

OAKLAND, March 14th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Do you know whether the "tule" root (fresh water), has been used or experimented upon as food for cattle? It is known that hogs will grow fat on the root, and will not horses and cattle eat it before they will starve? I hope the experiment may be thoroughly tested immediately and the results published without delay. It will be worth millions if successful, and cost but a trifle. I would suggest to dig and wash the roots, and cut them up with a common hay cutter. Try the roots green and dried. D. C. KEYES, M. D.

We ask the attention of our readers to the above letter. It is important, and we hope it will be acted upon.

Further from a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower.

NAZARETH (Pa.), February 15th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I sent you a short communication a few weeks ago, in which, as I believe, I stated that I had sent the Basylicum grape to Mr. Smart, only, but I find that to be an error, finding now in the list of grapes sent to Mr. E. J. Jarvis, at Columbia, that grape also. I believe it to be my duty to correct the accidental error.

In regard to those apples which I mentioned in my former letter, I will yet say, that if they had not grown with Mr. Jarvis, I will send cions of the same, gratis, to any one who will pay the expense of forwarding them, and I repeat it here, again, that the Boradorper apple is the best apple in existence, for a climate like Oregon. The Riesling and Basylicum grapes, are the best for wine, both grapes pressed together, but let them get over-ripe. Yours truly, GEO. H. BUTZ, M. D.

P. S.—That early German apple I recommend, also, as excellent and beautiful.

GROWING CUCUMBERS.—Take a large barrel, or hogshead; saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom; place the keg in the center of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor-a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

MINERAL SALT is now brought in ballast from Russia; it sells for $20 a ton. It is mined in blocks that to the eye appear to be quartz. A thirty-pound block of it, placed in a box in a field, will supply a herd of cows for some weeks. It is as hard as stone. Ordinary salt would dissolve in one-fourth the time. No other country yet known yields this peculiar product. It is quarried precisely as we quarry marble.

The Shawls of Cashmere.

To what is the beauty of the Cashmere shawl to be attributed? To the delicate herbage of Tibet? to the waters of the Hydaspes? or to the skill of the weavers of Happy Valley, as the land of Roses has often been most inappropriately designated? Formerly, a gentleman of the name of Bogle, who wrote a paper for the Philosophical Transactions, assured the world that the exquisite material of which the cashmere shawls are made was the wool of a broad-tailed sheep, living somewhere about the sources of the Brahmaputra. By degrees, however, it was discovered that the animal was not a sheep, but a goat of diminutive size, with straight horns, and long, shaggy hair, but light and beautiful in form, which browses amid the vast solitudes north of the Himalaya, where he is occasionally found in company with large herds of cattle, deer, musk-deer, hares, and innumerable foxes. Nature has by no means proved herself a step-mother to the shawl-goat. If she has located him in a cold region, where men, however carefully clad, find it difficult during winter to face the piercing blasts, she has bestowed on him, in addition to a heavy felt of hair, an abundant coat of soft down, impenetrable to the keenest air, so that, without the slightest inconvenience, he can frisk and sport in January around the banks of frozen lakes, on whose surface the most vigorous skaters can hardly keep up the vital heat. No portion of our planet's surface is more wild or picturesque in aspect than the original country of the shawl-goat, which forms the southern extremity of the immense table-land that abuts the Himalaya. Here, as you approach the edge of the platform, you look down, through rents or cliffs in the mountains, upon brown heathy declivities, which conduct the eye to a girdle of snowy peaks, divided by unfathomable ravines, lying in ridges behind each other, till the summits of the more distinct pierce beyond the clouds. Wherever the snow melts, the goats find pasture.

The chamois, found in the Upper Alps of Savoy, Berne, and Bavaria, is considered by gourmands the most delicate eating in the world, because the grass on which it feeds springs from thin soil, on which the moisture never settles long enough to impart rankness to it. In proportion to its far greater elevation, the soil of Tibet is still more productive of a sweet and delicate pasturage. In winter, it is difficult to perceive the twisted and withered blades from which the goats derive sustenance. You discover them perched high among the rocks, black, gray, fawn-colored, white, or of a light bluish tinge, nibbling at something which you assume to be grass, and leaping from ledge to ledge, where no other animal could find a footing. Thence they descend carefully, as the storms come on, which in those terrible solitudes are sometimes violent beyond description, appearing, as they rave through the chasms and fissures of the mountains, almost to lift and whirl along the very surface of the earth. No chemical analysis has yet been able to detect and classify the ingredients which go to the formation of a delicate soil which runs over the earth's surface in strips and bands, here and there dovetailing into other soils, but elsewhere terminating sharply, like the edge of a fine ribbon. This is the case with some of the best vineyards in Burgundy, as you detect by the size and flavor of the grapes—small, rich, and delicious on one side of a thin wall of loose stones; large, coarse, and watery on the other. In some parts of the African desert, if you rise before the sun, and glance along the mammilated mounds of golden sand, you may frequently discern a slight coating of emerald blades as fine and sharp as needles, which are so frail and evanescent that they melt and disappear on the approach of the sun. In some parts of Tibet the herbage is little less diminutive and fragile, since in summer, if you take up a handful, it crumbles into dust between your fingers. Yet these lean pastures are preferred by all graminivorous animals to the luxuriant meadows of the south. Hence it is that the shawl-goat loses its fine down when attempted to be acclimated in any other land. It has been introduced into Bengal, into Cashmere, into Punjab, into Persia, and into several parts of Europe, and undergone different modifications at each remove. In the rank plains of Bengal, it has lost not only its fine down, but nearly all its hair, and been afflicted by a skin disease, exhibiting itself in offensive eruptions. In fact, the shawl-goat of Tibet wherever it may be transplanted, soon degenerates into the common goat of the country, just as the mouflon, supposed to be the original stem of all sheep, assumes in every region a new character, so as in many cases to be no longer recognized as the bold, fierce creature which nothing can terrify or subdue. The number of goats in this region must be prodigious, since the supply of down to the weavers of Cashmere appears to know no limit but that of demand. When served from the animal, it is packed into small, neat bales, and transported through the passes of the snowy mountains of Balti and Ladakak on the backs of sheep into Cashmere

When Bernier wrote two hundred years ago, the splendor of the dyes was attributed to the waters of the Jhylum or Hydaspes, and the very latest observers concur in strengthening the opinion. To the same cause is assigned the great softness of the wool, which seems to lose its delicacy when dipped in the Jumna, or even in the more sacred Ganges. Anciently, chintzes of Masulipatam were supposed to owe the brightness of their colors to the waters of the small streams issuing from the Krishna and the Godavery, which gave them a superior reputation throughout the East, though now they have been eclipsed by the manufacturers of Europe. The shawl of Cashmere, however, appears likely to remain unrivaled, since the efforts of near three hundred years have failed to produce any fabric which approaches it in excellence or beauty. It has been found next to impossible to obtain correct information respecting the number of shawls produced, or of the looms employed, because, under an ignorant and jealous government, persons are afraid to speak what they think, or to disclose what they know. In the age of the Mogul emperor there are said to have been forty thousand looms at work in the whole valley, and of these, a majority were to be found in the capital. Upon an average, five shawls issue annually from each loom, so that the entire number formerly manufactured amounted to two hundred thousand in the year. Owing to a variety of causes, among which the principal is the diminution of that class of persons who could afford to pay so large a sum for a single article of dress or ornament, there has been a great falling off in the shawl trade. The last computation of Cashmere looms made them amount to sixteen thousand, which sent into the market eighty thousand shawls, of which the far greater number were exported. But to what countries? Certainly not to Europe. Neither do they find their way to India, though a very superior article, which pays an *ad valorum* duty of twenty per cent, finds its way to Calcutta, where it commonly sells for three hundred pounds. Gholab Singh therefore obtains from each shawl of this class a duty of sixty pounds sterling, which, if the trade were extensive, would render him one of the richest princes in the East. Even the dancing-girls of northern India often possess shawls valued at a hundred pounds; and the ladies of the harems of Western Asia twist around their heads or waists shawls worth six times that sum. The young wife of a Turkish Pacha used to pride herself on a scarf of extraordinary richness and beauty, said to have cost her husband seven hundred pounds sterling. It has a border at either end eighteen inches deep, displaying a parterre of the most splendid flowers—roses, anemones, narcissuses, tulips—as fresh and gorgeous of hue as those which drooped or nodded in his own gardens in the Valley of the Sweet Waters. When she wore it around her waist, allowing the borders to depend down her left side, each fold was so disposed as to exhibit in succession a rose, a tulip and a narcissus, enveloped in a galaxy of buds, especially of the moss rose, which seemed to project from the surface of the fabric, fresh and steeped in the dews of morning. The wild and forward beauty who owned it sometimes took it from her waist and twisted it around the head of a favorite, in order to behold the splendor of the flowers set off by contrast with his black beard. Along the sides of the scarf run a border of about four or five inches in depth, resembling in richness of colors the most gorgeously painted windows in an old cathedral, and though what may be called the field, there ran long stems or wreaths of fanciful blossoms, fading away towards the centre into an opal tinge, which surrounded like a halo the circle of a damask rose, it may well be doubted whether the shawls manufactured for the Russian and Persian ambassadors, which cost twelve thousand rupees, exceeded in magnificence and loveliness that of the Turkish lady we have described. To suggest more completely the ideas of a garden, parts of the scarf had been dipped in one perfume and parts in another, so that as she moved along, the scent of jasmines, roses, or violets fell upon the sense alternately.

Occasionally the workmen of a whole shop produce only one shawl in a year, and when they make most progress, advance no more than at the rate of a quarter of an inch a day. The foreman, with the pattern before him, drawn and colored in the most careful manner on paper, sits in front of the artisans, whose fingers and threads he directs, while they toil on in silence, darting their shuttles to and fro and nodding their heads at every movement. It has sometimes been doubted whether they were more conscious than their shuttles of the beauty they were creating; but though they require the directions of the foreman, they are possessed of far too much intelligence and skill to work like mere machines. They evidently throw themselves with enthusiasm into their employment, and the pride they take in their productions is their chief reward, since the wages they receive are barely sufficient to keep body and soul together.

Over the whole of Central Asia, on the setting in of fine weather, the animals of those cold regions begin to experience extreme irksomeness at the presence of their winter clothing, which nature gradually detaches from the skin so as greatly to facilitate its removal. To expedite the process the dogs roll upon the ground, the yaks rub themselves against the trunks of trees, and the shawl-goat would doubtless exhibit similar ingenuity and impatience if man were not too anxious to come to his assistance. Beginning at the head, the native cuts off his long hair with a knife, so as to render easy the introduction of a comb made like a Pandean pipe of fine twigs with diverging teeth, which is passed between the hair against the grain, and soon delivers the goat from his down, and occasionally, also, from parts of his skin. However, no sooner is he freed from the attentions of his tormentors than he gives a glad shake to the hair that remains, and bolts away to the mountains, where he dwells in peace, browsing or frisking at his leisure till the following spring. Considering the habitual humanity of the Tibetans, whom the worship of the lama appears to render gentle and timid, we may be sure that the rough usage of the goat is rather a matter of accident than of design. A caravan of shawl merchants exhibit a truly comic appearance when returning from the upper country towards the south, driving before them numbers of long-legged sheep, laden with small packs of goats' wool, weighing about thirty pounds, with which they wearily toil along, bleating with distress and fatigue. On their arrival in the valley, the looms, which are of the most simple and primitive construction, are all set to work, and the wretched artisans have the satisfaction of learning that they may hope to eat bread for the next year.—[Chamber's Journal.

SQUIRREL KILLERS.—A large number of these implements are in use in Contra Costa county. The Gazette says they consist of a sheet iron cylinder, about two feet long and three inches in diameter. One end is tapering with a small hole in it, and at the other is a bellows. The cylinder is partly filled with charcoal and sulphur, and inserted in the squirrel hole. The sulphur and charcoal is then ignited, and by means of the bellows the fumes are forced into the subterranean habitations. If there is another outlet it is easily detected and stopped, and there is no chance of escape. The extermination of squirrels is carried on relentlessly.

The United States Mint and Coinage.

THE "Annual Report of the United States Mint and its Branches," for the year ending June 1863, has just been published. From it we learn that the amount of bullion received during the year was gold, $23,149,495 41; silver, $1,674,605 90; total, $24,824,101 31. Deducting the bars made at one branch of the Mint, and deposited at another for coinage, the amount is $23,701,-837 31. The coinage for the same period has been gold coin, $20,695,852; fine gold bars, $1,949,377 90; silver coins, $390,204 42; cents coined, $478,450; number of pieces of all denominations of coin, $51,980,575; total coinage, $24,688,477 12.

The amount of bullion received and coined at the Mint and its branches is shown to have been: At Philadelphia, gold deposits, $3,401,374 65; gold coined, $3,184,892; fine gold bars, $166,-030 74; silver deposits and purchases, $386,-189 73; silver coined, $358,217 80; silver bars, $6,897 83; cents coined, $478,450. The total deposits of gold and silver have been $3,787,-564 28. Total coinage, $4,184,497 37. Numbers of pieces, 49,108,402.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $17,936,014 26; gold coined, $17,-510,960; silver deposits and purchases, $962,-879 95; silver coined, $816,875; silver bars, $224,763 68. Total coinage of gold and silver, $18,551,598 68; number of pieces, 2,872,173.

The Assay Office in New York received during the year $1,812,106 60 in gold bullion; and in silver, $325,536 22. Fine gold bars stamped at that office, 1,488; value, $1,793,838 16; silver bars, 1,916; value, $158,542 91; total value of gold and silver bullion, $264,137 83.

The Branch Mint established at Denver, Colorado Territory, was not opened until the close of last September. Its operations are, for the present, confined to melting, refining, assaying and stamping bullion, which is returned to the depositor bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. Idaho is now yielding large quantities of very fine gold; and the gold workings in Oregon and Washington Territory are on the increase. Arizona is yielding both gold and silver and the natural supplies are unlimited.

Up to the close of the present fiscal year there have been 104,011,000 nickel cents coined; and the profits arising from these have paid all the expenses of coinage and distribution. It is recommended (in the Report) that the use of such a valuable metal as nickel may be dispensed with, and its place supplied by tin and zinc. The Report states that all of the silver which has gone into the three, five, and perhaps ten cent pieces, might have been reserved for larger coin, and the circulating value of these pieces have not been lessened thereby. Aluminum can be advantageously substituted for silver in small change, and thereby supplant the present postal currency. The Report urges that the mottoes upon our coinage should be "expressive of a national reliance upon divine protection, and a distinct and unequivocal national recognition of the divine sovereignty."

Rabbits Eating Fruit Trees.

We take the following from the Valley Farmer: Kill a rabbit and cut it in two pieces, and rub the bark of each young tree with it. The rabbit will not trouble these trees any more that season. The flesh side of the hide of the opossum is equally as good to rub the trees with. I have tried it and have not had a tree injured that was treated in this manner, while those that were left unrubbed were eaten by the rabbits.

Blood is also a safe, effectual and easy remedy to prevent rabbits from eating the bark off of young trees. Take two or three quarts of blood, and thoroughly mix it with about six of water in a bucket; then, with a short-handled whitewash brush, put it on. One stroke on each side of the tree is sufficient. One application is enough, without heavy rains occur during the winter; in that case it would be better to go over them a second time. An active man will wash nearly 1000 in a day.

FRUIT TREES ON LOW GROUND.—A friend set apple trees on a low spot of ground, near his dwelling. All died except those that were set near the top of the ground and had earth wheeled in and around them to make a mound. In this manner the standing water of wet seasons was turned away from immediate contact with the trees. This spot is difficult of drainage, but the owner thinks he will have no trouble in growing trees on it, by setting them on the surface, and filling in soil over the roots, making a mound to turn away the water. We recollect of reading, some years ago, of a New England Farmer having good success in growing apples on low ground, by cutting off the tap-root of the young tree, planting upon the surface and covering with the soil derived from between the rows of the trees. Perhaps it would be worthy of trial by those having wet grounds, very difficult to drain.

GARGET IN COWS.—Garget is a troublesome complaint. It affects the udder and produces a morbid action of the system, but more particularly of the secretory and lactescent glands. If taken in time, common linseed oil rubbed carefully over the teats and udder, will effect a perfect cure. In stubborn cases, from two to three applications may be necessary. As a preventive, a few doses of saltpetre, per month, administered in dough or mash—a tablespoonful at a time, is highly valuable.

Clover Hay For Horses.

Dr. McClure is one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Philadelphia, and we may add, of the United States. His opinion, therefore, on any matter connected with the food and health of the horse, can be quoted with confidence. In a recent article in the Culturist he advocates the feeding of clover hay to horses, and thinks it would prevent a disease now prevailing among the horses of this city, during which they will not eat timothy hay; so little of it being brought to market. He then proceeds to say:

Why is this the case? Simply because there is a prejudice existing among all classes of horsemen, and from them communicated to the owners of horses, against feeding this kind of hay. First, because it is said that clover hay produces heaves and secondly, because it is said that it is not respectable to be seen feeding with clover hay, as it looks parsimonious. These opinions concerning this article are so widely and firmly fixed in the mind of almost every groom and stableman, as well as horse owner in Philadelphia, that I believe it has been the cause why most farmers are not found giving clover cultivation to the extent it ought to be, or as its superiority as an article of provender demands. Let us now examine in brief, the objections that are laid against it. It is said it will produce heaves in horses. The idea is as false as it is preposterous. If broken wind is produced by an article of food, it certainly is not from food but from the quantity given. In like manner heaves may be caused by a too great quantity of water, oats, or any kind of hay whatever, given at an improper time, as when the animal has journey to perform. In a word, it is the person's fault in giving too much food at an improper time, and not the character of the food that thus produces heaves in the horse. The man, who, when feeding a horse, would fill its manger with oats and corn, would not be considered a very fit man to feed and care for horses, neither is that man who would fill a large rack full of clover hay; as the animal will not stop eating until it has hurt itself; as every horse is fond of it, and as before stated, sick horses will eat it when they will not eat anything else. Without another word the argument is complete.

For argument's sake, let us see what there is in the other objections of clover hay. It savors meanness. Does this opinion arise from the idea that the queenly cow eats and feeds upon it in all our large cities? How much inferior is she to the horse, and which adds most to our domestic happiness as well as health? Is it mean to purchase for horse feed, hay which is superior to any other, and sold forty cents to half a dollar less than the best kinds reported in the market? Or, is it a generosity in the department or character of any man, to feed his horses upon that which the animals do not seem to relish, trample a large portion of it under their feet, to be carried thence to the dung hill, when another article superior to it, in point of nutriment, and costing from forty to fifty per cent, less may be obtained?

The whole may be summed up in a few words, as follows:

Good clover hay contains forty-five per cent more fattening matter than timothy hay, and about forty per cent more than the English rye-grass hay; about ten per cent less than dried lupins or vetches which are extensively used in Europe for the feeding of both horses and cattle, and which are second only to the *Trifolium hybridum, or Alsike* clover, so named from a district in Sweden called Alsike. Alsike clover contains the properties of both the red and white clover, and was first introduced into Great Britain about 1854 or 5. This variety of clover has for the last few years engaged the attention of agriculturists in Scotland and various parts of England to a great extent. Its reputation is now so firmly established, that more of it has been sown the last year than ever before. It is said by many agriculturists that animals will leave any other grass or clover to feed on the Alsike, and they say farther that the more it becomes known the greater will be its cultivation.

We may add to the foregoing that thirty years ago farmers never raised timothy for their own use, and upon many farms, even within reach of the Philadelphia market, not a pound of timothy hay was produced. Farmers fed clover exclusively to their horses, with cut straw and shipstuff, and moderately with whole corn. These horses were put to all kinds of work, were ridden and driven at all times; and we venture to say, backed by our recollection, that the horse at that period was not subjected to one-half the diseases that it is now. The truth is we will have to go back to clover, probably of the new variety named, to a considerable extent.—[Ger Tel.

Boiling Food for Hogs.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club, Prof. Mapes made the following remarks in regard to boiling food for hogs: The proof of the saving of food by boiling has been given here, and, as it can be stated in very few words, we may as well have it. Mr. Mason was a watchmaker in Camden, N. J., and among other fancies he liked to keep hogs. He has his hog-pen just back of his shop, so that he could sit at his window and watch his hogs. Every spring he bought some pigs and fed them through the season. Just opposite to Mr. Mason was the store of Mr. Van Arsdale, and every pound of food that Mr. Mason gave to his pigs he bought at this store. At the end of six months he got his bill from Mr. Van Arsdale, and he always slaughtered his hogs at that time, so that he knew exactly how much his pork cost. For several years it figured up about 13 cents a pound. At length some one advised him to boil his corn. He accordingly got a large kettle and cooked all the food which he fed to his pigs. Then his pork cost him 4½ cents a pound! We also had the experience of Mr. Campbell, which was about the same as Mr. Mason's. Henry Ellsworth made some extensive experiments in the same thing, and his statement is that 30 pounds of raw corn make as much pork as 13 pounds of boiled corn.

A pack train went through Napa, the other day, bound for the States. The persons who had charge of the train recently arrived here from the East, but, it appears, didn't like the dry state of affairs which prevail, and accordingly retraced their steps. They came from the vicinity of Sonoma.

Cheese Making.

The Agricultural Board of the State of Massachusetts held a meeting lately at Springfield, in that State, when the Secretary of the Board read a paper on the subject of cheese-making. The following extract from it may be found of interest in California. At all events, it presents some important facts and statistics which will be new to many:

"Eight and a half pounds of milk, on an average, make a pound of cheese. In Herkimer county, N. Y., the cows average 600 pounds of cheese per annum. A cow that will make less than her dressed weight of cheese, in Scotland, is sent to the butcher. England is our great cheese market, for the English eat more cheese than we. 200,000 cows are kept in a single county of Cheshire. Herkimer county, N. Y., first taught England to use American cheese, and now we ship there over forty million pounds a year. Cheese factories are modern but labor-saving inventions. They require the milk of at least 500 cows to make them profitable, and a force of five or six persons to do the work. There are more than thirty such factories in Oneida county, N. Y., and the cheese commands a higher price than that made in families. Carrying milk from one to five miles in a wagon, improves it for cheese as much as it hurts it for making butter. There is little difference in the labor for a pound of cheese or a pound of butter, and the milk necessary for a pound of the latter will make two and a half pounds of the former. Hay cheese is less valuable than that made from grass."

Training Grape-Vines to Stakes.—A correspondent of the Valley Farmer, writing upon this subject, says: "My plan is to cut my stakes about seven feet long, and set them one foot apart, by first making a hole with a crowbar, and then driving the stake in with a mallet—vines from six to eight feet apart in the rows, according to variety. I think the renewal, the best and simplest system of training. If your vines are six feet apart, you will have six stakes to each vine, three on each side. Have your arms within a few inches of the ground, and grow three canes from each arm, tying one to each stake. Allow only every other one to bear fruit, growing canes for next year's fruiting upon one-half of the canes, and fruit upon the other half. The process is simple, and I think as good as any. Stakes, no doubt, are the cheapest, where you are starting a new place and clearing land; but in course of time I think we shall have to trellis. Grow the golden willow for ties—nothing so good or so cheap—they will grow almost anywhere. It is by no means necessary that they should be planted in a wet place. I have seen cuttings make a growth of six and seven feet on high sandstone soil."

California Pork Packing.—The Nevada Transcript notes the extensive pork packing establishment of Davis & Co. Their place of business is on the Grass Valley Road, near the Town Talk. They commenced work on the 9th of November last, and since that time, though the season has been very unfavorable, they have cured 90,000 pounds of ham, and about the same quantity of sides and shoulders. The establishment is supplied with steam boilers for heating water, and every facility for expediting work. During the winter 11 hands have been constantly employed. With that force they can kill, cut, and salt 40 hogs per day. The smoke house attached to the establishment will hold 8000 pounds of pork. The department for making lard is furnished with a kettle for "rendering" which holds 15,000 pounds. They have, in this part of the establishment, put up 4000 eight-pound cans, and 5300 ten-pound cans and kegs, amounting in all to about 100,000 pounds. The hogs killed are all fattened on grain, and the hams and bacon that they cure are unequaled by any brought into the California market. They have a large stock now in store awaiting shipment to the Territory, where, no doubt, it will find ready sale.

Breathing Apparatus.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Galibert described an apparatus for securing free and complete breathing to persons obliged to stay some time under water, or to penetrate into places filled with deleterious gases or smoke. This apparatus consists of a piece of wood, having the form and dimensions of the human mouth when open. To this piece of wood 2 India-rubber tubes are fixed, of any length, according to the exigencies of the case. The man engaged in the operation is further provided with a nose-pincher, or instrument for compressing the nostrils, so as to prevent the introduction of deleterious gas or of water, as the case may be. The operator puts the piece of wood into his mouth, and puts on the nose-pinchers; he stops one of the orifices with his tongue and inhales pure air from the other; after which he shifts his tongue to the latter orifice, and exhales his breath through the other. He continues thus regularly shifting his tongue from one orifice to the other, in the order of the inspirations and expirations; but even a mistake would be of little consequence. A man easily learns the use of the apparatus by a few minute's exercise. This contrivance has the merit of requiring no preparation, thus affording a speedy means of giving assistance in the case of fires or of suffocation by water or gases. It might also be used in medicine for the complete immersion of patients in a bath, which might sometimes be advisable.

How to Cure a Smoky Chimney.—"I have just succeeded," says Mr. C. Butler-Clough, in the Mining Journal, "in curing an obstinate smoky chimney by the aid of a zinc covering outside a common earthenware chimney-pot, having two openings in the zinc, one east and the other west. There are also two partitions or stoppers, north and south, to prevent the draft from escaping by the opposite opening. By the aid of this contrivance an upward current of air is carried outside the flue to its top, on the windward side of the chimney. I have now had the plan in use for some time, and in the face of several most violent storms, not a particle of smoke or soot has come down the flue. In other rooms, the soot was blown on the floor to a large extent."

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of March 11th, 1864]

Rocks.

TRAP.—BASALT.

Trap is a dark greenish or brownish-black rock, heavy and tough. Specific gravity 2·8—3·2. It has sometimes a granular crystalline structure, and at other times it is very compact without apparent grains. It is an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende. It is often called *greenstone*; and when consisting of albite and hornblende, it is called *diorite*.

Amygdaloid (from the Latin *amygdalum*, an almond), is a trap containing small almond-shaped cavities, which are filled with some mineral: usually a zeolite, quartz, or chlorite.

Porphyritic Trap is a trap containing, like porphyritic granite, disseminated crystals of feldspar.

Basalt is a rock resembling trap, but consisting of augite and feldspar. It varies in color from grayish to black. In the lighter-colored, which are sometimes denominated *greystone*, feldspar predominates; and in the darker, iron, or a ferruginous augite. It often contains chrysolite (or olivine) in small grains of a bottle-glass appearance. Magnetic or titanic iron are also frequently present in the rock. When feldspar crystals are coarsely disseminated, it is called porphyritic basalt; and when containing minerals in small nodules, it is amygdaloidal basalt; when consisting of labradorite and augite, it is called dolerite.

Wacke or *toadstone* is an earthy basalt, or a sedimentary rock of trap or basaltic material.

Both trap and basalt occur in columnar forms, as at the Giant's Causeway and other similar places.

Trap and basalt are excellent materials for macadamizing roads, on account of their toughness. Trap is also used for buildings. It breaks into irregular angular blocks, and is employed in this condition. For a Gothic building it is well fitted, on account of an appearance of age which it has.

PORPHYRY.—CLINKSTONE.—TRACHYTE.

Porphyry consists mainly of compact feldspar, with disseminated crystals of feldspar. Red or brownish-red and green, are common colors; but gray and black are met with. The feldspar crystals are from a very small size to half or three quarters of an inch in length, and have a much lighter shade of color than the base, or are quite white. It breaks with a smooth surface and conchoidal fracture. The specific gravity and other characters of the rock are the same nearly as for the mineral feldspar; the hardness is usually a little higher than in that mineral.

Porphry receives a fine polish, and has been used for columns, vases, mortars, and other purposes. Green porphyry is the oriental verd antique of the ancients, and was held in high esteem. The red porphyry of Egypt is also a beautiful rock. It has a clear brownish red color, and is sprinkled with small spots of white feldspar.

Clinkstone or Phonolite is a grayish-blue rock, consisting, like porphyry, mainly of feldspar. It passes into gray basalt, and is distinguished by its less specific gravity. It rings like iron when struck with a hammer, and hence its name.

Trachyte is another feldspathic rock, distinguished by breaking with a rough surface, and showing less compactness than clinkstone. It sometimes contains crystals of hornblende, mica, or some glassy feldspar, mineral. It occurs in volcanic regions.

LAVA.—OBSIDIAN.—PUMICE.

The term *lava* is applied to any rock material which has flowed in igneous fusion from a volcano. Basalt is one kind of lava; and when containing cellules, it is called *basaltic lava*. Trachyte is also a lava. There are thus both feldspathic and basaltic lavas. The feldspathic are light colored, and of low specific gravity (not exceeding 2·8); the basaltic vary from grayish-blue to black, and are above 2·8 in specific gravity. The general term basaltic sometimes includes doleritic lava, which is closely allied. Chrysolite is often present in basaltic lavas; and they are not unfrequently porphyritic, or contain disseminated crystals of feldspar.

The light cellular ejections of a volcano are called scoria or pumice.

Pumice is feldspathic in constitution; it is very porous, and the fine pores lying in one direction make the rock appear to be fibrous. It is so light as to float on water. It is much used for polishing wood, ivory, marble, metal, glass, etc., and also parchment and skins. The principal localities are the islands of Lipari, and Ponza, Ischia, and Vulcano, in the Mediterranean between Sicily and Naples. Both scoria and pumice are properly the scum of a volcano.

Volcanic ashes are the light cinders, or minute particles of rock, ejected from a volcano in the course of an eruption.

Obsidian is a volcanic glass. It resembles ordinary glass. Black and smoky tints are the common colors. In Mexico, it was formerly used both for mirrors, knives and razors. Pinchstone is one perfectly glassy in its character, and has a pitch-like luster. Otherwise it resembles obsidian. *Pearlstone* has a grayish color and pearly luster. *Spherulite* is a kind of pearlstone, occurring in small globules in massive pearlstone. *Marekanite* is a pearl-gray translucent obsidian from Marekan in Kamschatka.

ARGILLACEOUS SHALE, OR CLAY SLATE.—ARGILLITE

Slate is an argillaceous rock, breaking into thin laminæ; shale a similar rock, with the same structure usually less perfect and often more brittle; schist includes the same varieties of rock, but is extended also to those of a much coarser laminated structure. The ordinary clay slate has the same constitution as mica slate; but the material is so fine that the ingredients cannot be distinguished. The two pass into one another insensibly. The colors are very various, and always dull or but slightly glistening.

Roofing slate is a fine grained argillaceous variety, commonly of a dark dull blue or bluish-black color, or somewhat purplish. To be a good material for roofing, it should split easily into even slates, and admit of being pierced for nails without fracturing. Moreover, it should not be absorbent of water, either by the surface or edges, which may be tested by weighing, after immersion for a while in water. It should also be pure from pyrites and every thing that can undergo decomposition on exposure.

Roofing slates occur in England, in Cornwall and Devon, Cumberland, Westmoreland.

In the United States, a good material is obtained in Maine at Barnard, Piscataquies, Kennebec, Bingham and elsewhere; also in Massachusetts, in Worcester county, in Boylston, Lancaster, Harvard, Shirley, and Peperell; in Vermont, at Guilford, Brattleborough, Fairhaven, and Dummerston; in Hoosic, New York; on Bush creek and near Unionville, Maryland; at the Cove of Wachitta, Arkansas. At Rutland, Vermont, is a manufactory of slate pencils, from a greenish slate.

These slate rocks are also used for gravestones; and we cannot go through New England cemeteries without frequent regret that a material which is sure to fall to pieces in a few years, should have been selected for such records.

Drawing slate is a finer and more compact variety, of bluish and purplish shades of color. The best slates come from Spain, Italy and France. A good quality is quarried in Maine and Vermont.

Novaculite, hone-slate, or whet-stone, is a fine grained slate, containing considerable quartz, though the grains of this mineral are not perceptible. It occurs of light and dark shades of color, and compact texture. It is found in North Carolina, seven miles west of Chapel Hill, and elsewhere; in Lincoln and Oglethorpe counties, Georgia; on Bush creek, and near Unionville, Maryland; at the Cove of Wachitta, Arkansas.

Argillite is a general term given to argillaceous or clay slate rocks. Many shales or argillites crumble easily, and are unfit for any purpose in the arts, except to furnish a clayey soil.

Alum shale is any slaty rock which contains decomposing pyrites, and thus will afford alum or sulphate of alumina on lixiviation.

Bituminous shale is a dark colored slaty rock containing some bitumen, and giving off a bituminous odor.

Plumbaginous schist is a clay slate containing plumbago or graphite, and leaving traces like black lead.

The *Pipestone* of the North American indians was in part a red claystone or compacted clay from the Coteau de Prairies. It has been named Catlinite. A similar material now accumulating, occurs on the north shore of Lake Superior, at Nepigon bay. Another variety of pipestone is a dark grayish compact argillite; it is used by the Indians of the northwest coast of America.

Agalmatolite is a soft mineral, impressible by the nail, and waxy in luster when polished, presenting grayish and greenish colors and other shades. Gr=2·8—2·9. It has a greasy feel. It consists of silica 55·0, alumina 30 0, potash 7·0, water 3 to 5 per cent, with a trace of oxyd of iron. It is carved into images, and is hence called figure-stone.

QUARTZ ROCK.

Quartz rock is a compact rock consisting of quartz, and often appearing granular. Its colors are light gray, reddish or dull bluish; also sometimes brown.

When the granular quartz contains a little mica, it often breaks in slabs like gneiss or mica slate. The itacolumite of Brazil, with which gold and topaz are associated, is a micaceous granular quartz rock of this kind.

Flexible sandstone is an allied rock of finer texture. Granular quartz graduates into the proper sandstones. The two rocks are properly parts of one series.

Granular quartz is one of the most refractory of rocks. It is consequently used extensively for hearthstones, for the lining of furnaces, and for lime kilns. At Stafford, Conn., a loose grained micaceous quartz rock is highly valued for furnaces; it sells at the quarry for $16 a ton.

Granular quartz is also used for flagging, and a fine quarry is opened in Washington, near Pittsfield, Mass.; it also occurs of good quality at Tyringham and Lee, Mass. In the shape of cobble stones, it is a common paving material.

A highly important use of this rock is in the manufacture of glass and sandpaper, and for sawing marble. In many places it occurs crumbled to a fine sand, and is highly convenient for these purposes. In Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass., and in Lanesboro', Mass., it occurs of superior quality, and in great abundance. It is also in demand for the manufacture of glass and pottery. In Unity, N. H., a granular quartz is ground for sandpaper and for polishing powder; the latter is a good material for many purposes.

A fine variety of granular quartz is a material much valued for whet-stones.

BURSTONE.

Buhrstone is a quartz rock containing cellules. It is as hard and firm as quartz crystal, and owes its peculiar value to this quality and the cellules, which give it a very rough surface. In the best stones for wheat or corn the cavities about equal in space the solid part. The finest quality comes from France, in the basin of Paris and some adjoining districts.

The stones are cut into wedge-shaped parallelopipeds called panes, which are bound together by iron hoops into large millstones. The Paris buhrstone is from the tertiary formation, and is therefore of much more recent origin than the quartz rock above described.

Buhrstone of good quality is abundant in Ohio, and others of the western states. It is associated there with proper sandstones.

The quartz rock of Washington, near Pittsfield, Mass., is in some parts cellular, and makes good millstones.

A burhstone occurs in Georgia, about 40 miles from the sea, near the Carolina line; also in Arkansas, near the Cove of Washitta.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 6

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

Continued from the California Farmer of March 11, 1864.

The California Grasshopper in 1861.

ITS ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

Its greatest enemy is overflooding waters or rains attended with a freezing temperature, which with violent dry storms of wind soon clean them out of the country. The rainless gales takes the mature ones to sea, and the heavy rains destroy the eggs and the young. But after a great visitation, succeeded by heavy falls of rain, and then comes up (as is often the case in Syria and California) sudden, hot or warm, drying winds, their development from the egg to the full fledged, is then greatly accelerated. Cold foggy days benumb them, and they will then get in masses or long windrows under bushes, walls, fences, hedges, in holes and such like protections, and can scarcely move. As soon as the weather clears and the sun gets hot, they are warmed, and by noon are strong on the wing or at jumping, and soon fill the surface of the earth in all directions until the shades of the setting sun drive them into the crevices of the earth or exterior protections. In the first half of May, 1861, several days occurred in this country with hot, dry parching winds, which developed their functions of growth and existence to a marvelous extent, between the town of Santa Barbara and the pass of the Santa Ynez Cuesta; but they were not found but *very sparsely* on the eastern slopes of the Coast ridge or Cuesta of Santa Ynez of the county, through nearly the whole length of which this Cuesta runs at a distance of a league from the ocean line.

A small species of red lice is often found covering their bodies. Their other enemies are all sorts of birds and quadrupeds, including man in the shape of the Indian, who catches them by thousands in all parts of the State, particularly the wild Indians, and after roasting them, eats them whole or grinds them to powder to make mush—mostly when they are full of eggs. Different kinds of insects devour their eggs, and even hatch their young in its body. When they fall into water, salt or fresh, in any numbers, they speedily corrupt it and cause a strongly offensive odor. Birds are also its enemies, particularly the Blackbird, Starling, or rose or yellow-winged Thrush of California, called in Spanish *Chenate*, which are often found at times in all parts of the State in clouds and countless thousands. They completely, however, defy extermination either by man or any other form of animated nature.

THEIR COLONIES, CHRADNRAS, STATES AND CONFEDERACIES.

In all May is the great time of the laying of their eggs. This is *always* effected in companies of several hundreds or thousands over a given space from a center of from fifty to a hundred yards in diameter, gradually thinning off on the edges till the outposts or frontiers of another rancheria, camp, or clan is reached. The ground will be covered with all sizes of young and old, walking, creeping or crawling about, the females depositing their eggs from one to several feet from each other, in their nests or holes in the ground. As before noted, the female is then always seen with its abdomen buried in the ground, with two and three to six males (or what appear to be such) on top of the female in a pile, crowding and working its abdomen by twisting their tails around it from each side, and pressing and squeezing it by a curling, corkscrew fashion, or earnestly rubbing the sides of the abdomen until the eggs are expelled. Several bunches of eggs have been found within the circumference of an inch or two, and it is likely other females lay their eggs near by where a predecessor had just stepped out. The holes are made generally at the roots of grass or in cracks in the soil, and often in hard, baked earth. If the ground could be properly examined, it is probable that the eggs are thickly laid over every square inch of their territories. In a breeding colony, the females laying *at one time*, will seldom be more than one-tenth of the animals on the ground. The Locust provides for itself, from the grub and egg to death, without assistance. Take a superficial league of land affected by their Colonies, and the young from the first of February to the first of June keep rising up daily on to the surface as an exhalation, and as they grow older, by the middle of May, state will join state, and clan to clan overrun the whole surface like an army going to battle, and it is said each band, colony or crowd has its king, captains and leaders. When they attain the strength of their wings and bodies (1861 in this county), which is at its *culmination* from the 12th to the 31st of May, the bands join company and mingle with each other, and all fly together as soon as a man or animal disturbs them, filling the air at a distance of ten feet from the ground as thick as flakes of snow. In other parts of the State, these colonies will rise in the air from one hundred feet to a thousand, and joining company like a homogenous host, army or nation under leaders, fly from one green place to another, and eat up every succulent thing they can find. Their gathering in migratory clouds at hights in the atmosphere, under kings and captains, always of a clear warm day near noon, or 10 to 4, has not been observed this year in Santa Barbara, up to the 7th of June, but it has been several times noted in 1855 in the Sacramento valley and mountains during the great visitation of that year. On the 25th May they could be seen flying at from five feet to ten hundred feet from the ground, but denser in numbers at ten feet hight, and flying in all directions, and apparently circling around like vultures on sight-ing their prey; it evidently appearing then that one swarm had joined and mingled with another. Their breeding places are always made in warm dry soils and exposures, and *never* in damp or moist places.

THEIR DEVASTATIONS AND MANNER OF FEEDING.

They will, when unfledged, creep and jump along till they meet succulent vegetation, immediately near the surface and commit great havoc—particularly on young garden stuff and the pastures as they spring from the roots. But on maturity, they will alight on *all* green plants and eat all up to the roots, cutting, tearing, sawing and biting until they devour the plant or kill it. They will eat, bark and scratch fruit and other trees, and flowering shrubbery and plants till they are completely denuded. The immense fields of wild mustard, which keeps green in this county from March to June according to soil, has been completely stripped of leaf, seed, flower and cuticle, according to the strength or numbers of the swarms. After nightfall they will gather in masses on all grass which is green, bulrushes, bushes, plants and trees in green leaf, until they break them down or devour all its leaves, fruit, flowers and succulence. This occurs after sundown, and in the morning they are found covering the ground, plants, and indeed everywhere, till the sun warms them into flight after ten o'clock. At night they make no noise or movements, and probably sleep like other animals. Of a bright, moonlight night, before attaining their strength of wings, we have found them completely quiet and absent from the surface. At maturity they eat with great voracity and dispatch, and digest and pass their *green food* rapidly. At this time they creep over walls and enter houses, causing great annoyance. Each full grown Locust, I should judge would devour twenty grains of food daily, judging by their excrements and effects of feeding as shown on the plants in their vicinity. On the fresh laid droppings of horses and cattle they will immediately swarm in a mass (when they are at the largest sizes) and quickly devour it—or until it dries up.

THEIR APPEARANCE AS RISING FROM THE GROUND.

Early in February they are all saltones, and will be seen coming up from the ground in small colonies and resting on stones, roadsides, and hard places to dry themselves in the sun. This continues in vastly *augmenting* multitudes till about the 25th of May, when saltones and flyers are found covering the sites of their colonies in all stages of their growth. The saltones will emerge from the earth like a morning exhalation, while the flyers will fill the lower air from noon to 3 o'clock. Many of them are seen with flame-red thighs. They are all shades of red, yellowish brown or brownish yellow, from infancy to old age. A few of them (3 or 4) were seen of deeper brown and with *flame-red under-wings*, with a black fringe. These may be the captains, kings, queens, or leaders. It is possible that there may be as many grades and conditions of them as among men, bees, and ants—"workingers," neuters, slaves, soldiers, queens, etc, etc. It is certain they make no store of food for winter or scarcity. They all seem to jump, creep, crawl, march or fly in a general direction. The youngest can jump one and two feet, and the other sizes before fledging, from three to ten feet. Those recently winged can fly from three to twenty yards before lighting, but the oldest ones can jump much further, and fly, before resting, from a hundred yards to many miles (with the fresh wind), according to strength, age, and the temperature. At any disturbance they will rise from the ground (flying) in a dense flock, and the noise they make in this action sounds as the gathering of a distant armed force—the rustling of wind through a forest or ship's rigging—the dull fall of surf on the beach—the far-off rippling of running water—the flight of a flock of small birds—the distant fall of a cataract, or water rushing through a mill-race. When they alight, unfledged or winged, it sounds like a heavy fall of rain with wind, if they are in any numbers. These points I observed several times in April, May and June. At the mature stage, their bellicose propensities are fully developed, and with their hard, crustaceous-mailed heads and throats, they will fight each other like two bulls, tear off wings and legs and bite out big pieces from the abdomen. They seem sometimes to play, chaff, tumble and sport like young tigers and little bears. When caught in the hand they will always emit a blackish, gummy liquid from mouth and tail, which stains the skin.

A MONSTER CAKE.—The largest cake ever made in the world is now on view at the shop of Mr. Arnatt, confectioner, St. Giles's in London. It weighs 3,000 pounds, stands seven feet high, and is 18 feet in circumference. There have been used in its manufacture 550 pounds of flour, 3,000 eggs, five barrels of currants, two cwt. of oranges and lemon peel, 300 pounds of butter, 400 pounds of sugar, besides other ingredients.

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With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be afford very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

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This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPEGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH D. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

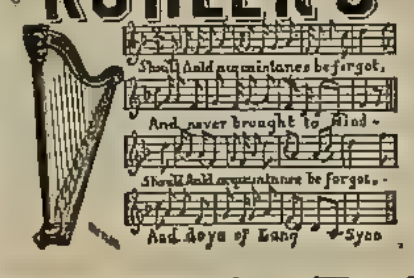
Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,

CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 8th, 1863. 21-3m

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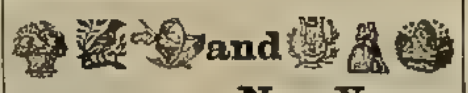
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KEEPSAKES, TOYS,

Everything that is wanted for the Joyous Days near at hand.

☞ Weddings, Balls, and Parties, can alway be supplied at short notice.

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Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard

NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.

A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having now cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.

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1864.

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Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

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As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

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Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

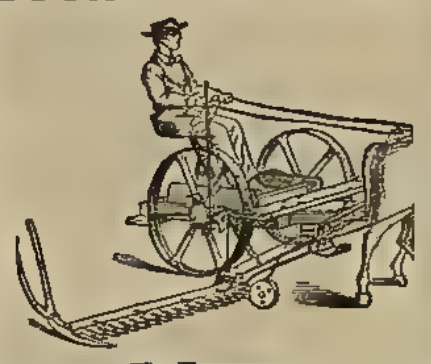
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To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run Lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

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Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

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"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

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Toned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

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No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartette, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Ted," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

Is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 72 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,

8 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY ..... MARCH 18, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on trial or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Easiest Way to Pay Dues.

Those of our friends in the country who may visit our city, can always save us the trouble of sending bills out if they will favor us with a call, and at the same time they will find at our Museum and Reading-room much to interest them.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the Farmer for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Transactions of the Horticultural Society of Boston.

We have received the Annual Transactions of this highly prosperous Society, for the year 1863. These Transactions contain the Annual Reports of the Committees on Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, also the Annual Address of the President, and the Treasurers' Report. The Committee's Reports give full details of everything exhibited, showing the exhibitions of every member and are full of practical remarks, touching the interests they embrace. The Annual Address of the President, is an excellent one, showing his knowledge of the interests over which he presides and the zeal he manifests for the Society. The Treasurer's Report shows the flourishing condition of their Treasury. Here we have an exhibit of one of the most prosperous societies in the United States The Society hold real estate valued at $100,000. They give large Annual Premiums, have a splendid library valued at $2,500; furniture and plate, at $3,500 more, and usually add to their capital about $5,000 per annum. The Society's property over and above every liability, as shown, is estimated at $95,433 34. Here we have a Society well managed, every officer actually interested and engaged in the cause, and this secures prosperity. Let every Agricultural Society look to such a model institution for an example.

The Rain.

Rain, good and glorious rain, has come at last, and the croaker's occupation's gone. It has been trying hard for about a week to rain, with occasional light showers here in the city, while at several places in the country we hear it was more liberal. On Tuesday night last, we were treated to something of an old-fashioned thunder-shower, quite a rarity in California. There were a number of vivid flashes of lightning followed by "deep rattling thunder." But little rain fell at that time, however. But it has persevered, and now, Friday, rain is falling, with every prospect of a sufficiency. Farmers and miners will rejoice.

Parian Statuette.—Haynes & Lawton have received an invoice of most beautiful Parian Marble Statuette, representing some of the finest designs ever conceived. Those that love to look upon superb works of art should call early, as such rare works remain but a little while before appreciative purchasers are found. Among the pieces we notice "Shakspeare," a full figure and finely done; "Princess Alexandra," a bust of exquisite outlines; "The Nymph at the Fount;" "Steam's Maria," also a most exquisite piece; "Una and Lion," nobly done; "Ariadne," another fine piece of artistic skill; "Ophelia," a perfect piece; "Fanny Ellsler," also a perfect piece. The last two are statuette and most perfectly modeled, over which are thrown robes of lace. This lacework, although in marble, is as perfect as robes of actual lace. They are gems of beauty. The prices of these pieces are from $35 to $40 and $75 and are more beautiful than any ever yet offered here.

Prayer for Rain.—The beautiful "Prayer for Rain," in this number, is from a volume of Sacred Poems written by the Rev. Wm. B. Tappan of Boston, Mass, and published in 1847. This poem, like many, and most of his writings, is full of fervent piety and beauty of thought. The editions of his works had a large sale and were among the standard literature of the day.

Call on Us.—We shall always be glad to have those farmers who visit the city, call at our Reading Rooms and peruse the various Agricultural journals on file. We know we can interest farmers, and also, always give them various new seeds for experiments, some of great value.

Our Post Office.

Why is it that the San Francisco Post Office, the third Post Office for income and influence in the United States, and under some phases, the second, should be so *cramped* for those means of doing for the people its best service?

The labor and duties of our Post Office are very heavy, and according to the business done, must overwork Postmaster and every clerk. We know, for we see, every night when the down river and Overland mails come in, the immense labor performed, and we know that every clerk has to work beyond what is the duty of any clerk, especially when they are but *half paid*. We know, as all know, that clerks and all officers are paid in greenbacks, and while we approve of sustaining the Government currency, we regret that by our State's repudiation of them, the loss falls upon young men who toil, as do the clerks in our Post Office.

Why should not our Government give to San Francisco Post Office the means needed to have our mails quickly distributed, so that our merchants need not wait and suffer delay that is very injurious? Why can we not have a proportion of clerks equal to the amount of business the office does? Why not pay those clerks a sum equal to their laborious services, as many of them work extra hours? Why cramp the postal arrangements of the third Post Office in the United States, so as to drive the business from the Post Office into private hands? We believe it is now a notorious fact, that our *private Express companies* carry more letters than the mails! Is this right?

We believe that Postmaster Parker would gladly have carried out very important and valuable plans to facilitate our merchants and business men: such as sub-Post Offices over our city—a more speedy assorting and delivery of the mails—a Postal Agent to travel on all the good routes, etc, etc. But when he and the friends of reform urge these important matters, when they tell the *truth* and show that California does not receive that aid in her Post Office department that she needs and deserves, when the facts are made patent that our Postal matters are *twenty years behind the times*, off goes the head of the man who tries to benefit the people, and our merchants and business suffer.

Now, can we not have reform? Is there not influence and power enough among the business men to demand this from the Postmaster-General, or shall we see *all* the business of letter carrying pass from the U. S. Mails into Express Companies, and the people pay the old rate of *ten cents* for letters instead of *three*? This matter is in the hands of the people. We do know, everybody can know, that our Post Office is far behind what it should be for a city like San Francisco. The fault cannot be with the Postmaster, for he is ever at work till long after midnight, and so with the clerks, and for this they don't get half pay.

How long shall this go on? Shall it continue till the Post Office is abandoned and Expresses do all the business? if much longer continued, the price will be enhanced and soon 25 cents a letter will be charged instead of 10 cents, for the Post Office will then become powerless by reason of its slow movements.

Fares on the City Railroads.

Our city is now full of petitions preparing for our Legislature; some to *raise the fare*, others to oppose this increase. There can be no question which is the *right petition* to sign? Let every man go on the *side of the people*, as they will be sure to be right. The present rate of fares is most ample; of this no one can doubt. If the present owners of railroad stock feel they cannot make it profitable, then let them sell and transfer all their stock. There are plenty of men that stand ready to purchase these stocks at par; now if these croakers are so fearful of ruin—to the city railroads—then let them say so at once; let them say frankly they will sell out at *par value* and then stocks would change hands very quick, and the *new purchasers* would soon, by a wise management, reduce the price instead of enhancing it. If the present owners do not rest content—if they do not keep their charter engagements, they will soon find they have made a grand mistake, for the people will *demand* it; the price of fare *must* come down, ere long. The late reports of the cost of maintaining the street railroads revealed bad management if that report was based upon facts. *One great improvement* in our city railroad cars—one that is now imperatively demanded, is a plan like that of Brooklyn, New York; there the fee for riding in the cars can only be collected of those passengers who *have seats*, all that stand up ride free; this effectually checks the bad plan of crowding the cars to so great an extent, as to wrong the public, by taking the price of a seat and then ask the person to give it up to another; let the plan be adopted, no pay unless the passenger has a seat, and the conductor would then receive no more when the cars were over-crowded, than only full. By the present grasping system they receive the price of a seat several times over; let the watchword of our citizens be "low-priced fares" and no pay *without a seat;* the people can take this matter in hand and carry it out, and when this is done no one would dare to try to "log roll" any bill through the legislature that tends to increase the cost of travel or inconvenience the people.

Succession to the Rev. T. Starr King.—The congregation of the Unitarian Parish met at their church, on Geary street, in this city, on the evening of March 16th. After the reading of a report reviewing the ministerial career and labors of their late Reverend Pastor, in California, a dispatch was read from Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of New York, accepting the invitation of the Society to become its Pastor, and promises to leave for San Francisco by the steamer of the 3d of April next.

Ossian E. Dodge.—This distinguished gentleman, who comes so well heralded, announces, his first of a series of Fashionable Sociables, on Tuesday, 22d. We hope he will receive a warm welcome, as we feel assured he will gratify all.

Home.

What a word—Home! How full of meaning! What race or nation on earth, save our own and dear old England's, can give us the word Home!

"The parted bosom clings to wonted Home,
If aught that's *kindred* cheers the welcome hearth."

"Homes broken up!"—How much we grieve to see or read so sad an announcement in the advertising department of a paper! Not a house or grounds only, but all the cherished memories and tender associations of the place, that enrich it with a wealth beyond the computation of business men, the traders in homesteads and other classes of real estate.

It is a sorry day for a man and, more so for a family, when obliged to give up their home and go drifting again over the world. No experience shocks the sensitive heart like this! All gone—all deserted! the lights shining no more in the windows—the familiar faces no longer pressed against the panes—the fires dead and gone out—the smoke no more curling from the chimneys. The dear voices will not be heard there again, though they may pass and repass daily. Ah! there is needed no desolation of a sort like this! He must be of a hard and undeveloped nature that can contemplate such a scene without the deepest emotion. To lose one's home is to lose nearly all that earth can offer of happiness to man—

"Who, that in distant lands has chanced to roam,
Ne'er thrilled with pleasure at the name of Home."

Vast Increase of Trade in San Francisco.

The present week shows how vast is the trade of our city, and to what extent our merchants are supplying the various outlets, North and South, with goods of all kinds. The recent departures of the Oregon steamers created quite an exciting time. The loaded drays that occupied the streets appeared like the flush times of old in our up-river trade. The steamers for Portland lay at Broadway wharf, and immense loads of goods were in line from that steamer along Davis street to California, thence to Battery—some teams! Morton's big teams were placed at the gate and loaded from other teams, sometimes receiving as much as 12 tons in order to get freight on board. Freight for Oregon and the Northern mines is vastly increasing. It is the same with Mexico and the Southern country. The sailing vessels too, are all full, and besides the regular lines, extra vessels are demanded. Holliday & Co's line put on extra steamers and they are immediately filled up. This great rush for the North, South, and Mexico, shows the interest in our mining operations, and gives an immense amount of business to our merchants, steamers, and shipping interests, all tending to prosperity which we gladly herald. It is like the good old days of yore. These indications are an assurance of the "good times coming."

The Storm.

March the 18th, 1864, will be written as a memorable day; it witnessed the merry peltings of the snow-ballers, or rather *hail*-ballers in the streets of San Francisco. It was a merry sight, indeed, the side-walks white with the ice-pebbles, and at the same time the bright flashes of lightning and the heavy pealing of thunder; these, with torrents of rain, mingled to make an interesting scene. Although it was a severe storm it was gladly welcomed by our citizens—all save those whose hopes of *great gain*, by reason of the drought, was melting away quicker than melted the little white ice-pills that were pattering on the ground; as fast as fell these little pellets, so fast faded hope's fond illusion for fortunes in breadstuffs. This storm has extended widely over the State, and the present appearances of the Heavens indicates a week or more of continued rain. Lightning, thunder and hail have visited many places, more than ever known before. The countenances of men are changed to gladness, for this rain will give business to all the mining localities, and they in turn will give business and money to the merchants; these all are made glad, aye and they should be grateful to Him who sendeth the rains to bless and fertilize the earth.

Where is the Speculation?

Reaction, as expected, has come! The unwise and foolish attempt to create a panic in the grain and produce market has resulted just as we expected; it was a mad adventure in the face of the immense stocks on hand here and in Oregon. We only hope that those of our farmers, who had the opportunity to sell, have done so; if they have neglected it, their regrets must be great, for the last three or four weeks we have given them all the hints needed; what this journal preached is now here. Reaction has come—grain flour and produce are down again and at a stand still.

The Game Law.—The law for the protection of game from March 15 to Sept. 15, is not so comprehensive as it should be, or as it was doubtless intended to be, to protect all valuable game. It seems that canvas-back ducks are not protected, and can hence be killed at any time. We suppose this is a defect in the law, and should be corrected. But the law as it is, is a great hardship in some respects to Farmers. We are informed that across the bay, in the vicinity of San Pablo and other places, great damage is done to the grain crops by the Teal ducks, which come in immense numbers from the creeks and marshes in the vicinity, and eat the grain off smooth as fast as it grows. As the law prevents the killing of these ducks, farmers have no remedy; yet their great numbers would seem to obviate any necessity for protecting them by law.

The British Reviews and Blackwood.—These splendid literary works are more and more appreciated, among Californians, every day, and we learn that their circulation is largely increasing on the Pacific coast. The London Quarterly, Edinburgh Review, North British Review, Westminster Review and Blackwood, are the great standard works of the age, and keep pace with the march of mind. Leonard, Scott & Co., of New York, are the publishers.

Pere Antoine's Date Palm.—Walking through one of the streets of New Orleans, near the river immediately north of the Catholic Cathedral, we were much surprised to see a fine date palm, 30 feet high, growing in the open air. The tree is seventy or eighty years old, for Père Antoine, a Roman Catholic Priest, who died about twenty years ago, at the age of eighty, told Mr. Bringier that he planted it himself when he was young. In his will he provided that they who succeeded to this lot of ground should forfeit it if they cut down the palm. Wishing to know something of Père Antoine's history, we asked a Catholic creole who had a great veneration for him, when he died. He said it could never be ascertained, because, after he became very emaciated, he walked the streets like a mummy, and gradually passed away.

If the people here wish to adorn their metropolis with a striking ornament, such as the northern cities can never emulate, let them plant in one of their public squares an avenue of these date palms.—[A Traveller.

In California the date-palm has a healthy and rapid growth when planted in rich sandy alluvial soil. In Stockton the fan-tree, a species of palm, flourishes, especially in the gardens of the northern portion of the city, where trees eight inches in diameter and six to ten feet high, may be seen. Dates (*Phenix dactylifera*), and cocoa (*Cocos nucifera*), belonging to the family *Palmæ*. The palms, remarkable for their elegant forms and importance to man, should be cultivated in this State by all those who wish to combine the useful with the ornamental, giving an oriental appearance to the garden and elegant finish to the lawn. They contribute more than any other trees to impress upon the vegetation of tropical and equinoctial countries its peculiar physiognomy. The date-palm is a native of northern Africa, and is so abundant, says a traveler, between the Barbary states and the Sahara, that the district has been named "the land of the date." As the desert is approached, the only objects that break the monotony of the landscape are the date-palm and the tent of the Arab. It accompanies the margin of the mighty desert in all its sinuosities from the shores of the Atlantic to the confines of Persia, and is the only vegetable affording subsistence to man that can grow in such an arid situation. The annual produce of an individual is from 160 to 260lbs weight of fruit. The cocoa-palm furnishes annually about 100 cocoa-nuts, and occurs most abundantly in the islands of the Indian archipelago. The family of palms is supposed to contain over a thousand species, some of large size, forming large forests.

Merchants Express Line of Clipper Ships.—The largely increasing trade between New York and San Francisco, the large amount of our exports of produce of all kinds, in addition to the shipment of "ores," which is also largely increasing, is awakening the attention of Shipping Merchants of New York and inducing them to give more and better ships to the various lines of vessels that are now established. The Merchants Express Line, of which Messrs. DeWitt, Kittle & Co. are the agents, is now one of the best lines to and from New York. The owners of this Line are now adding new and splendid clipper ships, and giving particular attention to the business of forwarding merchandise with dispatch from New York to this port. Messrs. DeWitt, Kittle & Co., agents on this side, will give all needed information, so that all who wish merchandise imported or shipped can have it done with dispatch.

A Substitute for Rain.—The Marysville Express states that a plan for irrigating the lands lying along the Sacramento River will be put in operation in a few days. It is proposed to elevate the waters of that stream by means of a steam engine, upon the adjoining lands. Mr. A. J. Scoggins' of Colusa, has an engine now upon his farm, and, will have the pump operating in a few days. With this in full blast, he can completely inundate his farm, and keep it so as long as he chooses. This is the first time the experiment has been tried, and if it proves successful, as we can see no reason to doubt, it will open a new era to those located near the river. There are many localities along the Feather and Yuba Rivers, that, unless rain soon falls, will be entirely valueless, which by this process can be made a source of profit to the owners.

The Visalia Delta says, that despairing of rain, and unable to procure water from the creeks, as usual, farmers thereabouts have banded themselves together, for the purpose of cutting two or three big ditches from the running streams up among the foothills down to the plains. One of these ditches, in which over a hundred farmers are interested, is 18 feet wide at the bottom, 22 feet wide at top, and 12 miles long. It will be finished in three weeks, and with its aid, many fair crops of wheat will yet be raised.

What is Legal Tender.—There are practically at the present time four standards of value in the United States:

1. Gold coins of the United States.
2. Silver dollars.
3. Silver half dollars and the lower denominations.
4. Legal tender or United States Treasury notes.

1. Gold coins of the United States are a legal tender to any amount.
2. Silver dollars are a legal tender to any amount.
3. Silver half dollars and the lower denominations of silver are a legal tender to the amount of five dollars.
4. United States Treasury notes are a legal tender to any amount for all debts, except a few limitations.

The last of the Camel Speculation.—The lot of Government camels, 39 in number, which have been kept in Southern California, for some time, were sold at auction at Benicia last week at from $39 to $55 each, in greenbacks. The original cost of the animals, landed in America, was some $5,000 each, and the cost of bringing them from Los Angeles, for sale, was about three times as much as they realized under the hammer.

California Tobacco.—A large lot of tobacco, raised on the "Brannan Ranch," Feather river, reached this city last week. This tobacco is of good quality, and being packed in boxes, showed well for our State. Samuel Brannan, Esq., has pioneered many enterprises which have benefited our State.

Oregon Tobacco.—The Oregonian says: we were shown a box of tobacco, put up by Mr. J. F. [illegible] of Lewis river, which promises, with age, to occupy a prominent place in our tobacco market [illegible] become a source of revenue as an export. "C[illegible] nader Natural Leaf" is the name of the manufactured article before us, and the manner of its putting up evinces creditable skill on the part of [illegible] Vest. This leaf was raised on Dr. Prettyman's place, about three miles from the city. It can be laid down in market manufactured, for 30 cents per pound, and the crop properly cultivated, will bring a higher profit than wheat, potatoes or any other field produce. Two acres on Sauvie's Island, not highly cultivated, yielded 3,000 pounds last season. Mr. Vest acquired his knowledge of the business at Lynchburg, Va., and contemplates going into the regular trade of putting up tobacco.

Vallejo Railroad.—The Solano Press says: Late advices from General John B. Frisbie, who is now at Washington, state that the contract for building the railroad from Marysville to Suisun has been signed. Two years is the time specified for accomplishing the same. Gen. Frisbie entertains great hopes for the project. The contractors are men of ample means, and, indeed, we know of no reason why the road should not be built to Suisun in the time mentioned. The old grade is in an excellent condition, needing but slight repair, to be in perfect order. The route will prove one of the best paying ones in the State. The only opposition to be dreaded is from the Steam Navigation Company, who will spare no efforts to prevent the construction of the road.

Game Law.—The prohibition on game killing went into effect last Tuesday; the statute says that "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons hereafter to take, kill, or destroy any of the following game, within the time hereinafter specified, namely: Quails, partridges or grouse, mallard duck, wood duck, teal duck, and spoon-bill duck, and all other broad-billed ducks, shall not be taken, killed, or destroyed, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of September of each year, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each duck, quail, or partridge killed and destroyed; and any person selling, or exposing for sale, or having in his possession any of aforesaid birds shall be subject to a like penalty."

The Camels.—Messrs. Charles Ramsey and Samuel Martin, of Green Valley, bought some of the Government camels, that were sold at Benicia lately. The folks around Rockville manifested a great deal of wonder at viewing these "ships of the desert." We don't know what Messrs. Ramsey and Martin are going to do with the dromedaries, but as they bought them at a very low figure, they stand but little chance of losing any great amount by the speculation.—[Solano Press.

A New Rat Poison.—The Scientific American says that a French paper recommends artificial carbonate of baryta to be mixed with various kinds of food for rats. This salt is almost tasteless, and it is said, does not become poisonous until the gastric juice renders the salts of baryta soluble. We would advise those of our readers troubled with rats to experiment a little with this carbonate.

A lady on one occasion traveling in a railway carriage, was much annoyed by a cockney companion continually embellishing his conversation with "This 'ere" and "That 'air." A few moments afterward she quietly requested him to close the window, remarking, "This car is effected by that air."

The Hog's Back.—The Steam Navigation Company keep two steamers constantly employed in digging out the "Hog's Back," in the Sacramento river. The bar known by that name is about five miles above Rio Vista.

Good for Sheep Raisers.—A movement is under way, having in view the transfer of all low-priced wool from the free list to the duty-paying schedule tariff.

We have received J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s new Flower and Seed Catalogues, from New York. Also catalogues of his bulbous roots, comprising a splendid collection.

General Neal Dow and Captains Flynn and Sawyer have been exchanged.

Cure for a Felon.—As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth thoroughly saturated with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known this to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

Turpentine and Rosin.—We are glad to announce the complete success of the manufacture of California Turpentine and Rosin in our State. The manufactory of Messrs J. L. Gibson & Co, Marysville, now sends some of the best of manufacture to our city, and, while we speak of the manufactory, it is but just to say that for this successful establishment in our State, we owe it to the energy, skill, and knowledge of J. J. Hucks, Esq. of the Hucks & Lambert axle-grease manufactory of our city. Mr. Hucks is also interested with J. L. Gibson & Co.

Grain Harvesters.—Grain-growers, now look to your Harvesters; there will be a good crop; see that you have your Mowers, Reapers, and Harvesters. Look to our columns for Machinery for grain-growers. The best in the world can be had of our importers, Treadwell & Co., Hawley & Co., and Arthur & Low. Look to it in season. Long rains, good rains, will enhance the value of Reapers and Mowers. You can buy cheap now; strike quick, and buy cheap.

Home Made Paper.—Messrs S. P. Taylor & Co, our near neighbors, are the Pioneer Paper Manufacturers. We rejoice to know that they are now successful in the manufacture of all styles and kinds of printing paper, wrapping paper, etc. It is a good sign when we know such manufactures are sustained.

Those New Lamps.—Reader have you seen those new and beautiful lamps received by Stanford Brothers? To the student, the professional man, all who read, sew, or use a lamp, we say, by all means, go and provide a lamp, and the fluid that will not only be clear and brilliant but protect and preserve the eyes.

Garden Cutlery.—New and fine garden tools, just received from Europe, for sale at Moore's Seed Store, California street.

The following military arrangements have been made at Washington:

First—By order of the President, Lt. Gen. Grant assumes the command of the United States army. Second—Maj. Gen. Halleck is relieved from duty as General-in-Chief, and assigned to special duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the army. Third—Maj Gen. Sherman is assigned to the command of the military division of Mississippi now commanded by Gen. Grant, comprising the Department of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Fourth—Maj Gen. McPherson is to command the Department of Tennessee, recently commanded by Gen. Sherman. Fifth—Gen. Grant will establish his headquarters in the field, with the respective armies operating under his personal supervision.

The following order has been sent to each of the Collectors of Internal Revenue from the Department:

SIR—You are informed that the Act to increase the internal revenue and other purpose has been approved by the President, and therefore has become law. The Act takes effect from its passage, and the duties upon distilled spirits are increased to 60 cents per gallon, and the duty on cotton to 2 cents per pound. You, therefore, will require all distilleries of spirits in making their returns, to specify the amount removed on and after the 5th instant, and on such amounts to pay taxes of 60 cents per gallon. JOHN J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

EUROPEAN.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool the 5th and Queenstown the 6th, has arrived. Danish affairs are reported unchanged. The Archduke Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 8th, and it is reported, will embark for Mexico on the 25th, all difficulties having been settled. A Hamburg dispatch announces that three brigades of Austrian troops had received orders from Gen. Wrangel to enter Jutland and invest Fredricia.

ANNT ROSY was dividing a mince pie among the boys, and when Jim, who had wickedly pulled the cat's tail, asked for his share, the dame replied: "No, Jim, you are a wicked boy, and the Bible says there is no peace for the wicked."

Life Insurance.—Be sure that you have a Policy of Insurance on your Life. $10,000 insurance on your life is just as good as $10,000 in Bank, i. e., for those who may be left behind you; those you love and wish to provide for.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandize for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we ask wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to

Miller Wante

A MILLER IS WANTED, QUALIFIED TO take charge of a large and valuable Mill, in a pleasant situation with all pleasant surroundings. A good man can secure a good and permanent situation, and a very liberal salary. None need apply unless of education, pleasant address, and the most correct habits and character. For particulars address Editor Farmer. 7

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer. 7

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office. 7

Complimentary Vote of Thanks of the Passengers on board the Steamship America.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS on the Steamship America, tender our thanks to Capt. Morton, and the other Officers of the steamer, for the Comforts we have enjoyed during our passage from San Francisco to Panama, and particularly for the neatness and good order on the Boat, and for the sumptuous fare, and kind attention we have received. While expressing our entire satisfaction with the Boat and its management, we heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

Dated at Panama, Feby 17th, 1864.

C S Minor, Washington D C	D I Boynton
J H Walcott, Idaho	G P Fitzgerald
B Gillet, Marquette, Mich	J A Clement
M Kramer, Dalles, Oregon	W B Tripp
B Cohn, Marysville	S S Hunt
S Sparhawk, Sacramento	C Taft
Sarah S Rich, Sonoma	N Ellis, Silver City, N T
Mrs W White San Francisco	H M Hiles
Mrs Kennedy, San Francisco	R T Cottingham
Wm D West, Poughkeepsie	S Sampson, Jr, Mass
Mrs Wm B West, M D	H Werner
Mrs J M Hudson, New York	S P Johnson
Mrs A Welsh, Manchester	John Guss, San Francisco
A P Story, St Louis	Silas Storer
Wm A Kutchin, Bath	J A Howard
C A Talwood, San Francisco	J P Bartholemew, Reese River
P McCaul, Sacramento	John Kurtz, San Francisco
B J Franklin, San Francisco	Wm Power
M A Farmer	Rob Chown
P Myers, Lincoln	Hiram Beardsley
Roscoe Day, Vancouver, W T	S B Wyman
S Halbridge	John M Anderson
Alex Williams, Sacramento	Thos S Wyman
M Peixrel, New York	W R Stephens
K C Phelps, Siskiyou	Mrs Barnes
D W Wood, Colonl	Mr & Mrs Smith, Columbia
Mr Noble	John Hardenburg, N Y
James C Gee, Carson City	John H Day
C Hubbard, Sacramento	A J McDaniel, San Jose
G W Dean	J E Winans
C M Carter, Oregon	H Gregory
M Pranto	D C Somers, San Francisco
J Jacoby, Virginia N T	J Lippincott, Oregon
A E Fletcher, S Francisco	Thos Carter, Portland, O
E L Hale, Placerville	E Brush
T D Tyler, Washoe City	M Crawford, Oregon
John C Brooke, Virginia	M Smith, San Francisco
Thomas Day	Thos Putnam
G Earl	A H Worm
S B Wheox, Illinois	Mrs M T Calhoun
M W Alf	Mrs Mary E Bathaway
J S Payn	Miss Annie Goodwin
L G Weeks, Downieville	John Hulck, Sacramento
Jas McLellan, Jr	Mrs A P Dirckson, Portland, O
S Ringo	Wm Noonan
S Kreen	H Buttschad
E S Peck	H Everitz, Portland, Oregon
H H Hicks	Wm B Engle, W T
Elizabeth Horne	J E Batchelder
Sarah Greeley	U T Quackenbush
Mrs Charles Town	C Hahn
Rev Sherlock Bristol	A D Adams
M Hedden, Ione City	Capt J L Fowler
John Maloney, Idaho	Mrs E D McCarty
Mrs Thomas Day	Samuel Toomson
Miss M E Day	Jas Winslow
Charles Friedland, N Y	L G Philbrick, Sonora
Mr & Mrs Cohen, Victoria	J V Smythe, Horatios
O S Gourley	Wm B Fogale, N Y
G D Arnold	Horace Smith
W R Clark	N H Jenkins
E A Bullock	L B Anway

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DESIROUS of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter. 21-6

THE POTATO ROT.—At the last meeting of the Farmers' Club, Mr. Carpenter said: "I have read and observed a great deal on the subject of the potato rot, and the sum of the whole seems to be that potatoes planted in moist, tenacious soils, are much more subject to rot than if planted in dry ground." Prof. Mapes remarked: "I had a field, half of which was under-drained, and I planted the whole to potatoes. On the under-drained portion none of the potatoes rotted, while on the other half they all rotted."

Encourage HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 22 6

A Thoroughbred "Jack" For Sale.



TO STOCKRAISERS AND BREEDERS: For Sale, at Mr. Allen's stable, corner of Kearny and Pine streets, a "JACK," lately imported from France; age three years, black, bred in the celebrated stud of Alphonse Lavalé, Esq., Reflet Poitou; by *Nero*, a thoroughbred Castilian Ass which received the Gold Medal at the Annual Agricultural Fair at Paris in 1860; out of *Augustine*. Pedigree guaranteed. For particulars apply at Mr. T. Bearwold's cigar store, 714 Kearny street, opposite the Plaza. 21-5

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,
and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HYLL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-21

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

CALIFORNIA THE FARMER

A FIVE Dollar Treasury Note will pay for the FARMER *one year*. Now is your time to make a saving; it makes the cost of the FARMER, to *new subscribers*, only $3,25 per year. See our card.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a specialty from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

☞ MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business a dvertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag.	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
La Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Ballou's Magazine	3 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	3 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	6 00
N. Y Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag.	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	3 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four "Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cala	3 50	Com. Globe and App'dix	8 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	3 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martines and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STORE OF

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.

20-24-tf

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma. WILLIAM BIHLER.

8

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent, $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

1864. 1864. HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"

Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL

"BUCKEYE,"

MOWER AND REAPER

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE

RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

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McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

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Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
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3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
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RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

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LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

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Flax and Hemp Dressers.

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Cane-Crushers.

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Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tongueing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

"MENLO PARK," San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALance, unsold, of this choice tract. There, are few, if any, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence; the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. Two cars of the S. P. & S. J. R. R. and passengers at their depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc; are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the Spring.

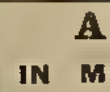
As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so.

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Geo. C. Johnson, Esq.	Charles R. Bond, Esq.
John Perry, Jr., Esq.	Jos. Lippman, Esq.
M. R. Roberts, Esq.	D W. Aldrich, Esq.
George Gordon, Esq.	Rev. A. Williams.
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W. B. Farwell, Esq.	C. N. Fox, Esq.
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Maps can be had, and all information required, can be obtained on application to

A. C. RANDALL & CO.,
642 Sacramento street,
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A Fine Ranch IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.



A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses, Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOB P. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of



100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to

E. P. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
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THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

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"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supersede all other combined Machines;

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

Home Miscellany.

OUR BLACKSMITH.

BY ALICE CARY.

Good luck befall our blacksmith,
For he is a right brave man,
Willing to keep on a leather apron,
And earn his meat as he can;
Good luck befall him and his sledge,
And his arm of brawny tan.

Good luck befall his dingy shop,
With its sign, a pillar of smoke,
And all the cattle, both big and little,
That nod to the sledge's stroke;
The farm horse halt, the wild-woods-colt,
The jade with her neck in a yoke.

Good luck to the two stout door-posts,
Bestudded with bridle-pegs,
And the poor old mare that tethered there
For a speedy shoeing begs;
With her head awry, and her one white eye,
Trembling the flies from her legs.

Good luck to the little farmer
That on her bareback rides,
Telling how she will fit if you give her the bit,
As he carries the ribs in her sides;
And caressing her mane again and again,
As the blacksmith's time he bides.

Good luck to the rusty horse-shoes
On the earthen floor that lie;
To all the litter, to all the clatter,
Ringing clear and high,
And to every spark that struck from the dark,
Strives to get at the sky.

And ever and always fall good luck
To the queer old house he owns,
With its seams of clay running every way
Between the bright blue stones;
Good luck to the roof-tree where the wind
Through the long, wild Winter moans.

Good luck to all his girls and boys,
Where'er their footsteps rove—
Be they never afraid of the honest trade
By which their father throve;
For through such moil and by such toil
The world is made to move.

RAIN! RAIN!

Rain! Rain! from out thy clouds,
O God of Nature pour;
Refresh the panting earth
With thy abundant store;
For thy death-angel spreads his wings
Of withering, o'er our lakes and springs.

Rain! Rain! the cracking ground
Sends columns forth of heat;
'Tis yellow brass above,
'Tis dust beneath our feet.
The tasseled corn hangs down its head,
The bearded rye and wheat are dead.

Rain! Rain! or life will fail;
Fast fails its only staff;
Turn not our wells to rocks,
Turn not our bread to chaff.
Let not our poor, unnoticed, cry;
Let not our children, famished, die.

Pray on!—the pregnant cloud
Lies ready in God's fist,
And prayer can force it out,
And empty't as ye list.
Ye've prayed?—to prayer! to prayer! again;
So may He give the gracious Rain.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

"There'll be a bitin' black frost on the hills to-night, I tell ye! said Moses Atterly, as he threw an armful of oak logs, fringed with silver-gray moss, upon the stone hearth, and rubbed his hands cheerily before the red, roaring blaze that encircled the rude iron fire-dog in drifts of ruby sparks.

He was a tall, wiry-looking old man, with mild hazel eyes, and a skin well nigh as brown as the basket of butternuts that stood in the corner—a man whom you might easily fancy to have grown up among those rock-bound wind-swept wildernesses, as one of the giant pines on the steep cliffs above had grown—stalwart, sturdy, and true to the very heart's core. The room was very plain, with no curtains at the narrow-paned windows, and no carpet save the old zig-zag veins in the hickory boards that formed the floor; yet there was an air of comfort in the splint-bottomed chairs, with red moreen cushions, and the round table, neatly spread for the evening meal. Over the fire an apoplectic black tea-kettle kept up a dreamy song, and Moses Atterly's only child sat, with folded hands, in the chimney corner, watching the vaporous wreath curling from the spout—a pretty, soft-eyed girl, with a late rose in her braids of glossy chestnut-brown hair, and straight, clearly-cut features—now in shadow, and all irradiated by the capricious torches of flame that played at hide-and-seek in and out among the crevices of the great bubbling, singing logs.

"Have you been to the post-office to-night, father?" said she, suddenly looking up as Moses gave the smouldering back log a sort of remonstrating kick.

"No; but I met Jim Grayling down by the hemlock hollow, and he said he was goin' straight there; so I told him to ask if there was anything for our folks. He'll be here directly, I calculate, for it must be all of two hours ago."

"I am sorry," said Bessie, almost petulantly. "Father I detest the sight of that man!"

"My daughter," remonstrated Moses, "that ain't accordin' to either sense or gospel."

"Well I can't help it, father," coaxed Bessie, stealing her soft, dimpled hand into the rough palm that lay on Moses Atterly's knee. "He always seemed to me like—"

She stopped suddenly—so suddenly that the late rose fell out of her hair and lay on the stone hearth—for, as she turned her head, she saw James Grayling standing beside them, unfolding a coarse white-and-red worsted comforter from about his neck. He stooped, without a word, and picked up the rose for her.

"Why Jim!" said Farmer Atterly, "where on airth did you drop down from? I did'nt hear you come in!"

"Didn't you? I am sure I knocked loud enough," said Grayling, with a deep-red flush slowly fading from his cheek. "Pretty well to-night, Bessie?"

"I am quite well enough," pouted Bessie, without looking at him, and tossing her recovered rose in among the glowing cinders. Somehow or other it had lost its charms, after having lain in James Graylings's hand a second.

"Sit down, Jim," said the farmer, heartily. "Any mails for us to-night?"

"Nothing."

What a strange smile passed over his face as he saw the sudden downward droop of Bessie Atterly's eyelashes—the quiver around her mouth.

"Nothin'! that's queer. You see Bessie's feelin' kind o' worried 'cause she don't hear nothin' from Henry Ives."

James Grayling paused, a little maliciously to note the sparkle in Bessie's eyes as she leaned forward with reddening cheeks and intent look.

"What does he say" she gasped.

"Well, I'm afraid you'll feel badly about it; but he says Harry Ives was captured, with a half dozen others, by a skirmishing party, a week before he wrote."

"Captured!"

"Yes. And that isn't all. He says that they didn't half believe Harry Ives cared whether he was carried down south or not; for he had taken a great notion to some pretty girl down in Virginia—a planter's darter—and—"

"I don't believe it, James Grayling," said Bessie, springing to her feet, with flashing eye and passion-crimsoned forehead; "I don't believe a word of it. You are repeating some vile falsehood."

"I knew you'd feel bad," said Grayling, with provoking mildness, "but I thought that you ought to know how matters stood. I can show you Sam's letter, if that will be any more satisfactory. I never had much faith in Harry Ives—a careless, dashing fellow—who—"

"Hush! I will not listen to another sentence," ejaculated Bessie, angrily, and with a certain strange dignity in her girl-face and slender form."

"Mr. Atterly," said Grayling, with aggravating moderation and calmness, "how long is it since your daughter received a letter from Harry Ives?"

"Well, it's a consid'able spell," said the old farmer; "but letters *do* take time to reach us, you know."

"Yes, particularly when they're never sent," sneered Grayling.

"Father, don't listen to him," cried Bessie, passionately. "If the whole world were to tell me Harry Ives was untrue, I would'nt believe them."

And Bessie fainted quietly away, with her chestnut braids of hair drooping over her father's knee."

Poor child! Could she but have foreseen the weary months of waiting for the letter which never came from the far-off southern hills, the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, that were in store for her, she might have been sorry that she had not died then and there, holding fast to that firm faith in Harry Ives's fidelity.

James Grayling, a crafty, patient man, bided his time. It came at last when the tender green of the hill-sides shriveled and grew brown under the starry, silent frost of the bitter December nights, and the keen wind rushed with thunderous swell through the lonely pine forests in these wild solitudes.

"Daughter, it's the dearest wish of my heart," said Farmerly Atterly, solemnly, as he sat with Bessie in the old, silent room. "I'm gettin' well on in years; and if I could but see you married to some good and true man before I am taken away, I should rest easier in my grave. James Grayling has been almost a son to me these months of trial and trouble. He is coming for his final answer to-night. Let it be yes!"

Bessie shuddered. That year of sick, wistful grief had changed her into a pale, fragile girl, with large frightened eyes, ever roving from side to side as if vainly seeking something which never came.

"Wait, father," she murmured eagerly, as if pleading for sweet life itself: "wait a little longer—only a little longer!"

"I have waited, Bessie. It is a year and over since Harry Ives has sent you either word or message. He may be dead—better dead than a scoundrel!—but James Grayling has been true as steel to me all this time. He deserves you, Bessie; and when you're once married you'll learn to love him. Shall we say this day month for your wedding, daughter?"

That night Bessie laid her cold hand in James Brayling's eager palm, and said "Yes," dreamily, to whatever he proposed. What had life left for her? As well be James Grayling's wife as anything else, since God willed that she should live and suffer on, and the dreary path of years lay spread out before her listless feet!

The old smoke-stained walls were wreathed with feathery garlands of cedar and pine, with the scarlet berries of the mountain ash glowing here and there; the great fire roared up the chimney with festive sound, and all the neighbors were gathered round Farmer Atterly's hearthstone; for pretty Bessie was to be married that night.

"She don't look as a bride ought to, somehow," whispered Mrs. Deacon Jennings to her companion, Mahala Bird. "She seems to me jest like one o' them white snow-wreaths down in the hollow yonder."

"Maybe it's that white dress," said Mahala; "but she does look like a corpse. Land o' Goshen! what be I sayin'? It ain't good luck to talk about corpses on a weddin' night."

For the pretty bridemaids had just led Bessie in, robed in pure sheeny silk, with snowy geraniums in her hair, and not a vestige of color in her cheek.

"There don't she look sweet?" said Susy Jennings. "Is it time to go into the parlor yet?"

"Massy, no child!" said Mrs. Jennings; "not for an hour. Why, Jim Grayling hasn't come yet!"

So Bessie sat down in the midst of the assembled maids and matrons, and played with the white flowers in her bouquet, thinking—who knows of what? Perhaps the fair face of the woman who had wiled her lover's heart away.

Somebody spoke to her, she looked up, and all of a sudden her frightened eyes traced a figure beyond the open door opposite to which she sat—a figure hurriedly pressing through the crowd.

"Where is she? I will see Bessie, wedding or no wedding! Who has a better right than I?"

The next moment, the pale, white-robed bride lay like a fair, still statute in Henry Ives' arms.

"Stand off, I say!" he cried, fiercely. "Let no one come between me and the woman I love. I have earned her to be my wife—earned her by long months of pain and suffering—earned her by wounds upon the battle-field of the country she loved! Do you say she is to be married to James Grayling? What has James Grayling done with the letters I sent to his care?—with all the messages I entrusted to him! She had better be in her grave than married to James Grayling. Mr. Atterly, you are a just and a good man; judge between me and the treacherous fox I fancied was my friend."

"Harry, Harry!" faltered the old man, "I never dreamed o' this Tell us about it, my boy, for my old head swims."

And Harry Ives, still holding Bessie to his heart, revealed the story of his own truth and James Grayling's duplicity. When he had finished the impassioned recital, Moses Atterly clasped the brown, strong hand between his own horny palms, and said solemnly:

"My boy, I ask your pardon for every doubt that ever crossed my mind, and I thank the merciful Providence that has spared Bessie from being Jim Grayling's wife. We were calculatin' to have a weddin' here to-night; and it isn't too late yet, if Harry hasn't no objection to bein' married in his soldier clothes."

"Father," interposed Bessie, rosy as a whole bouquet of carnations blended into one; but Harry took her hand into his, whispering:

"Love! I shall not feel secure until I can call you *wife*"—and the remonstrance died away upon her lips.

"Are you all ready, Elder Wilkins?" said Moses; "'cause I b'lieve the young couple is."

Ah! she looked like a bride *now*, with the hazel light burning in soft fires under her long curled lashes, and the carmine dyes coming and going upon her cheek, like a proud and blushing bride.

The ceremony was scarcely over before the silver chime of sleigh bells sounded at the door, and James Grayling's voice was heard, exclaiming:

"I'm afraid I am a little late; but the horse sprained one of his legs, and I had to get him changed at Squire Warrenton's. However—"

"Yes, Jim Grayling, you *are* a little late," said Moses Atterly, taking a prodigious pinch of snuff; "for my darter's married already."

"Married!" ejaculated James Grayling, as if half uncertain whether his intended father-in-law were not a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum.

"Yes—to Harry Ives!"

As Grayling's bewildered eye caught sight, in the brilliantly lighted rooms beyond, of the young soldier, bending his head to listen to some whispered word from Bessie, he turned a dull, dead yellow, and a chill dew broke out around his mouth.

"What does this mean?" he asked.

"It means, Jim Grayling, that you're a scoundrel!" said the old man, with sudden fire flashing in his eyes. "There's the open door—leave the house before Harry Ives sets eyes on you, for he's a spirited lad, and mischief might come of it! And hark ye—never let me see your villainous face again!"

Silently, and like a wounded snake, James Grayling crept out into the chill darkness of the tempestuous night, a detected, disappointed man. And so effectually did he take Moses Atterly's advice that the little village in the hollow knew his name and presence no more.

And Bessie Ives, the happiest little wife in the whole world, sings softly over her work, counting the days until, "when this cruel war is over," she shall welcome her soldier-husband back to the grand old pine forests of Maine once more.

Self-Made Men.

"If you are to be an exception," said Mr. Crabbe to his young friend, "you will be the first in all my observation and experience. You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it fifty men who are the most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this State or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous and must be continued too long, to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has a fortune to fall back upon will soon slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be the spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find, in your instance, I shall have been mistaken."

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22

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HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
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Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Fanc necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may f us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left u us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartag

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BIGELOW BROTHERS,
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v18-6

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Bee Keeper's Directory.
By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.
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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

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For Decayed Teeth,

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Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

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Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

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FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

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FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH.

PAINTS & OILS.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

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Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

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No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,

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SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

CHOICE GRAPES!

B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner,	Kohlen Traube,
Johnisberger Riesling.	Gray Gleffner,
Riesling Franken,	Silvaner,
Traminer,	Goodethel,
Rulander.	

FOR THE TABLE:

Goodethel,	Muscat Rose,
Black Hamburg,	Muscat Alexandria,
Chasselas Musque,	Golden Chasselas,
Charlesworth Tocay.	

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-tf B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!

PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

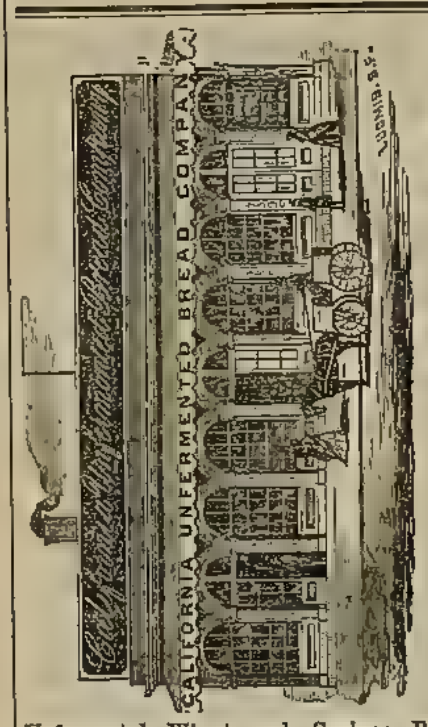
(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C A. CRAIG,

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Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.

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OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Table, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

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Horner's First Premium

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DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET, Marysville,
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Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 16

Literary Shrubbery.

BORROWING CHICKENS.—One of our peculiar gaunt Yankees, lately emigrated and settled down in the West. As he put himself to work in good earnest to get his house to rights, the neighbors willingly lent him a hand. After he had got everything fixed to his notion, a thought struck him that he had no chickens. He was too honest to steal them and too mean to buy them; at last a thought struck him—he could borrow. He went to a neighbor and thus accosted him: "Wal, I reckon you hain't got no old hen nor nothin' you'd lend me a few weeks, have you neighbor?" "I will lend you one with pleasure," replied the old gentleman, picking out the very finest in the coop. The Yankee took the hen home, and then went to another neighbor and borrowed a dozen eggs. He then set the hen, and in due course of time she hatched out a dozen chickens. The Yankee was again puzzled; he could return the hen, but how was he to return the eggs? Another idea—and who ever saw a live Yankee without one? he would keep the hen until she had laid a dozen eggs. This he did, and then returned the hen and eggs to their respective owners, remarking as he did so: "Wal, I reckon I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as ever you laid your eyes on, and they didn't cost me a cent, nuther."

NIGGERPHOBIA IN WASHINGTON.—"Agate," of the Cincinnati Gazette, tells the following good one: "Washington has been full of strange illustrations of late, of the burial of prejudices, under the avalanche the war has wrought; but I know of no stronger one, in its humble way, than a curious little fact connected with the street railroad. When it was begun, two years ago, it was poison for a white man to breathe the same air with a negro in a street-car or omnibus. Let the storm be as pitiless and the car as empty as you choose, the negro woman, with a babe in her arms, must stand on the platform and bear it, lest her presence in a corner within should contaminate the scattered passengers. By and by it began to be suspected that the negroes might be entitled to ride within, if they had cars to themselves; and the suspicion became a very strong one when it was found it would pay. That was a few months ago. This morning I rode down to the Capitol in a car labeled 'Colored persons can ride in this car.' It was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who, a year ago, would have been horrified at such a position; and by their sides sat the negroes, to whom the car rightfully belonged. The whites had actually taken possession of the negro car, and the most aristocratic ladies sat beside well-dressed negroes without a shudder. In its casual way, I know no happier illustration of the discovery that many have been making, that worth has as much as color to do with what is respectable and what is not."

A REMEDY.—It is suggested, as a means to effectually remedy the evil of swindling Government contractors, that a Board of Examination be appointed to take an inventory of the present property in possession of each of these robbers, deduct therefrom what he was worth when the war began, and make a further deduction of what would be a fair compensation for his time and the capital invested, and then confiscate the remainder for the benefit of the Treasury. It is believed that if this were done it would restore to the Treasury two or three hundred millions of dollars of which it has been robbed by knavish and thievish contractors. [Fishkill Journal, N. Y.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium on Gold!

IT is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 75.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Toon & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Mar. 18.

The wild speculative excitement that pervaded our Grain and Produce Market, last week, has in a great measure subsided. The recent decline in prices has been rapid and material. Sellers now have difficulty in finding buyers as well as being compelled to submit to buyers' views as regards prices. There are also sellers on the Market, of Wheat, Flour, etc (those who bought on speculation during the excitement), who now wish to realize, and would be content with a small profit or a moderate loss. We feel that we did our duty in attempting to allay the excitement, believing at the time that the alarm was unfounded, and fearing the results that would always follow after a panic or such excitement as has prevailed: dull times, depression, low prices, and dissatisfaction are the ruling features of the market. Considerable of the Flour that changed hands was bought by families and consumers, who, in their eagerness to provide against high prices and famine, bought from 6 months to one year's supply. The natural result will be that this, or much of it, must be used or consumed before these parties are again buyers or our market assumes a healthy condition. We look, consequently, for prices to drag and the market to fall off until as low, if not lower prices, are reached than was started from two weeks since.

If there be any truth in the general tenor of reports, Feed-Grains and Hay are likely to be sustained, or bear a relative high price compared with Wheat. In 1863, Oats were bought for shipment to Australia at 2½ and 3c, and it is believed by many that though our consumption has materially increased, the supply is less abundant than it was one year since. If there be any reliance on the above, it is reasonable to look for firmness in Feed-Grains and Hay. A good supply of rain throughout this month, and an occasional shower in April, we are led to believe, will insure us an ample if not an abundant crop, croakers and speculators opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our Exports are as follows; Ex the Hamburg bark St. Thomas Packet, for Hong Kong, 2586 sks Wheat, 900 bbls 2000 qr-sks Flour, 200 sks Oats, etc. Ex bark Adelaide Cooper for Victoria, 2398 qr 400 hf and 50 bbls Flour, 944 sks Barley, 354 sks Beans, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 10139 sks, Barley 3410 sks, Oats 553 sks, Potatoes 1302 sks, Flour 2972 qr-sks, Bran 400 sks, Hay 119 tons, Cornmeal 128 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 3430 sks, Potatoes 4111 sks, Barley 2228 sks, Oats 2191 sks, Wool 3 bales, Beans 1831 sks, Onions 28 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	@	Superfine	5 00@6 50
Milling	1 60@2 00	Extra	7 00@7 50
Barley, brewing	2 75@3 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 50@2 75	Domestic₱100lbs	3 50@4 00
Oats	2 75@3 00	Hay	₱ton 30 00@40 00
Corn	2 75@3 00	Ground Feed	₱ton 35 00@50 00
Rye	2 25@2 50	Bran	20 00@24 00
Buckwheat	1 62½@1 75	Middlings	00@50 00
Potatoes	₱ bbl 1 00@1 50	Beans	₱100lbs @
Squash	₱ton @	Onions	3 50@4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	₱lb 24@ 25	Dry Hides	₱lb 12@13½
do Best Am Fall clip	16@ 19	Green salted	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, woolon	@
do Burry & inf	9@ 12	do do plain	5@ 10
Wool-sacks, new	1 00@1 25	Goat skins	each @ 37
do 2nd hand	50@ 75	Refined Tallow	₱lb 6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	₱lb 35@ 41	Cheese, Cals	₱lb 10@ 17
do Eastern	32@ 37	" Eastern	₱lb @
Eggs	₱doz @ 35	Farallon eggs	₱doz @

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Mar. 16.

Hens	₱ doz 7 50@9 50	Tame Geese	₱ pair 3 00@4 00
Roosters	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz @1 50
Turkeys	₱ lb 15@ 17	do domestic	@2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 10 00@

San Francisco Cattle Market. Mar. 16.

Mutton has fallen materially in price, otherwise no change.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 8@10c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@6c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
do 3d do @3c.
MUTTON—6@7c ₱lb. LAMB—8@12½c.
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c₱ lb.
VEAL—5@10c ₱lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Mar. 16.

FRUIT.

Apples	₱lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples	₱lb @
do cooking	5@ 6	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	₱doz 37
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	1 25@1 50
Doch'se d'Angouleme	@	Lemons,	per doz 50@ 75
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each 75
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	@ 12
Easter Beurre	@	do	₱bunch 2 50@3 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	₱lb @
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey	@	Muscat do Alex'dria	@
cooking	@ 10	Catawba	@
Strawberries	₱lb 1 00@1 50	Hamburgh	@
Raspberries	@	Los Angeles	@
Gooseberries, common	@	Common	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg plum	@
Cherries, com var	@	Almonds Cals	@
Bigarreau	@	Filberts	@ 25
Black Tartarian	@	English Walnuts	@ 15
Apricots	@	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-nelon	@
Figs, new	@	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts	@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz	@	Canteloupes	@

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱lb 12@ 15	Okra, Dry	₱lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr)	₱doz 75@1 00	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts	₱lb @ 15	Potatoes	@ 2½
Beets	₱doz @ 37	do New	@ 6
Broccoli	₱doz 1 00	do Sweet Carolina	@ 5
Cabbage	@ 75@1 25	do Yams (8 lbs)	@
Cauliflower	@ 1 00@2 00	Pumpkins	@ 3
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips	₱doz bunches @ 37
Celery	₱bunch @ 12	Parsley	@ 37
Cress	₱doz bunches @ 37	Pickles, in jars	each @ 62
Cucumbers	₱doz @	Rhubarb	₱lb @ 15
Cranberries	₱gall @2 00	Radishes	₱doz bunches @ 37
Dried Herbs	₱lb @ 50	do yellow	@ 37
Egg Plant	@	do black,	₱ bunch @ 12
Garlics, new	@ 8@ 10	Red Peppers	@
Green Beans	@	Summer Squash	@
Green Peas	@ 10	Squash, Marrow	@ 3
Green Peppers	@	do Hubbard	@ 3
Green-Corn, ears	₱doz @	String-Beans	@
Lettuce	₱doz 75@ 50	Spinage	@ 12
Mushrooms, spn grth	₱lb @ 25	Salsify	₱bunch @ 5
do cultivated	@ 50	Turnips	₱doz @ 25
Onions	₱lb @ 12	Tomatoes, fresh	₱lb @

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₱ pair @	Hens	each 75@1 00
do tame	@3 50	Snipe	₱doz 1 50@2 00
do Canvas-back	@2 75	Venison	₱lb @
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails	₱doz @
do Teal	₱doz @	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild	₱pair @1 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 2 25@3 00	Hares	each 50@ 62
Chickens	@ 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	@ 75
Turkeys	₱lb. 27@ 30	do wild	12@ 15
		Squirrel	₱pair. 25@

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cals	₱lb 40@ 50	Cheese	₱lb 22@ 25
do Eastern	@ 35	Lard, California	@
Eggs, Cals	₱doz @ 46	do Eastern	@
Duck-eggs	@ 40	Honey, in comb	40@ 50
Farallon eggs	@	Maple Sugar	@

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱lb 19	Leg Mutton	₱lb 19
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb	@20
Pork—rib, etc	20	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	12	Bacon, California	₱lb. 20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	15
Corned Beef	6@7	do imported	15
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues	each 75@1 00
Pork chops	20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@

FISH.

Salmon	₱lb 15	Crabs, large	₱doz 75
do smoked	15@ 18	do small	25@50
do pickled	₱bbl 1 00	Soft Crabs	@ 50
do do	₱lb 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@15
Smelts	8	do fresh	@
Perch	12	Shrimps	₱lb 10
Rockfish	10	Flounders	@25
Codfish	@	Sea Bass	@
Herring, fresh	₱lb @	Halibut (rare)	@ 37
do smoked	₱lb @ 20	Sturgeons	@6
Tomcod	₱lb @ 15	Crawfish	@ 8
Sardines (fresh)	@	Oysters	₱100 1 50
Sole fish	@ 18	Clams	@50

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Mar. 18.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 2@4c, A No. 1 5@7c ₱lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱lb. California Dried Figs 20@30c ₱lb. Strawberries $1 25@1 50₱lb. Lemons $6@$10 ₱box, retail 50@75c ₱doz. Oranges $3@$7 ₱ 100, retail 75@$1 25 ₱ doz. Japanese Chestnuts 30@40c ₱lb. Eastern Chestnuts 33@50c ₱lb. California Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱lb.

The Fruit Market is now better supplied (for this season of the year) than it has been for several years. We have a cargo of Malaga Fruit, Senator arrived last evening from Los Angeles with about 14,000 Oranges, and this morning the Esperance came in from Tahiti with a cargo of Oranges, Limes, Cocoanuts, etc, not to mention two cargoes of Apples from Oregon, near 11,000 boxes.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MARCH. 16.

General Order No 100, dated Executive Mansion, March 14th, says: "In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the half million called for on February 1st, a call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for military service in the army, navy and marine corps of the United States. Proportional quotas for the different wards, towns and election districts, or counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's bureau, and account taken of the credits and deficiencies of other quotas. The fifteenth day of April is designated as the time up to which the number required from each ward of cities, etc., may be raised by volunteering. A draft will be made in each ward of the city, town, and county in which, if there shall not be filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated, for the number required to fill the quota. A draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as, practicable. Government bounties as now paid will continue to April first. After that date, two hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by act approved July 22, 1861.

March 14 a guard took possession of the naval store at Washington, by order of Secretary Welles, and arrested several of the Clerks and Navy Agents, to serve as witnesses against Savage, and parties in New York and Philadelphia, charged with swindling the Government in naval contracts.

General Hurlburt and Staff arrived at Memphis, January 11th, from Vicksburg. The larger part of his corps is connected with another expedition, which left Vicksburg some days since.

In the House, Merrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to establish an an Assay Office in Nevada Territory; also, one at Portland, Oregon. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

There is considerable excitement in Kentucky against the acts of the Federal authorities in enrolling slaves in that State, preparatory to a draft. Governor Bramlette has issued an address, counseling reliance on the law.

Savannah news, of March 2d, contains an account of the capture of the rebel ship Eliza, with a cargo valued at $20,000.

The Richmond Examiner of March 8th, contains an account of three fires on Friday night, in the vicinity of Richmond, destroying over $100,000 worth of property.

A blockade runner, name unknown, escaped from Wilmington on the night of March 12th. She threw 120 bales of cotton overboard.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith has been nominated as Major General of Volunteers, *vice* Grant, promoted. This is supposed to be preliminary to his assignment to the command of the army of the Potomac.

Advices from Jacksonville, Ala., to March 7th, have been received. General Seymour was still in command. Our loss at Olustee reaches 1,800 men, of whom two-thirds were slightly wounded.

In the Senate, Mr. Cooness introduced a bill authorizing the erection of buildings for a Branch Mint at San Francisco, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Gold bill, which now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

A Washington special dispatch says the President has taken measures to enforce the enrollment law in Kentucky. A bill will be introduced in the Senate, to deprive all the deserters who may have escaped into the British Provinces, of all future privileges of citizenship, unless they immediately give themselves up for military duty.

The new call for troops accords with the plans for the military campaign which is laid out by Gen. Grant. It is understood that he asks for large armies, if the country expects him to close the war within the present year.

The order relieving Gen. Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, says: The President desires to express his appreciation and thanks for the able and zealous manner which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

A detachment of about two hundred and fifty rebel soldiers, who were prisoners of war, have taken the oath of allegiance and started for New York, on a special train.

The military committee of the House has decided to report in favor of increasing the pay of soldiers to eighteen dollars per month, and of Sergeants to thirty dollars.

The Post Office Department has concluded contracts for Mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and other far-off Territories. Among them is one providing that from July 1st the mails shall be carried thrice a month from the intersection of Salt Lake City, by way of Boise City and Auburn, to Walla Walla, in ten days, in lieu of sending them via Placerville. This saves 1200 miles of travel and ten days in the expedition of the mails. This service was let to Ben Holliday at 150,000 dollars a year. The mails for the newly discovered gold region of Idaho and Bannock City are to be sent from Salt Lake. The contract was awarded to E. S. Alvord.

March 16th, the House so amended the gold bill, that the obligation to create a sinking fund by the act of February 25th, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby. After some debate, the bill, with the Senate amendment, passed by 83 majority.

Charleston (rebel) advices to the 13th, say a slow fire on the city was kept up. There was an artillery duel of several hours on the 9th between battery Gregg and the battery on Sullivan's Island. No damage.

Peace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured in that State were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States Government. Since their return to loyalty the rebels have committed numerous outrages on them. Several have been thrown into prison, and the rest are concealed in the mountains.

The Ariel has arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with $350,000 in treasure. Central America is quiet. Peru offered to mediate the impending question between Bolivia and Chile.

The Special Committee on the Bankrupt Bill have authorized Mr. Jenks to report a bill some time since proposed by him. It embraces both the creditors' and debtors' interests. Gen. W. F. Smith has been nominated a Major-General in the regular army, in the place made vacant by Grant's promotion.

A New Orleans letter states that Porter's entire fleet of Ironclads was at the mouth of Red river. Thirty transports loaded with troops were also there. General Banks and staff would take the field on the 10th, and the army commence immediate operations.

There is a rumor that the whole of Ewell's corps is moving into the valley of the Shenandoah, probably for subsistence.

A dispatch from Washington, on the 16th, says: 500 of our prisoners died at Richmond during February. The order relieving Gen. Meade, and appointing his successor, will be issued in a few days. Burnside will be assigned to the Department of the South, instead of Fremont.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Negley, at the battle of Chickamauga, find that General McCook did his entire duty in the battle proper, but made a mistake, arising from an error of judgment, in going into Chattanooga. Gen. Crittenden is held entirely blameless. The Court speak in commendatory terms of his conduct. His forces had been sent piecemeal to Gen. Thomas, and he found himself without a command before leaving for Chattanooga. Negley is also exonerated.

The Department of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, etc, has been tendered to Major General Hunter, and refused, on the ground that he desires active service in the field directly against the enemy.

The late expedition resulted in the destruction of King and Queen county Court House, where the gallant Dahlgren was ambuscaded and murdered. The notorious guerrilla Bob Colton is among the killed. We have had none killed, but a half-dozen wounded.

Lieut. Col. Sanderson has been sent to Fort Warren.

At Chatanooga, March 15th, all quiet along the lines.

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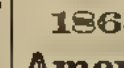
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God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix.
But it is always pure at 76.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

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CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Branan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

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Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight to either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

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Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose, or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

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A. H. HOUSTON,
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Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of March, 1864:

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Mar. 12—ORIZABA, E. S. Farnsworth, Commander.
Mar. 23—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

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11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts

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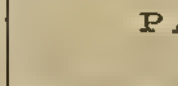
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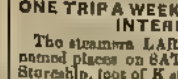
Passengers are landed at Panama, immediately on arrival by the Panama Railroad Company's Steamboats. The company have also wharf facilities at Aspinwall. A Baggage Master will be sent on each steamer.

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Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

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v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1864. NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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From the Hills of Alameda County.

STONY BROOK, March 17, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

While the clouds are trying hard to give us some rain, I will try and write a few lines for the FARMER. In the first place, my wife wants to know if there is such a thing in San Francisco for sale as a patent wheel-head for spinning wool, and hand wool-cards. She has often wished she had a spinning-wheel and cards, so that she could spin her own stocking-yarn, and learn our two youngest girls to do it. For the sake of hearing the hum of the *big* wheel, I would get one up myself if I could get the head. I don't expect there are any made in California for sale, as it is an unpopular machine with the present generation, but I don't think the good old institution had ought to be entirely forgotten. It may be that a few good housewives from Missouri and Iowa, have brought their spinning-wheels with them across the Plains, but I doubt it some.

ROTATION, SUMMER-FALLOW, ETC.

My way of raising grain here is this: Wheat after corn, corn after barley, and barley after wheat. My wheat looks as well as I could wish now. I think it will make a crop if we don't get any more rain. At one end of my last year's wheat field I planted a patch of potatoes, this year sowed all to barley; that on the potato ground is now first best, that on the stubble looks doubtful. I am satisfied that either summer-fallow, or sowing after corn, beans, or other vegetables, is the surest for a grain crop in such a dry season as this promises to be. It is a question with me, whether sowing a summer-fallow is as good as sowing after corn and vegetables, in this country. In cultivating corn, beans, etc, the ground gets stirred and kept clean through the summer, while a fallow is apt to lay still and bake. I view it like this: if I don't get a great crop of corn, beans, etc, I prepare my ground for a good crop of wheat, and the corn-stalks and nubbins will pay expenses.

The little rain we have had, up to the present, wet the ground in two inches and revives the grain and grass. If the Clerk of the weather can manage to keep the wind blowing from the South a few days longer we may get rain enough yet; if not, I pity the stock in the hills.

BORER REMEDY.

We now and then have inquiries made, How to prevent the borer working in the fruit trees? I have tried different washes without effect. Last winter, I planted about sixty young apple trees in place of those the borer had killed, and wrapped them with paper 8 to 10 inches up. It saved them all but two, the paper got off by some accident and the borers killed them, and one or two they got in above the paper. I find they don't trouble a thrifty growing tree; it is only the first year after planting they do any damage—at least that is the way with my trees.

March 18.—We had a noble rain last night. I think the crisis is passed. It rained nearly all night, so gradually that not a drop was lost running away in brooks. I imagine I see the farmers and stockmen putting off their long faces and looking cheerful and thankful. It reminds me of the 10th verse of the third chapter of Malachi* which we all would do well to read frequently.

A. CLARK.

*"Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts; if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it

Success of Agriculture at Great Salt Lake City.

From a letter received from the President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, we gather the following very interesting particulars. The President in speaking of the doings of their Society says: "They have established gardens at a point so remote from other cultivation that they are able to raise pure seeds. Last season they succeeded in raising the Imphee seed, in purity; experiments on the stalks of which showed that from five gallons of juice one gallon of good thick sirup was made on a Cook's evaporator. At the same evaporator other cane that was worked took seven and sometimes as high as ten gallons to make one of sirup.

Pure-bred Fowls.

SACRAMENTO, March 20th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I wish to make an inquiry through your valuable paper in regard to fowls. I have lately bought a few Spanish fowls that have been running promiscuously with the common barn-yard fowls. Now what I wish to know is, how long after being shut up by themselves, can I depend upon having the pure Spanish egg from them? If you or any of the readers of the FARMER can give me the desired information, it will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

We cannot pretend to give a positive answer to the above inquiries, but on "general principles," should say the eggs would be pure immediately after the separation of the fowls. It might be that hens laying at the time of separation would produce mixed eggs until that "litter" was laid out; this we presume would be the case with turkeys, but we cannot say if it would be the same with hens. Strictly speaking, it is doubtful if individuals of any distinct breed of animals can, after cross-breeding, again produce pure bred animals of their own breed, and much evidence has been given to substantiate this view by those who have given the subject attention; still the breed will doubtless be pure enough for all practical purposes, especially in the case of fowls. Will some of our readers give an answer to the above inquiries?

Since writing the above, we are informed by a "fowl fancier," that the eggs will be pure in three days after separation from the other breeds.

Uses of Water in Food for Stock.

EVERY farmer and stock-grower of experience knows that animals require a certain quantity of water or moisture daily to keep them in a thrifty and growing condition, and will be careful during the winter season to see that they are furnished with an abundant supply, both as a matter of economy as well as a means of promoting their health. But we refer more particularly to the feeding of articles, which contain different degrees of water, as hay, grain, or roots, and which require a greater or less amount of saliva or moisture, to prepare them for being digested in the stomach of the animal.

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of the animal system is water, and it is the medium by which the nutritive materials are introduced into the system, also it is the medium by which the foul substances are removed from the body in the form of perspiration, feces and urine.

During the summer season while stock are at pasture and the food is green and succulent, so much moisture is not needed to prepare it for deglutition, but when the animals are housed and the food given is of a dry character, especially if it is wholly hay and other dry forage, the necessary moisture to salivate or prepare it for the stomach must be supplied. Boussingault says, "the absolute necessity of a sufficient degree of moisture in the food, in order to secure its due and easy digestion, greatly countenances the practice, which is beginning to be introduced in some places, of steeping hay for some time in water before giving it to cattle. This necessity further explains the great advantages in associating with dry fodder other very watery articles, such as roots, tubers, turnips, &c."

The amount of saliva necessary to moisten suitably dry feed for deglutition, is much more than we would naturally suppose. Experiments have shown that the horse in eating one hundred parts of hay would require a secretion of four hundred parts of saliva, while the same amount of green grass would require but forty-nine parts to prepare it for the stomach. In the ruminant or cud chewing animals, the per cent is still greater. A cow fed with thirty pounds of hay, per day, would require about one hundred and fifty pounds of saliva to moisten it, but if sixty pounds of turnips are fed as a substitute for a portion of the hay, reducing the latter to thirteen pounds, but one hundred pounds of saliva would be required. Hence the necessity and economy of supplying animals with food of different character, and containing a due quantity of moisture, and also of furnishing them with plenty of drink at all times and seasons, but particularly when their food is wholly of a dry character.—[Maine Farmer.

PLANT! PLANT! PLANT!—Improve every moment now. Put in new crops; the earth will be in good condition now. Plow deep, cultivate finely, and there will be no fear of a good harvest. The Seed stores have had rather a *dry time* of late, but now they are busy enough. S. W. Moore, on California street, the well-known Seedman for many years, is full of business. That is the place to buy; he has a large stock of reliable seeds. J. H. Wright, Marysville, has a large stock of Seeds, also, W. R. Story, Sacramento, and these are reliable stores.

SAN JOSE RAILROAD.—The benefit of this excellent road is now being seen and felt. Already our Farmers' produce is being brought over the road in quantities, thus benefitting the Farmers and the Road too.

Liverpool Wool Market.

JOHN L. BOWES & BRO.'s Wool Circular, dated 10th February, 1864, says: The financial and political events of the past month have not unfavorably affected desirable kinds of Wool, for stocks of such are in a moderate compass and consumption satisfactory, but faulty and ill-conditioned kinds are neglected and easier. In Belgium and France sound-stapled lots of old Mestizo are a trifle dearer, and weak mushy kinds rather lower, partly because so large a proportion of the new clip of B. Ayres is reported to be of the latter class. As the Australian clip is late this season, the London auction sales will not commence till first week in March.

Public Sales of Wool commenced here 26th ult. and closed 6th inst. They opened with some irregularity, but subsequently gained in strength, and most classes of well-conditioned Wool sold readily at full prices, but all faulty parcels, and some good clothing kinds, were neglected at ½d to 1d per lb reduction on October Sales. For the U. States nothing was done, Continental Exporters bought less than usual, and almost the entire business has been for home consumption.

The quantity offered was 37,619 bales, of which 17,098 bales had to be withdrawn.

Among the sales—1,185 bags of Lima and Obilo offered, 720 sold. The former 1d lower, medium to best white Lima unwashed 11½d to 14½d, mixed and black 9d to 12d, common to half-breed white 7½d to 10½d. Common unwashed Valparaiso 7d to 8d. 4,913 bales of Peru offered, 1,531 sold. Washed fleece, 13½d to 16d ordinary to fair, extra up to 17½d, washed skin 11d to 11½d; unwashed fleece 9½d to 10d.

Forbidden Fruit—Introduction of Potatoes in France.

M. Noel, a French agriculturist, speaking of the introduction of the potato into France, says: "This vegetable was viewed by the people with extreme disfavor when first introduced, and many expedients were adopted to induce them to use it, but without success. In vain did Louis XVI wear its flower in his button hole, and in vain were samples of the tubers distributed among the farmers; they gave them to their pigs, but would not use them themselves. At length, Parmentier, the chemist, who well knew the nutritive qualities of the potato, and was most anxious to see it in general use, hit upon the following ingenious plan: He planted a good breadth of potatoes, at Sablons, close to Paris, and paid great attention to their cultivation. When the roots were nearly ripe, he put notices up around the field that all persons who stole away any of the potatoes would be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. No sooner were the new roots thus forbidden, as it were, by authority, than all persons seemed eager to eat them, and in a fortnight the whole crop was stolen, and without a doubt eaten. The new vegetable having been found to be excellent food, was soon after cultivated in every part of the kingdom.—[Ex.

Cost of Fences.

MR. CORNELL, late President of the New York State Agricultural Society, in a late address, makes the following remarks in regard to the relative cost of fencing land in large and small fields:

"To fence a farm into square fields of two and a half acres each, crediting half the fence to the adjoining field, requires forty rods of fence, or sixteen rods per acre, which, at $15 per thousand for rails, and $10 per thousand for stakes, will cost at least thirty cents per rod or $4 80 per acre, and entail an annual expense in the interest of money, natural decay of material, and labor for repairs, of nearly or quite $1 per acre. Fields of five acres each require eleven and a half rods per acre, costing $3 45 per acre. Ten-acre fields require eight rods of fence per acre, costing $2 40 per acre. Twenty-acre fields reduce the fence to five and a half rods per acre, at a cost of $1 65 per acre. Forty acres in a field require but four rods to an acre; and one hundred acres may be inclosed in one field with two and a half rods per acre, costing 75 cents per acre."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes that a curious and interesting discovery has just been made in the Department of State, bearing upon the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the British Provinces. From time immemorial, all the maps that have come before the public have represented the dividing line as barely touching the utmost southern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and then passing directly to the westward. A recent investigation of the maps and treaty touching the matter have brought to light the fact that the boundary line, after reaching the lake, passes through one-half of its center, thence westward up an extensive bay or arm, then directly south again until it reaches the main meridian, and then continues to the west. The upshot of the story is, that Minnesota has a big lump of valuable land which she did not know belonged to her, and she has full command of the Lake of the Woods.

HOW TO DRIVE CUT NAILS.—It is often difficult to drive common cut nails into hard timber boards, &c. They will never "fly out," however, if first rubbed with soap—common bar or any hard soap will answer. Screws treated in the same manner may also be driven with much greater ease. Soap is much better than oil, and at the same time more convenient.

Some of the Grand Results of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

From what has been already said it will be seen that the *Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine*, is not an experiment to be tried, but a success achieved, with benefits far exceeding the most sanguine expectation. The steam engine and the magnetic telegraph have not proved more beneficent in the commercial world than has this in the domestic. From feeble beginnings, in 1852, and embarrassed by prejudices from the imperfections of machines then before the public, it has entirely revolutionized needle-work, and won for the Sewing Machine a recognition as being second to no mechanical agent.

With the invention of this machine a new era dawned upon woman, which will not fail to be marked upon the health, virtue, and happiness of future generations. Poets, orators, divines, philosophers, and economists, have descanted upon its bearings on social interests and the destiny of woman. Major General N. P. Banks, in his address at the Crystal Palace, declared that: "The Sewing Machine will work as great a change in families as railways have in communities and States." The ladies themselves have been most earnest in its praise. Not only in private but in public, through the press, ladies of the highest social standing, and authoresses of the first distinction, have exerted their influence in its behalf. Mrs. B. Oakes Smith has for more than four years earnestly employed her pen in advocating its general introduction into families. She says:

"Of the *Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine* we can speak with entire clearness and confidence after the use of one four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactions of the age, and one which will constitute an era in the history of woman. Its song should be:

"Click! click! click!
While the cock crows loud and free,
And click! click! click!
Is a merry sound to me;
With bodice trim and neat
I seam, and gusset, and band,
With my dainty slippered feet,
And a small white-fingered hand.

"Stitch to the click of the steel,
And never an aching head,
While I turn the gliding wheel,
With the gleaming silver thread.
Oh, woman! no more a slave
To seam, and gusset, and band,
Shall beautiful grow and brave,
In the light of our happy land."

So fully has the *Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine* commended itself to public favor, that it is now looked upon as indispensable in every branch of industry requiring sewing. Not only are the wants of housekeepers fully met, but the machine is found a *necessity* for the seamstress, dress maker, tailor, manufacturers of shirts, collars, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' boots, silk and linen goods, umbrellas, parasols, etc. Some of these branches of business have attained gigantic proportions, and it is not unusual to find from 100 to 400 sewing machines used in a single manufactory. This is not surprising when the efficiency of the machine is considered.

THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE IN THE FAMILY.

By none has the Sewing Machine been more gratefully welcomed than by *the Housekeeper*, who is no longer equal to the burdens imposed upon her by necessity, fashion, and taste. A comfortably provided wardrobe for a family, consisting of husband, wife, and five children, would be about as follows:

For the husband—One dozen shirts with bosoms and collars; four night shirts; two pairs of under shirts and drawers; one dozen pocket and neck handkerchiefs; one dozen pair of stockings, one morning gown; one overcoat and two dress-coats; three pairs of thick pantaloons, three vests and one overcoat for spring and fall; and for summer, three coats, six pair of pantaloons and five vests. The wife would require one dozen dresses, of different materials; and equal number of skirts, and as many changes of under garments; one winter-cloak and various other outer garments, according to fashion; one dozen pairs of hose and gloves, besides numerous cuffs, collars and under-sleeves, aprons, handkerchiefs, etc. Each of the five children would require more changes than either of the parents, because they soil them more readily, wear them more rapidly, and also outgrow

Bed-linen for five beds might consist of ten pairs of sheets and blankets, ten pairs of pillow-cases and bolster-covers, besides coverlets, comfortables, quilts, ticks, etc. Table and toilet linens might be set down at half a dozen table-cloths, four dozen napkins, and four dozen towels. In addition to the above, there are bonnets, hoods, caps, curtains, carpets, covers, etc., that require the use of the needle in preparing them. Crochet, embroidery, and other fancy work demand attention. Some of the articles above specified do not require renewing annually, but they all need more or less repair. The scantiness of the purse must be eked out by careful stitching and darning, which renders the amount of work about equal to making the garments anew.

Many articles of clothing are indeed purchased ready-made, but in many cases they are so poorly made, and in all cases so bad a fit, that the purchase is a choice of evils, and not of taste.

It is evident, however, from the above inventory of the family wardrobe, that no one pair of hands is, unaided, competent to the task it imposes. The faithful wife and mother struggles hard daily under this accumulation of labor, in connection with her other household duties—children, cooking, cleaning, washing, etc.; but, when the voices of the family are hushed in slumber, she plies her busy needle until the clock has chimed the midnight hour. "With fingers weary and worn, with eyelids heavy and red," she toils at her cadless task, until her brain grows dizzy and her eyes swim.

The Sewing Machine furnishes relief from these evils, and restores to woman time for the charities and amenities of life, the proper care of her children, and her own culture. Length of days, health, and happiness, are cheaply purchased for her at the price of a Sewing Machine.

The testimony before the Patent Commissioner is pertinent to this point: Rev. Dr. Tyng said, in substance, that in view of the beneficial effect of Sewing Machines, he has taken much interest in endeavoring to have poor women supplied with them; and, as a result of this observation, that their condition was much improved by them," and that "intelligent sewing women are now generally satisfied of the importance and value of these machines."

THE PECUNIARY ADVANTAGES OF THESE MACHINES.

Nor are the pecuniary advantages less. Instead of the half-dollar paid for a day, lengthened far into the night, she receives from three to five times that amount for a day's employment of reasonable hours. Indeed, in thousands of cases has the presentation of a sewing machine rendered an object of charity self-supporting, and converted her into a thrifty and willing almoner. Mothers support families, and young women become capitalists. It is not unusual to find the owner of a sewing machine earning from $40 to $50 per month.

EMINENT OPINIONS OF THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

We conclude our sketch with the following quotations from the hundreds of commendatory letters, etc., that the Wheeler & Wilson Company are constantly receiving from all parts of the world:

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of your Sewing Machine. It is the realization of all our imaginings of household fairies and good hard-working brownies that ask for no payment. MARY HOWITT.

What the steam-engine proves, compared to horse-power, this beautiful machine is when set in opposition to the slow, patient progress of the ordinary needle. ANNA S. STEPHENS.

I find your machine invaluable. I have used it a year, and it has never been out of order. The stitch is very durable, and can be adapted to fine or coarse materials. It works with the rapidity of a dozen hands; saves much time, fatigue, and expense. One of your machines is used in my father's family, another in the household of a sister, and others by various friends. The opinions of all accord with that I have just expressed.

ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

Of it we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one for four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactions of the age, and one which will constitute an era in the history of woman.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

Mrs. Vinton desires me to express to you her entire satisfaction with your Sewing Machine. I may add that, judging from the frequency of the rapid tick of this machine, it promotes both industry and pleasure. My purse bears witness that the Sewing Machine among its other excellencies, is a household economy.

REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON.

Your admirable *Needle woman* is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They cannot cheat it, nor starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make its hands weary. It is the worker that is a match for the most unwearied and avaricious manufacturer. At last I am thankful that there is a Machine Woman that cannot be oppressed nor kept suffering.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I take pleasure in saying that the Sewing Machine purchased of you by me, has been wholly serviceable. REV. SAMUEL GREGOO, D. D.

There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's.

JUROR MECHS, of the American Institute.

The most practical invention adapted to common use.—[Com. Mechanic's Institute, Baltimore.

It will work as great a change in the family as railways have in States. HON. N. P. BANKS.

The sewing machine compares with hand labor as the steam-engine does with horse power.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company has prepared tables, showing, by actual experiments of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of the garment by hand and with this sewing machine. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	Minutes.	By Hand. Hours.	Minutes.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	16	14	28
Frock Coats	2	38	16	35
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests	0	48	5	14
Cloth Pants	0	51	5	10
Summer Pants	0	33	2	50
Silk Dress	1	13	8	27
Merino Dress	1	4	3	27
Calico Dress	0	57	6	37
Chemise	1	1	10	31
Moreen Skirt	0	35	7	28
Muslin Skirt	0	30	7	1
Drawers	0	23	4	6
Night Dress	1	7	10	2
Silk Apron	0	15	4	16
Plain Apron	0	9	1	26

ARE YOU INSURED?—Look to your warehouses, your homesteads and your lives! Have all *insured*. Then if fire comes, you can rest safely—if sickness or death comes, you can meet them without fear, knowing you are in these matters prepared. Go, get insured.

Notes from San Joaquin.

The Stockton Independent published last week an interesting letter from Comstock's Ranch, in which the writer makes some sensible comments on the weather and the crops. The writer pays a gratifying compliment to the Farmer, which we know we have endeavored to merit, and for which he has our thanks. The letter is dated March 13 (before the late rains) and the writer first gives the following weather prognostications, which may be of value. He says:

All signs of the weather fail—even the new one, discovered last year by a local philosopher. A gentleman "all the way from Pike," with more than an ordinary share of Almanac in his cabeza, and a close observer of passing incidents withal, made the discovery at an early day, last season, that honey would be scarce in the valley—at least he so prognosticated from the fact that the working bees not only pinched the wings and garrotted the drones, but they actually perpetrated infanticide on a very large scale by tearing the half-developed young bees from the cells and removing them from the hives, thereby preventing an increase of their colony. All this having come under the observation of the aforementioned philosopher, ponderous calculations followed as a natural consequence, and the conclusion became irresistible that the usual annual array of flowers would not be forthcoming, and the honey-dew fail in the forests. The idea being elaborated and the conclusion fixed that it would be a season adverse to the bee health and honey making, it was not till the fall, when results became known, that our philosopher's prognostications were actually looked upon in the light of prophecy. It may be cheering, then, for the people in general, and to those in particular who have broad fields of growing grain, wiry, yellow and stunted among the arid clods, to know that much of it will yet be saved by rain, and that golden sheaves will dot the plains in harvest, sufficient in numbers to gladden the hearts of all, if this year's prophecy of our philosopher proves correct. He asserts, declares and maintains that we will have a heavy rain in March, founding his belief on the fact that the bees have not yet butchered their young. He is firmly of the opinion that the instincts of the bee, for judging of coming weather, are as strong as its habits are industrious; therefore it may be, in fact, must be, "that flowers will bloom and verdure spring," yielding plenty of nectar for their support, else they would be preparing to husband the honey on hand and economise the stock in store, by dispatching every solitary drone, etc. Let us hope, earnestly hope, that our friend's prophecy is as correct this year as it proved to be in the past; for if rain do not shortly come, the summer aspect of our usually fertile valley will be one of barrenness and gloom. [Well, the rain did come, doing much good, and we look for more of the same sort.]

Appearance of the Crops.

That valuable agricultural paper, the California Farmer, eminently practical in its views, has for years persistently advocated the plan of summer-fallowing land for grain raising, and the superiority of that system of cultivation is most strikingly apparent throughout San Joaquin Valley this season. Volunteer crops—the meanest and laziest way of raising grain that possibly can be conceived—are suffering far more severely than on either freshly-plowed or summer-fallow ground. Fallow land evidently withstands the killing influence of a severe and prolonged drought much better than any other, as may be seen generally throughout the Valley. Yet there are many extensive fields of grain sown late on soil plowed during the winter, that will yield quite two-thirds of a full crop, should it yet rain inside of say two weeks. Should even half the usual yield per acre be harvested this season, the total amount produced will not fall so very far short of last year's production as many may suppose. There is vastly more land sown with grain this year than there was last; and, one or two localities of but small extent excepted, where the soil is light and the crops mainly volunteer, those in which the young grain has already suffered beyond redemption, the appearance of the crops, although not far advanced, is not by any means one of utter hopelessness. On the sandy plains beyond French Camp, where the northwest wind carries clouds of fine sand over the fields every afternoon, the crops have suffered infinitely more than along Mormon Slough and on the land between the Salt Spring Valley road, across the Mokelumne Hill road, eight or ten miles from Stockton, and through by the Calaveras river northward. Between the Eight Mile House on the Mokelumne Hill road, and through by the Waterloo House, there are many extensive fields where little, if any, of the young grain has died. Neither do I believe its destruction would be accomplished even if there should be no rain for a week or two to come.

The General Feeling.

Farmers, particularly those who have herds of cattle, are beginning to believe that great loss will be sustained unless their stock is soon removed to other places. Several in this locality contemplate removing their stock to Oregon; and those having sheep are preparing to drive them to the mountains and gradually progress eastward as the snow on the Nevadas disappears, so that their flocks may be in good condition for the markets in Nevada Territory in summer. The idea is a capital one, as there is little or no doubt but what plenty of good pastures will soon be found in the high latitudes now covered with snow. Those possessing little or no stock, and who are wholly dependent upon cereal products as their means of livelihood, are, in too many instances, altogether too much pre-occupied in mind with gloomy forebodings. The anticipation of bad fortune may be made as intense and difficult to bear as the actual suffering resulting from the experience of it; therefore no good whatever can come from brooding melancholy, but rather let us strive to do the best we can in a spirited manner, and as cheerfully as possible abide the consequences.

Struck by Lightning.—During the storm of Wednesday night, the house of Mr. Girard, near French Camp, San Joaquin county, says the Independent, of March 16th, was struck by lightning, stunning Mr. G., rendering him senseless for some half an hour. The lightning tore the clapboards off one side of the house and shattered the window to pieces. The electricity descended a tree close by the house, twisted a branding-iron hanging on it, then killed a dog fastened to the tree by a chain, breaking the chain in three places, and then followed one of the roots of the tree, plowing up the earth in a singular manner. The family of Mr. Girard were so frightened that they sat up all night, fearing to go to sleep. The lightning also struck a fence on Cherokee Lane, descending a post, and knocking matters into a cocked hat.

States Pledged to Establish Agricultural Colleges.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows concerning lands donated for college purposes:

"The States which have accepted the college land grants prior to the 30th of September, 1863, 'in place,' are as follows:

In place.	Acres.	In Scrip.	Acres.
Iowa	240,000	Rhode Island	120,000
Kansas	90,000	Illinois	480,000
Michigan	240,000	Kentucky	330,000
Minnesota	120,000	Vermont	150,000
Wisconsin	240,000	New York	990,000
		Pennsylvania	780,000
		New Jersey	210,000
		Massachusetts	360,000
		New Hampshire	150,000
		Connecticut	180,000
Total acres	930,000	Total acres	3,750,000

Requiring twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-five pieces of scrip, or some ninety volumes of records. Special certificates, with printed forms of selections, have been duly furnished to the States authorized to make selections within their limits; and the work of issuing scrip to the other States has progressed with great rapidity, the whole complement due Rhode Island, Kentucky, Vermont, and New York, have been prepared, whilst all due the other States above mentioned, it is expected, will be dispatched to the proper destinations before the end of December next."

It will be seen from this list that the States of Maine, Ohio, and Indiana, have lost their lands by default; as have also all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, together with California and Oregon.—[Prairie Farmer.

Not all, neighbor; those States have not yet accepted the offered lands, but as they have until July 2d, of the present year, in which to do so, there is scarcely a possibility that any of the loyal States will be left out in the cold. The neglect to more promptly accept the grant has, in most cases, resulted from a disagreement in the legislatures of the respective States on questions which should have been treated as subsequent issues.—[Wis. Farmer.

Iron and Steel.

Steel is iron passed through a process called cementation, the object of which is to impregnate it with carbon. Carbon exists more abundantly in charcoal than any other fusible substance, and the smoke that goes up from a charcoal forge is carbon in a fluid state. Now, if you can manage to confine that smoke, and put a piece of iron into it for several days, and heat the iron at the same time, it will become steel. Heating the iron opens its pores, so that the smoke or carbon can enter into it.

The furnace for this purpose is a conical building of brick, in the middle of which are two troughs of brick or stone, which hold about four tons of iron. At the bottom is a large grate for the fire. A layer of charcoal is put at the bottom of the troughs, then a layer of bar iron, and so on, alternately, until the troughs are full. They are then covered over with clay, to keep out the air, which, if admitted, would prevent the cementation. Fire is then communicated to the wood and coal with which the furnace is filled, and continued until the conversion of iron into steel is completed, which generally happens in about eight or ten days. This is known by the blisters on the bars, which the workmen occasionally draw out in order to determine. When the conversion is completed the fire is then let go out, and the bars remain in the furnace about eight days more to cool.

The bars of steel are then taken out, and either sold as blistered steel or drawn to a convenient size, when it is called tilted steel. German steel is made out of this blistered steel, by breaking the bars into short pieces and welding them together, drawing them down to a proper size for use.

A New Horse Tamer.

A rival to the celebrated Rarey has appeared. Mr. D. Magner is astonishing the people of Portland and vicinity by his wonderful performances in subduing and controlling vicious and unmanageable horses. The following account of a recent exhibition of his skill given in Montreal, is copied from the Herald of that city under date of Jan. 23d:

"Mr. D. Magner astonished not a few of our citizens yesterday morning by driving a very spirited and noble-looking horse up and down Genessee street before a buggy, without reins, managing him perfectly by means of a whip which he held in his hand. The horse, whose name is "Turco," backed, turned, trotted, galloped, stopped, at the owner's will, by means of simple flourishes of the whip, and without a word being spoken. A slight touch on the right shoulder, and Turco turned to the right; on the left, and Turco turned to the left; an upward flourish, and Turco stopped instanter; and various other taps and motions made him obedient to other wishes. Connoisseurs in horsemanship pronounced the performance admirable. In the afternoon Mr. Magner gave a few persons an opportunity to witness his process of training horses, at the barn of Mr. Roberts, near the Cemetery. Mr. R.'s stallion, Ethan Allen, which is known as one of the most fiery, spirited horses in this part of the State, was taken in hand and in five minutes would follow Mr. Magner with entire docility by a mere word. In a short time, perhaps 20 minutes, Mr. M. had him completely under control, so that he could handle him precisely where and as he pleased, and managed him without bridle or halter. Among other apparently very hazardous things, he passed beneath the horse between both fore and hind legs. An unbroken colt was also operated with, and was brought under complete subjection in considerably less time than the stallion. A committee of competent judges present, expressed great satisfaction with the result."

The Crops in San Joaquin.—The Stockton Independent says the appearance of the wheat and barley fields east and south of Stockton has materially improved in the few days since the rain. On the loose rich sandy soil the crops look green and vigorous. On the thin light gravelly lands, the drought had about destroyed all their vitality, and in such places the showing is poor enough. In many of the small fields on the foothills, adjacent to the new road to Copperopolis, the crops look well enough to to give a hope of a tolerable harvest.

An elk can run a mile and a half in two minutes; an antelope in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has even greater speed than that.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of March 18th, 1864.

Rocks.

SANDSTONE.—GRIT ROCKS.—CONGLOMERATES.

Sandstones consist of small grains, aggregated into a compact rock. They have a harsh feel, and every dull shade of color from white through yellow, red and brown to black. Many sandstones are very compact and hard, while others break or rub to pieces in the fingers. They usually consist of siliceous sand; but grains of feldspar are often present. In many compact sandstones there is much clay, and the rock is then an argillaceous sandstone.

Sandstones are of all geological ages, from the lower Silurian to the most recent period. The older rocks are in general the most firm and compact. The "old red" sandstone is a sandstone below the coal in age; while the so-called "new red" is more recent than the coal. But these terms beyond this particular point, are of somewhat indefinite application. The sandstone of the Connecticut valley is called the new red sandstone.

Grit rock. When the sandstone is very hard and harsh, and contains occasional siliceous pebbles, it is called a grit rock, or millstone grit.

Conglomerates. Conglomerates consist mostly of pebbles compacted together. They are called *pudding stone* when the pebbles are rounded, and *breccia* when they are angular. They may consist of pebbles of any kinds, as of granite, quartz, limestone, etc., and they are named accordingly *granitic, quartzose, calcareous, conglomerates.*

The use of sandstone as a building material is well-known. For this purpose it should be free, like granite, from pyrites or iron sand, as these rust and disfigure the structure. It should be firm in texture, and not liable to peel off on exposure. Some sandstones, especially certain argillaceous varieties, which appear well in the quarry, when exposed for a season where they will be left to dry, gradually fall to pieces. The same rock answers well for structures beneath water, that is worth nothing for buildings. Other sandstones which are so soft as to be easily cut from their bed without blasting, harden on exposure (owing to the hardening of silica in the contained moisture), and are quite durable. These are qualities which must be tested before a stone is used. Moreover it should be considered that in frosty climates, a weak absorbent stone is liable to be destroyed in a comparatively short time, while in a climate like that of Peru, even sunburnt bricks will last for centuries.

Mr. Ure observes, that "such was the care of the ancients to provide strong and durable materials for their public edifices, that but for the desolating hands of modern barbarians, in peace and in war, most of the temples and other public monuments of Greece and Rome would have remained perfect at the present day, uninjured by the elements during 2,000 years. The contrast in this respect of the works of modern architects, especially in Great Britain [much more true of the United States], is very humiliating to those who boast so loudly of social advancement; for there is scarcely a public building of recent date which will be in existence a thousand years hence." Many splendid structures are monuments (not endless) of folly in this respect. He observes also that the stone intended for a durable edifice ought to be tested as to its durability by immersion in a saturated solution of sulphate of soda, and exposure to the air for some days: the crystallization within the stone will cause the same disintegration that would result in time from frost.

The dark red sandstone (*freestone*) of New Jersey and Connecticut, when of fine gritty texture and compact, is generally an excellent building material. Trinity Church in New York is built of the stone from Belville, New Jersey. At Chatham, on the Connecticut, is a large quarry, which supplies great quantities of stone to the cities of the coast; and there are numerous others in the Connecticut valley, both in Connecticut and Massachusetts. A variety in North Haven at the east end of Mount Carmel, has been spoken of as excellent for ornamental architecture. That of Long Meadow and Wilbraham, in Massachusetts, is a very fine and beautiful variety and is much used. A *freestone* occurs also at the mouth of Seneca creek, Maryland, convenient for transportation by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; white and colored sandstones occur also at at Sugarloaf mountain, Maryland.

The sandstone of the Capitol at Washington, is from the Potomac; it is a poor material.

Sandstones when splitting into thin layers, form excellent *flagging stones*, and are in common use.

Hard, gritty sandstones and the grit rocks are used for the *hearths of furnaces*, on account of their resistance to heat. They are also much used for *millstones*, and when of firm texture, make a good substitute for the buhrstone.

The true *Buhrstone* has been described as a cellular siliceous rock, without an apparent granular texture. The buhrstone of Ohio approaches this character; it is in part a true sandstone containing fossils in some places, and overlying the coal. Much of it contains lime; and it is possible that the removal of the lime by solution, since its deposition, may have occasioned its cellular character. It has an open cellular structure where quarried for millstones. It occurs in Ohio, in the county of Muskingum, and the counties south and west of south, on the Raccoon river and elsewhere. The manufacture commenced in this region in 1807, and in Richland, Elk, and Clinton, and in Hopewell, the manufacture is now carried on extensively. Stones 4 feet in diameter bring $150.

The "green sand" of the cretaceous formation contains grains of silicate of iron and potash, to which it owes its greenish tint. It occurs abundantly in New Jersey as a soft rock, and is much used for improving lands: a value it owes mostly to the alkali it contains.

Pudding stones and breccias are fitted, in general, only for the coarser uses of stone, as for foundations, buttments of bridges. Occasionally when of limestone, they make handsome marbles, as the "Potomac breccia marble" on the Monocacy, of which the columns in the Hall of Representatives at Washington.

Porphyry conglomerates, basaltic conglomerates, pumiceous conglomerates, consist respectively of pebbles or fragments of porphyry, basalt, pumice.

Tufa is a sandrock consisting of volcanic material, either cinders or the comminuted lavas. Pozzuolana is a kind of tufa found in the vicinity of Rome, Italy. It consists of silica 34·5, alumina 15, lime 8.8, magnesia 4·7, potash 1·4, soda 4·1, oxyds of iron and titanium 12, water 9·2. *Peperino* is a coarse sandrock, made up of volcanic cinders or fine fragments of scoria, partially agglutinated.

LIMESTONES.

Limestones consist essentially of carbonate of lime, and belong to the species of calcite, or of the carbonates of lime and magnesia. They are distinguished by being easily scratched with a knife, and by effervescing with an acid. They are either *compact* or *granular* in texture: the compact break with a smooth surface, often conchoidal; the granular have a crystalline granular surface, and the fine varieties resemble loaf sugar.

Granular limestone. The finest and purest white crystalline limestones are used for statuary and the best carving, and are called *statuary marble.* A variety less fine in texture is employed as a building material. Its colors are white, and clouded of various shades. It often contains scales of mica disseminated, and occasionally other impurities, from which the cloudings arise.

The finest statuary marble comes from the Italian quarry at Carrara; from the Island of Paros, whence the name Parian; from Athens, Greece; from Ornofrio, Corsica, of a quality equal to that of Carrara. The Medicean Venus and most of the fine Grecian statues are made of the Parian marble. These quarries, and also those of the Islands of Scio, Samos and Lesbos, afforded marble for the ancient temples of Greece and Rome. The Parthenon at Athens was constructed of marble from Pentelicus.

Statuary marble has been obtained in the United States, but not of a quality equal to the foreign. Fine building material is abundant along the Western part of Vermont, and south through Massachusetts to Western Connecticut and Eastern New York. In Berkshire county, Mass., marble is quarried annually to the value of $200,000; the principal quarries are at Sheffield, West Stockbridge, New Ashford, New Marlborough, Great Barrington, and Lanesborough. The colums of the Girard College are from Sheffield, where blocks 50 feet long are sometimes blasted out; the material of the City Hall, New York, came from West Stockbridge; that of the Capitol at Albany, from Lanesboro'. At Stoneham is a fine statuary marble; but it is difficult to obtain large blocks. The variety from Great Barrington is a handsome clouded marble. Some of the West Stockbridge marble is flexible in thin pieces when first taken out. There are Vermont localities at Dorset, Rutland, Brandon, and Pittsford. In New York extensive quarries are opened not far from New York, at Sing Sing; also at Patterson, Putnam county; at Dover in Duchess county, N. Y.; in Connecticut there are marble quarries at New Preston; in Maine at Thomaston; in Rhode Island at Smithfield, a fine statuary; in Maryland, a few miles east of Hagerstown; in Pennsylvania, a fine clouded variety, 20 miles from Philadelphia. A fine *dun colored* marble is obtained at New Ashford and Sheffield, Mass., and at Pittsford, Vt.

The granular limestone when coarse usually crumbles easily, and is not a good material for building. But the finer varieties are not exceeded in durability by any other architectural rock, not even by granite. The impurities are sometimes so abundant as to render it useless. For statuary, it is essential that it should be uniform in tint and without seams or fissures; the liability of finding cloudings within the large blocks would altogether discourage their use for statuary.

The common minerals in this rock are tremolite, asbestus, scapolite, chondrodite, pyroxine, apatite, besides sphene, spinel, graphite, idocrase, mica.

Verd antique marble—verde antico—is a clouded green marble, consisting of a mixture of serpentine and limestone. It occurs at Milford, near New Haven, Connecticut, of fine quality; and also in Essex county, N. Y., at Moria and near Port Henry on Lake Champlain. A marble of this kind occurs at Genoa and in Tuscany, and is much valued for its beauty. A variety is called *polzivera di Genoa* and *vert d'Egypte.*

The *Cipolin* marbles of Italy are white, or nearly so, with shadings or zones of green talc. The *bardiglio* is a gray variety from Corsica.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Agricultural Statistics.—The Assembly has amended and passed the bill for the collection of agricultural and industrial statistics. Existing laws require Assessors to collect and report such statistics to the Surveyor General, but the duty is regarded as an imposition, there is no extra pay allowed for it and no penalty for neglecting it, so of course it is very poorly performed, and the statistics lately collected are almost worthless. The House bill proposes to pay the Assessors a reasonable extra compensation, offers premiums for the first and second best reports, and requires the necessary blanks to be furnished by the State Board of Agriculture.

It is said there have been a greater number of large, brilliant and distinguished evening parties in Washington during the present season, than in any former one during the last three years.

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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 7

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

Continued from the California Farmer of March 18, 1864.

The California Grasshopper in 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTATIONS IN THEIR ECONOMY.

After 23 May the flyers commenced to ascend all young trees and green plants and cover them in masses and bunches, stripping them of all green or succulent parts. In very dry seasons, they hatch out early in February and continue to do so, but in vastly augmenting numbers, till the first of June. Their rapid increase is due to droughts, and hot suns and winds, but they do not begin to appear till the surface of the ground becomes thoroughly dry and hard. In the act of union they will often jump, joined together, from one to three feet before separating, if they are disturbed. In all stages of their growth they contain considerable oily matter, which might be easily pressed out and used for making soap. It is not known if the eggs of the unwinged mothers and fathers are fully impregnated, or if the same female lays more than once its 18 eggs in the season, or if they ever contain more than 18 eggs, or if they are absolutely assisted in depositing their eggs by males, neuters, or small females, or if many females are infertile.

On 20 May many dead were found, but on the 1st of June the number of defunct ones was vastly increased, i. e. from natural deaths, and not from drowning, etc. From 15 May to 10 June the flyers and breeding colonies were greatly increased.

They have a drum or sounding apparatus on each side of the chest, with which they make a slight chirping noise, in conjunction with the chafing of their wings and legs. Saltones are often found in masses of from two to five pounds in damp holes, and in this state they all feel moist and gummy. In 1861 their great appearance and numbers were between the Montecito and Refugio localities, or about 40 miles in length along the ocean coast of Santa Barbara county. They were, however, very numerous from the line of Los Angeles county to that of San Luis Obispo county. They were also very numerous and destructive all along the coast of San Luis Obispo county, as at the same times they were observed in our county. At the Saticoy, or Santa Clara river and vicinity, up to the Carpenteria, all in this county, they were not so annoying, as further north, along the coast. The flyers are often seen in masses (in S. B. county) of two or three bushels, as I am told, and will sometimes hang on to branches of trees like a swarm of bees. Mr. I. McElroy of the Santa Cruz Sentinel informed me, that he once saw the complete skeleton of a grasshopper made by ants eating away its fleshy parts. The Santa Barbara ones have not been noticed as green in color. Their numbers and visits are asserted to be greatly augmented since the succession of dry seasons after 1842. Very few were comparatively known here before. The Texas, Sonora, Sinaloa, Utah, and Sierra Nevada species are said to be twice as large as the ones we are writing of. I am told, however, that the red-winged ones in this county, in the Santa Ynez Valley, are often found twice as large as those of the coast lines. In Sinaloa and Sonora they are, as I am informed by Mexicans, as numerous as they are in the Californias.

The nest, or hole to lay their eggs, is said to be done by the female, with its tail and hind legs; the tail used as a fulcrum or pivot, but no case of making their holes has been observed by myself, though to see them laying is very common. The forearms and hind legs appear to be used to throw the earth out of its hole until its nest is completely formed. An analytical dissection, or microscopical examination of the locusts is still a great desideratum in the scientific world—as was accomplished by Huber in the bee and ant with such eminently valuable results. We can only hope some French or German savan will devote his time to this interesting and important branch of their physical history. On a square mile of land, overrun by them, it may be estimated or assumed that as many as ten millions could be found, as one will stand on every half-square inch of surface. They are said to make a splendid fertilizer of the soil for all sorts of crops. The difference between the migratory or gregarious locust and the common grasshopper is that the latter does not fly high in the air nor go in companies.

TURIE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Every writer, poet, or prophet, of eminence, in the countries of the Mediterranean, makes mention of the locust or its metamorphosis, since the times of Moses. The literature of all the Oriental nations is full of magnificent symbolical figures, and descriptions of their powers, invasions, instincts, and appearances. It is the most celebrated of *all animated nature*, if we except man. What has been written about them would fill an immense library, yet, will it be believed that no regular detailed historical, scientific, and analytical account of them has *ever yet been given* to the world of letters. The author of this 1861 memorandum attempted to make a compendium of their history and visitations throughout the world, which was published in the California Farmer from February to May 1859, and would only form an octavo pamphlet of thirty-five pages. These papers included a full account of their scourges in California and Utah, and neighboring countries in the year 1855, and also in 1856, '57, '58 and '59; but these notes embraced mostly a collation of notices of their appearance from the periodical press, or from books, ancient and modern. No detailed consecutive observations on their natural history, characteristic in all its stages and metamorphosis, were made by any California writer in 1855, nor could we meet with any such of their past appearances in *any* country of the world, in *any* book we consulted, nor was any mention made of any. The present notes will answer for all countries as to their carefully observed habits and instincts within the full period of their life; as far as we know, are the only ones ever made, viz. as to the actually punctuated notation of their extraordinary development from the grub to the maturest age. Certainly no such thing has ever been written of any State in the Western Hemisphere, though from the immense importance of the subject, it ought to have been done long anterior to the Epoch of Gold.

The notes published in the Farmer of 1858 were abridged to one-half and republished for general information in the Smithsonian report for 1858, issued in 1859. The same volume of the Report also published the extensive and valuable historical observations of Mr. V. Motschulsky, made in the Russian Empire, ante 1855, treating of the best and most practical "means and methods of destroying the grasshopper," and translated from the Russian for the Smithsonian by the celebrated American philologist Prof. Turner. Since this, the Smithsonian has printed a pamphlet (in 1860) containing a system of propositions to form a collection of all observed facts, in their nature, and from the inspection of specimens of all countries forwarded to them for analysis and investigation, on a scientific basis, designed for the practical application of farmers and cultivators.

MEANS TO DESTROY THEM.

The methods mentioned by Motschulsky, as practiced in the Russian Empire, and other Asiatic and European States, are only partially effectual and suited to the thickly populated districts, and not at all possible to apply in California or thinly settled countries. He who will discover a simple and easily applied method, or system, for their effectual extermination will be crowned a greater benefactor of the human race than Washington, Franklin, Watt, Howard, or Jenner, and his fame be higher than King Solomon, Confucius, or William Shakspeare. Kings and Emperors will give him a Duchy, or a principality, and his fellow men forever rise up and call his name blessed.

ARE THEY ENTIRELY INDIGENOUS IN CALIFORNIA AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, OR PARTIALLY EXOTIC?

That some of the North American species of the locusts are indigenous, is doubtless true, particularly that of the Alta California ante 1846. But as they prevail over all the dry countries of the Western Hemisphere, assimilating to the valleys of Mexico, California, and Chile, in climate and soil, it is also likely to have been the case that they have been imported, in the egg, into Alta California, by the various military and missionary expeditions from Sonora and Lower California, 1769 to 1846, and since then by the numerous bands of gold miners and emigrants to 1860. They may also have been imported into our State by the numerous vessels from the Mediterranean countries arriving in San Francisco, and also from Chile, Buenos Ayres, China, and Mexico, even since 1849, in the cargoes of fruit, wines, etc, arriving or mixed with seeds of wheat, rice, barley, etc, from 1846 to 1853. Doubtless many of their eggs have been so brought into Mexico, Chile, Argentina, and elsewhere in Spanish America between 1530 and 1800 in the numerous cargoes of vessels from the ports of old Spain, a country which is, at times, dreadfully infested with locusts in the districts adjacent to her Mediterranean ports. And very likely they have been imported into various places in the United States in the same way, which may partially account for their recent multitudinous increase on the great plains of the country west of the Mississippi, from the sowing of Mediterranean wheats, grains, etc.

Their *great* increase of numbers, as I am informed, has not been noticed in Santa Barbara county before about 1848, though they were always seen all over California since the first settlement of the country in 1769. Lower California was settled by the Jesuits in 1697, yet the grasshoppers did not trouble them till 1722, then again in 1746; 1747, and 1748, and in 1763 and 1764, and also again in 1765, 1766 and 1767, i. e. in a district of country from Cape San Lucas to 30° North. Buffon relates that the eggs of locusts were imported by vessels' cargoes from Madagascar into the island of Bourborn, and for many years done great injury to the crops. The Jesuit missionaries of California were all natives of the locust-infected districts of Europe, and paid great attention to their habits.

Another important point ought to be noticed. I am informed by several persons in this county that from ten to fifteen years back, they were not numerous as now, but the large grasshopper of two and three inches size was often seen singly. This locust assimilates to the Syrian species and has its under or gossamer wings of flame or red color. Probably these were an exotic species mixing with the indigenous ones.

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Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. B. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

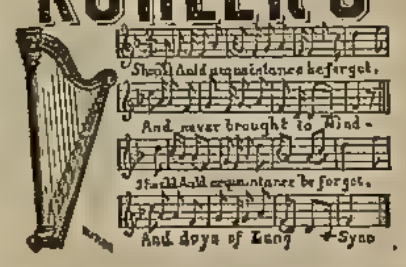
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Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

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A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

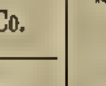
Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard

NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.



A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.



The place will be sold on easy terms; a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 per cent per annum. A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale an LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

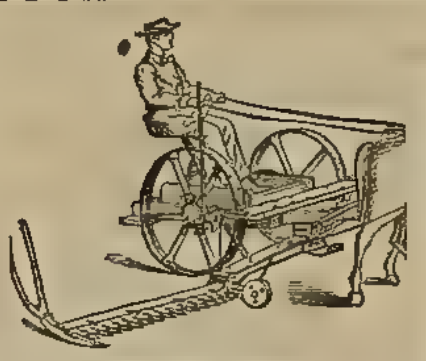
EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

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BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

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HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS, has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

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AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of $25,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming!" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells." Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 128 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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HORACE WATERS,
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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. C. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY ..... MARCH 25, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Easiest Way to Pay Dues.

Those of our friends in the country who may visit our city, can always save us the trouble of sending bills out if they will favor us with a call, and at the same time they will find at our Museum and Reading room much to interest them.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

ws of the Crops.

From almost every section of our State (with but few exceptions), we have good news of the crops, since the late copious rains; in fact in several places it is reported that the crops are *from four to six weeks* earlier than for long, long years. These facts preclude the possibility of any advance in breadstuffs, and lucky are those farmers that sold when the price of wheat was at 2½ cents ₩ lb. This prospect of a good harvest gives life and animation to trade, both in the country and the city.

Cashmere Goats, and the Alpacca and various Goats of Asia.

We have received letters from parties familiar with this subject, who have traveled largely in that part of the world, and who have a complete history of those valuable animals and the source from whence they can be obtained, who are desirous to form a company for the purpose of importing them in numbers to this country.

The gentlemen wish parties who have capital to join in the enterprise for the purchase and shipment of these animals. This enterprise can be made very certain and largely profitable. The party who writes is one of high standing, has much experience as a traveler, and is of undoubted responsibility, with a thorough knowledge of such an undertaking.

OSSIAN E. DODGE'S CONCERTS.—This widely renowned genius, this comic, witty and funny man, came upon our community like a comet, created a similar excitement, and like a comet he will fly from one sphere of action to another—*i. e.* he will be constantly "Dodging" about. We were present at both Concerts, and while it was evident that they were not as varied nor of that character anticipated from the announcement made, no one could deny but what there was much to amuse and gratify, and that among the varied comic effusions and feeling songs, there were several songs full of beauty and most admirably sung by Mr. Hayward. Those most worthy of note were "Mother, Dear, Oh Pray for Me," "What is Home," "The Dying Boy," "I'm Coming Home to Die," and "Come this Way, My Father;" these and the patriotic songs, "Can I go, Dearest Mother?" and "Freedom's Thunder" were excellent, and all elicited earnest applause. Platt's Hall was crammed the first evening, but by reason of severe, unmerciful and unmerited criticisms, the second Concert was not near so well attended. It is but just to remark, that while these Concerts were far superior in every sense to many of our theatricals which are nightly given, yet there was not enough of the entertainment to satisfy the audience of the metropolis, and at the full price of an Oratorio or an Opera, Mr. Dodge committed an error in the price. Whatever has been the result in our city, there is no doubt Mr. Dodge will draw largely in the country and in the mining towns, and he and Mr. Hayward will meet with success. Mr. Hayward has a sweet voice, not of much compass, yet well modulated, and his singing is excellent. Mr. Dodge, a genius of the comic and merry order, and we know their entertainments must make an audience laugh, that will do them good. All should hear these amusing actors, for it will amuse them and cure the dyspepsia.

CHICKEN HATCHER.—There was exhibited at Marysville some two or three years since, a machine to hatch chickens by heat. If the owner or inventor of that machine will call or send his address to this office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.—We call the attention of ladies to the sketch of these machines in this week's issue. It contains many facts and recommendations worthy of special notice.

Gen. Sutter's Visit to his "Old Fort."

Every man of true and generous feeling must have some reflective thoughts as he reads the fact in the newspapers, announcing the day of the visit of Gen. John A. Sutter—the good old pioneer of California—to Sutter's Fort, after a lapse of many, many years. To the minds of many persons, such a visit may seem a trivial circumstance, and it might, aye, will pass as a matter of no account; but to this veteran, and to all who can realize how such an event would affect him, it is a circumstance worthy of more than a passing notice.

In the great rush of '49–'50, there was no great landmark in the history of our State more memorable than Sutter's Fort, to thousands of our early miners; it was the "Jerusalem" of their hopes, to visit, to see Sutter's Fort. To pass beneath its portals was an event worthy a "life record," and we venture the assertion, that today there are hundreds of "old letters" containing romantic histories of that *world-renowned spot*. But what is the history of that spot or its associations to the visitor, the stranger, in comparison to the thronging memories that cluster around it and are linked to the heart of the "venerable Sutter?" When that Fort was in its glory, when in its early days it stood out upon the broad plains of that wide and beautiful valley, the only "home" of man for miles around, it was, indeed, grand and interesting, as well as a noble object—it was a "home" upon otherwise a wild, but not a dreary waste.

Sutter's Fort was then and ever had been an object of great interest in the history of California. In those early years it stood out the beacon, the guiding lighthouse upon the broad extended plain, the sure home and resting-place of all who ever entered its cheerful walls—for in early days it was cheerful, it was prosperous—and its owner was honored, was rich, was happy. His heart was warm, his hand open, his purse ready to aid all who needed his generosity or assistance. But years have passed, and with them his lands, his wealth, his strength, his hopes, his happiness—and we see him, the man who once stood before the "gates of Sutter's Fort" in its glory, with a wide sweep of domain almost boundless, rich, fertile, and with fields of waving grain, "lord of all he surveyed," now gazing upon a waste and barren spot, the once proud and stately Fort in ruins, not a stone to mark where the walls once stood—

> No gate, or turret, or guard on postern wall,
> One dreary waste and ruin, ruin all.

See the venerable pioneer now, "like Cæsar amid the ruins of Carthage," he mourns its desolateness, "an old, old man, with beard as white as snow." Who can read his thoughts, who tell his sorrows as he reviews the past, remembers *what he was* in his days of pride, strength and power, and feels *what he is now*, when left almost alone, powerless, aged, and neglected by the very ones who have fattened on his bounties—well can he exclaim—

> "If there be a crime
> Of deeper die than all the guilty train
> Of human vices, 'tis Ingratitude."

But see the venerable man as he gazes around and marks the change that time has made, as he looks to the spot "once so dear to him," must he not in bitterness and sorrow say—

> "All, all that in this world is great or gay,
> Doth as a vapor vanish and decay."
>
> "Thus doth the ever changing course of things
> Run a perpetual circle, ever turning;
> And that same day, that highest glory brings,
> Brings us unto the point of back-returning."

And thus our early pioneer now stands where once he stood. Behold him there, the man who has done so much to make our State what it is! Shall *he* be left in *ruins* like that ancient Fort? Is there no public heart, no gratitude for such a man? Have we no public gratitude?

We talk of *monuments!* aye, monuments of granite and marble, to mark the spot where good men, great men, sleep. Build monuments for good men, while good men *live!* Give them what is their due; make their *lives easy, comfortable, and happy.* Build monuments of Gratitude in grateful hearts: these are monuments that the hand of Time cannot crumble or decay, for such acts will live in the soul! We know that if Gen. Sutter should die, California would rear a monument over his sleeping dust. We say give him a monument while he *lives!* and let that monument be a testimonial of the *gratitude* of our State, that shall make his declining years comfortable and happy. Then we would prove that California had a heart with pulsations of feeling for those who had laid the foundation of our State, and that our State had a *heart* to feel and act too. Time is precious now with our pioneer. If our Legislature would do a noble deed, build a noble monument, one that shall outlive Time, let them remember their duty to this pioneer quickly, and it shall be a monument that will stand long after the lofty Nevadas shall crumble, for it will be built in Heaven, and on its surface shall be inscribed, in the pure gold of our mountains:

"To Gen. John A. Sutter, a Testimony of Gratitude from the State of California to the noble Pioneer, to make his declining years happy."

GRASSHOPPERS.—Farmers in the foothills say that these destructive insects will be more numerous this year than they have been for several years past. Recently Mr. Cunningham, while digging on his ranch, came across large beds of full grown ones a short distance below the surface, with innumerable young ones.—[Mariposa Gaz.

There is a satisfaction in knowing, if this prognostication is correct, the varmints will all die for something to eat.—[Marysville Appeal.

Not so; the grasshopper is omniverous, and it is their habit—like fish and stock-brokers—big ones eat the little ones. In 1854 the grasshoppers were so plenty, on the Stanislaus and Tuolumne, as to eat up all green vegetation in that section. Near the running streams we noticed ash trees of large size peeled by them, from topmost limb to root. They were so plenty, under the shady trees, as to more than cover the ground, and the hogs fared most sumptuously every day.

Plant Rice.

Our tule lands will yield good rice if put in proper order, and yield it abundantly; and rice on our tule lands will pay better than grain. "Highland Rice," too, can be grown with profit—grown as cheap and as easily as wheat or barley—and *now* is the time to sow it. Lands that have been recently plowed since the late rains, will be in good order for it. Highland Rice for planting can be had at our office for experiment, *free of charge*, and it is to be hoped that many experiments may be made with it this season.

There is now a well-established Rice Cleaning Mill in our city, so that rice raised here can be cleaned and prepared for sale at once. The India Rice Mills of W. W. Battles & Co., on Fremont street, are in the full tide of success in cleaning the rice (paddy) brought from various parts of the world. At these mills eight hands are constantly employed, and 15 to 20,000 pounds a day are cleaned. Rice of every grade is brought in the rough and here made marketable.

The amount of rice imported annually is about *twenty-five millions of pounds.* Of this vast amount more than seven-eighths of it small rice, purchased and consumed by the Chinese exclusively.

The Japanese Highland Rice will grow well here, and why should we not raise it in large quantities, and thus stop the importation of it; it would pay our farmers better than grain, and shall it not be tried?

Turpentine and Rosin.

Very few persons in our State can have any idea of the value of the products unless they shall take pains to make minute inquiries. At first thought they would be esteemed of but little value; it was only about three years since, when the subject of finding turpentine trees in our State was first talked about; it was considered chimerical and beyond a possibility, but thanks and gratitude to those persevering spirits that never allow obstacles to prevent a good work—thanks to the genius, perseverance and well-directed chemical knowledge of one of our citizens who was desirous of developing the resources of our State, discoveries have been made from time to time until now, when the business has assumed an importance and value sufficient to give it rank among the staple products of our great and growing State, and to such a degree as to yield a large supply for our home use and also to begin the exportation of both articles. We esteem it a matter of moment to announce the fact that California turpentine and rosin are being exported, and to a considerable extent. There are two manufactories of rosin and turpentine, one at Marysville and one at Forbestown; this latter—Messrs. J. L. Gibson & Co.'s—originated by and through the persevering influence of J. J. Hucks, Esq., of this city, to whom we have often alluded, as the gentleman who deserves great credit for the benefits he has actually conferred upon our State by awakening attention to these subjects. It is to the scientific knowledge of this gentleman that these products are now so rapidly being brought before the public; such citizens, by their knowledge and labor, are the benefactors and the corner-stones of our State. We need only to refer to the card of Messrs. H. & L., to show their ability, usefulness, and business.

Sanitary Fairs.

It will be remembered that from the first beginning of Sanitary Fairs the amounts received at each have been increased. Chicago Sanitary Fair realized $60,000; Boston, $100,000, and now we hear from the great State of Ohio, that the Cincinati Fair gives the splendid sum of $268,611 44. The Empire State is now about opening her benevolent breast, and the New York Sanitary Fair commences the 28th. We had supposed that if New York should raise a quarter of a million dollars, this would be the climax of Fairs, but as Cincinnati has exceeded that amount, we will amend our first proposition and put down New York at $500,000—an even half a million. As California, in her previous efforts for the Sanitary Fund, has given more than any other State in the Union, we shall look with much anxiety for the result of the Sanitary Fair in California, the initiary steps for which have already been taken by the noble-hearted Ladies of our city; if she speaks with the usual throbbings of her big heart, we may put down California at the round sum of a million of dollars, for the Golden State never does her work by halves.

Safety by Insurance.

It is very important for all business men to be fully insured, and not only insured but be sure that they obtain their policies where there is ability to pay a loss, and pay it promptly. By the new law of our State, all Insurance Companies are obliged to make large deposits of Bonds in Trust. The Insurance Agency of Messrs. Bigelow Brothers have now on deposit, in this city, bonds to the amount of $300,000, thus giving an assurance of an undoubted ability to meet all losses promptly. This firm have been eminently successful at the business of Insurance and have won a high name for active, prompt and a most satisfactory way of doing their business, thereby winning many friends and great popularity. We would refer the reader to their large card which explains the different offices for whom they are Agents and the immense amount of capital to support all engagements made by them as Insurance Agents.

A WELL TESTED PIANO.—We have had the pleasure of hearing the fine Piano, made by Jacob Zech, exhibited at the First Mechanic's Fair, and also the First State Fair at Stockton, taking the Premium at both places. This was the first highly-finished Instrument made in California, and now after several years of continual use, that Piano looks bright and the tone full and rich, and far superior to many of the high-priced Pianos offered *new*. This is a proof of the durability and excellence of Jacob Zech's Pianos, and the fact of this, the first Piano, proving so excellent is most highly creditable to the manufacturers.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Sacramento correspondent of the Call, March 21st, says: Having adjourned at an early hour on Saturday for that purpose, as I informed you, the Legislature that afternoon made an excursion to the Granite Quarries belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Some 400 people, inclusive of grave Senators and fair ladies, availed themselves of the Company's invitation to ride over the road. The party was accompanied by a band of music, which discoursed beautiful airs, while airs atmospherical were as splendid as they are generally made. The cars now run out 23 miles, within nine mile of Newcastle, in Placer county, to which point the road will be completed within three weeks, and then will commence carrying freight up and down country. The granite quarry alone will supply an immense amount of freight, the stone being of the best quality for building purposes—not too hard to work easy, and yet hard enough to answer all purposes for building. The supply is ample to last for a century, and build 20 cities of the size of San Francisco. Besides this stone, which can be delivered on the Sacramento levee for $1 a ton, there is an immense amount of firewood on the lands of the Company, in the borders of Sacramento and Placer counties—enough to furnish a large supply for years. The wood and stone will supply a large amount of down freight—as much, perhaps, as the Company can convey for some time to come—while nearly all the merchandise for Yuba, Placer and other upper counties, must pass over the road upwards. In this connection, I will say that work on the road is being pushed on with remarkable rapidity. Track is being laid at the rate of half a mile a day; cars are being set up as fast as possible, and altogether the progress making is sufficient to extend further aid to this great work.

The Ship success, from New York, which arrived on the 19th inst., brought a large quantity of iron and rolling stock for the Central Pacific Railroad. Among the rolling stock is a first class locomotive engine named the C. P. Huntington. Some idea of the quantity of material, etc., brought by this vessel may be inferred from the amount of freight money due on the bills of lading, which is $12,781 44. By the ship Mary Robinson, arrived last week, this company received two other first-class locomotive engines, one of which is named T. D. Judah. With these additions the Central Pacific Railroad Company have now on hand five engines to run the road.

ITEMS FROM TAHITI.—The *Echo du Pacifique* has news from Tahiti to the 6th February. We translate the following items: A Peruvian ship named the *Capricorne*, started to take back to the Society Islands 367 Polynesians who had been kidnapped, and carried to Callao as slaves; and of those 367 all but 32 died on the passage to the Islands. The French Government has commenced the enforcement of new rules regarding the erection of houses and the division of land; and they declare that it shall no more be said, as has been said hitherto that, there is neither proper name, nor private dwelling, nor exclusive landed property in Tahiti. Teachers have been sent to establish two French school on the Marquesas Islands. The commerce of the Society Islands is growing. They now export fish, mother of pearl, pearls, sea-snails, coconaut oil, fibers, and fecula of pia, vanilla, sugar, coffee, alcohol made of kawa, and rat-ear mushrooms. The rat-ear mushrooms are sold for $200 a ton. These and the sea-snail are shipped to China.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.—All the news we hear from every section is clearly in favor of a fair crop of grain. From Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and all along the great Russian River country, the farmers feel very contented and hopeful since the late rains, and they look for more. There will be quite a quantity of land plowed since the rain, and quite a variety of crops planted. It is very gratifying to know that quite a large quantity of *root crops* will be put in for dairy-stock and for horse-feed, in view of the increased price for hay, as that crop will in all probability be short of the usual amount.

COTTON AND COFFEE.—A Company called themselves the Agua Caliente Cotton and Coffee Company, filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk Wednesday. The object of the Company is to carry on and conduct the business of growing cotton, coffee and sugar, etc., and the manufacture of the same, in the State of Sinaloa, Republic of Mexico. The principal business office of the Company will be located in San Francisco. A capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into one hundred dollar shares, is named as a base of operations. The Trustees are: Frederick Collier, Thomas Wallace, R. O. Sturdivant, William Reynolds, and John Reynolds

IMPORTANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The great number and frequency of sudden deaths in our State, should remind our citizens of the importance of Life Insurance. During the past few months, Death has called away many of our most active, noblest and best of men. How many were wise and had their lives guarded by a policy of Life Insurance we know not, nor how many thought of either Life Insurance or of Death, but this we do know: Rev. T. Starr King had a policy on his life here for $5,000, and also a policy of $5,000 in the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, thus making the sum of $10,000 on his life.

THE GAME LAW.—This law, so far as it applies to many ducks which visit our State should be modified. "Broad-bill," "Blue-bill" and "Canvas-back" ducks do not breed here. In fact, for about three or four weeks after the law comes in force these ducks are more plenty; for then they are on their way North where they mate and breed. [Solano Press.

As we stated last week, the present law does not include canvas-backs, and they continue to be brought into market. Should not Teal ducks be also exempted from the operations of the law?

A CUTTING REPORT.—After the younger Mr. Pitt had made his speech in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Walpole, in a sarcastic tone remarked: "I apprehend the *young* gentleman has not sown all his wild oats." To which Mr. Pitt replied in a rejoinder: "*Age* has its privileges, and youth may have its faults; but the gentleman affords ample illustration that I still retain food enough for *geese* to pick at."

The Starr King Fund Concert.

The gathering at Union Hall, on Thursday afternoon, for the Musical Matinée in behalf of the "Starr King" fund, was not so largely attended as was expected, although the musical offerings were of the very highest order, and rarely has there been an equal in our city. We learn that the proceeds will be about $1,000; this sum would be but a small beginning for a monument worthy the late Rev. T. Starr King, still it is a nucleus to which tens of thousands might be added. But most respectfully would we ask, can any monument that art, taste, or genius could rear, be a more noble, beautiful or fitting tribute to our lamented Patriot and Divine than the perfect, model Temple that he reared and completed just as he was called from us, seemingly typical that his earthly work was done, and his church destined—or as he himself expressed it—would be his monument. With this view would it not be well to let the "Starr King Fund" be devoted to some great and noble purpose, such as his own heart would have planned had he remained longer with us to act with and for us for the public good and welfare.

THE TROUT LAW.—Several inquiries have been made regarding the Trout Law. It can be found on page 92 of the Statutes of 1862. It says: "shall not be lawful for any person or persons to cast, draw, or make use of any seine or net, hook and line, or other appliances, for the purpose of catching trout in any of the streams, rivers, or lakes, in this State, except in the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra and Plumas during the time intervening between the 20th of October of each year, and the first day of April of the following year." The next section refers exclusively to the counties before mentioned. The third section declares that on conviction of the violation of the act, the offender shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, with costs in addition; one half the fine in each case to be paid to the informer, and the other half into the Common School Fund of the county in which suit shall be brought, and in case the one-half of such fine shall not be demanded the whole amount of the fine recovered shall be paid into said fund; and in case default be made in the payment of such fine, the person so convicted shall be imprisoned not less than twenty-five nor more than ninety days. Indians are excepted from the provisions of the act.

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.—Oakland spreads her banner and sends over the early strawberries—the first in quantity grown in the open air. This is more than a month earlier than usual. What would our friends in New York or New England say could they leave their *frozen homes* and come to us on the *telegraphic wires*, experience our beautiful clime, roam over our flower-crowned hills and valleys and gather delicious strawberries in the open air in the month of March.

COAL IN NEVADA.—An extensive outcrop of coal has been discovered on the Truckee river near O'Neal's station, Nevada Territory, by C. C. Brett, Esq. The vein is seven feet wide on the surface. Preparations are being made for the further development, by sinking a shaft upon it. All parties connected with it are satisfied of the great value of the discovery. This discovery is of immense value to the Territory.

CAREFULLY PRUNE YOUR GARDEN ROSES.—The past copious rains will promote a vigorous growth of the wood of all roses and garden shrubs, and now is the time to carefully prune and keep down short, and the bloom will be greater for it. Gardens can be made, laid out and finished now and all this month and next, which work will do well and prosper.

Home-made Soap.—The Soap Factory of J. F. Dyer, on Mason near Pacific streets, is a monument of the industry of a truly energetic man. Mr. Dyer, from small beginnings, more than [illegible] years ago, has built up a large and prospering business, highly creditable. Mr. Dyer is a colored man of great and good influence among his people, and ready to aid in every enterprise that truly deserves the success he has attained.

CASTOR OIL AND MERCURY.—We translate as follows from a Los Angeles letter published in the Echo du Pacifique of Monday:

"Two of our compatriots, Messrs. Racouillat and Bouet, intend to establish on the San Pedro road, nine miles from this town, an immense plantation of the castor-oil bean, and to press out the oil. The work has already been commenced.

Gov. Low has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, *requiring* the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento to levy a tax for the payment of the debt of the State Agricultural Society.

Private dispatches received to-day (March 24th) and last night mention that gold was quoted yesterday in New York at 166½@170.

THE student of nature can find no one thing in it to despise.

GRAIN HARVESTERS.—Grain-growers, now look to your Harvesters; there will be a good crop; see that you have your Mowers, Reapers, and Harvesters. Look to our columns for Machinery for grain-growers. The best in the world can be had of our Importers, Treadwell & Co., Hawley & Co., and Arthur & Low. Look to it in season. Long rains, good rains, will enhance the value of Reapers and Mowers. You can buy cheap now; strike quick, and buy cheap

RICH TEA-SETS, VASES, ETC.—Some of the most superb Tea and Coffee sets we have ever seen, are now being opened at Haynes & Lawton's Crockery Warehouse. The beautiful blending of the colors of blue and gold, crimson and gold, green and gold, in their chaste designs, gives harmony and beauty, that is most gratifying to the eye, and adds materially to the flavor of the beverage.

THOSE NEW LAMPS.—Reader have you seen those new and beautiful lamps received by Stanford Brothers? To the student, the professional man, all who read, or use a lamp, we say, by all means, go and provide a lamp, and the fluid that will not only be clear and brilliant but protect and preserve the eyes.

GARDEN CUTLERY.—New and fine garden tools, just received from Europe, for sale at Moore's Seed Store, California [illegible] cet.

Report of the Eastern Wool Market

Price Current of Wool at Boston, Feb. 11th, 1864.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash,—or credit adding interest.

	Cts. ₱ lb
Domestic Fleece.	
Saxony, Pens. and Virginia,	
Extra choice	85@87½
Fine and above	82½@85
No. 1	77½@80
No. 2	73@76
No. 3	
Nos. 4 & 5	
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and low	
Fine and above	75@80
No. 1	72@78
No. 2	72@77
No. 3	71@75
Common	65@75
Coarse and Canada	75@90
Pulled	55@73
Washed California	40@55
Unwashed do	40@55
do do burry	32@40
do do coarse	35@37½
do	
Domestic Pulled.	
Extra	78@90
Super	70@75
Number 1	60@75
Number 2	15@45
Number 3	10@30
Number 4	50@70
Mixed wools	
Cape of Good Hope.	
Fine Fleece	75@90
Medium do	
Low and lumpy do	
Unwashed	
Unwashed Fine	42½@45
do medium	39@42
do low and kempy	30@35
Pulled extra	75@80
do super	65@70
Buenos Ayres.	
Saxony washed	
Fine Merino do	
Montana do	
Common do	
Entre Rios do	
Cordova do	42½@45
San Luis & Santiago do	34@42
Saxony & Merino unwsd	36@40
do unwashed	31@35
No. 1 do	28@31
No. 2 do	24@27
No. 3 do	22@24
No. 4 & Mestizona do	22@24
Common	17@19
Entre Rios	19@21
Carrietta	22@27
Peruvian	
Washed Fleece	
Unwashed do	37@39
San	
Chilian.	
Merino washed	
Mestiza do	
Common do	
Merino unwashed	35@37
Mestiza do	27@29
Common do	27@29
Rio Grande.	
Washed	
Unwashed	
Fine washed	
do unwashed	
Black and gray	

Australian.	Cts. ₱ lb
Fine Port Phillip	
Second do	
Adelaide	
Scoured	130@140
Unwashed Port Phillip	50@
do Adelaide	
do Locks	
Smyrna.	
Washed common	40@42½
do Fine	50@55
do black and gray	35@45
Unwashed common	@30
do Fine	38@43
do black & gray	22@29
Limed white	32@35
do black and gray	24@27
Washed Salonica	
Unwashed do	30@33
Russian.	
Donskoi Fleece	42@47
do Autumn	
do Lambs	
do black & gray	35@37½
Crimea limed white	37@39
do do black&gray	30@33
do washed white	35@37
do do black&gray	29@33
do unwash'd	21@23
Taimar washed	
do unwashed	
Odessa Fine scoured	100@115
do brookwashed	
do unwashed	40@45
Syrian.	
Washed	35@45
Unwashed	23@28
East India.	
Fine washed white	50@60
do do yellow	45@50
Medium white and gray	
Common washed	42½@45
Coarse do	37@40
Medium gray and fawn	40@42
Coarse black and gray	14@17
Mixed unwashed	20@30
Chinese.	
Washed	
Unwashed	
African.	
Mogador washed	
do unwashed	24@31
Shax washed	
do unwashed	
Senegal washed	
do unwashed	
Saffi washed	
Urdigria unwashed	33@36
do Inferior	24@27
Sandwich Islands.	
Fine washed	
Medium do	
Common do	
Fine unwashed	40@45
Medium do	35@40
Common do	18@22

a denotes no stock, prices nominal.

The imports of Wool have been in

	1860	1861	1862	1863
In Boston	15,298,294	16,372,316	17,539,933	17,371,813
In N. York	17,073,325	12,461,332	38,304,042	47,571,920

Stock of Foreign Wool on hand at Boston, January 1, for the last four years:

	1861	1862	1863	1864
Pounds	3,500,000	3,518,000	6,667,000	5,056,000
Bales	8,529	7,940	14,324	10,004

Stock of Domestic Wool: In Boston 6,000,000 pounds, Philadelphia 4,500,000 pounds, New York 2,500,000 pounds. California Wool: In Boston 300,000, New York 2,300,000 pounds.

We beg to call your attention to our Prices Current and accompanying tables. The table of Imports shows the influence of the war upon the commerce of this city, for, while our annual imports have been about the same as in former years, New York has, owing, in part, to the large consignments from Europe to agents in that city, but mainly to the necessity of employing neutral vessels, which can be more readily chartered for New York, on account of the greater facility of obtaining return freights there—received nearly three times as much as she did during the two years before the war. A considerable portion of this last class was owned and found its way here. The Stock table shows a much smaller stock of Foreign fine Wools, Cape and Mestiza, than last year, and a largely increased stock of Domestic. This is owing to the fact that very little Domestic Fleece reached the market until near the close of the year, and manufacturers were obliged to use Foreign. The stock of fine Foreign in first hands was also light in New York, while there, as here, there was an accumulation of Mediterranean Wools, adapted mainly to army uses, for which, during 1863, the demand has been much less than was anticipated. The stock of these has been, during the past month, much reduced, and at present prices cannot be replenished without loss.

The amount of new machinery started in the United States since July, 1862, exceeds one thousand sets, and could not be kept in operation by a quantity of Wool equivalent to the entire imports of the last year, large as they were. When we consider that without extra pressure of the machinery in operation before that time we were obliged to import at least one-third of the Wool manufactured we cannot doubt that there will be a demand fully adequate to any probable supply.

GEO. WM. BOND & Co, Boston.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we do wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

The New Seed Sowers.—These fine implements—the sample machines—have arrived, and are now at our rooms. We invite all interested to call and examine them—as per advertisement. "Patent Rights" are for sale and a handsome sum can be made by purchasing.

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

For Sale!
A Fine Orchard and Garden.

A BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD AND GARDEN, FULL of Fruit Trees of rare kinds, a new Gothic Cottage House, with pleasant surroundings.

The place contains 150 acres of rich land, all in a high state of cultivation.

The estate is near Oakland, Contra Costa County, and is increasing in value every day. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of this journal. 8

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer. 7

Enigma. (Answer requested.)

THREE-QUARTERS of a cross, a circle complete,
A straight perpendicular, and part of two semicircles to meet—
A rectangle-triangle to stand on two feet,
Part of two semicircles, and a circle complete.

BORN.

In this city, March 20, to the wife of H. C. Thompson, a daughter.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious [illegible] ich from time to time have been introduced from [illegible] in States [illegible] pete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled [illegible] tation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises, are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as [illegible] to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural rosin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest, until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native rosin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Wants a Situation.

A PERSON FROM CANADA WISHES EMPLOYment of some kind, either upon a farm, care of stock, or would take a position in store for the sake of immediate employment in a permanent place. Reasonable wages only, would be asked till full capacity is known. 8.

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at bookstores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

Encourage
HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE
PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

A Thoroughbred "Jack" For Sale.



TO STOCKRAISERS AND BREEDERS: For Sale, at Mr. Allen's stable, corner of Kearny and Pine streets, a "JACK," lately imported from France; age three years, black, bred in the celebrated stud of Alphonse Lavalé, Esq., Ruffec Polton, by *Nero*, a thoroughbred Castilian Ass which received the Gold Medal at the Annual Agricultural Fair at Paris in 1860; out of *Angouleme*. Pedigree guaranteed. For particulars apply at Mr. T. Beerwold's cigar store, 714 Kearny street, opposite the Plaza. 21-5

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office. 7

Miller Wanted.

A MILLER IS WANTED, QUALIFIED TO take charge of a large and valuable Mill, in a pleasant situation with all pleasant surroundings. A good man can secure a good and permanent situation, and a very liberal salary. None need apply unless of education, pleasant address, and the most correct habits and character. For particulars address Editor Farmer. 7

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DEsirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter. 21-6

CALIFORNIA THE FARMER.

A FIVE Dollar Treasury Note will pay for the FARMER *one year*. Now is your time to make a saving; it makes the cost of the FARMER, to new *subscribers*, only $3,25 per year. See our card.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a speciality from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

☞ MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business & dvertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER [illegible] in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

NEW
AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparse, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of



HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
20-21

SPECIAL NOTICE!
THE STORE OF
Kerby, Byrne & Co.
Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.
20-24-d

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
General Commission Merchants,

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $2000, 5 per cent; over $2000, 3 per cent.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSO
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, BASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

1864. 1864.
HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:
McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:
Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:
Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:
Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

2 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

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Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tonneuing, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,
In Great Variety.
21-1

Complimentary Vote of Thanks of the Passengers on board the Steamship America.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS on the Steamship America, tender our thanks to Capt. Morton, and the other Officers of the Steamer, for the Comforts we have enjoyed during our passage from San Francisco to Panama, and particularly for the neatness and good order on the Boat, and for the sumptuous fare, and kind attention we have received. While expressing our entire satisfaction with the Boat and its management, we heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

Dated at Panama, Feby 17th, 1864.

O S Minor, Washington D C	D I Boynton
J H Walcott, Idaho	G P Fitzgerald
B Gillet, Marquette, Mich	J A Clement
M Kramer, Dallas, Oregon	W H Tripp
S Cohn, Marysville	S S Hunt
S Sparhawk, Sacramento	C Taft
Sarah S Rich, Sonoma	N Ellis, Silver City, N T
Mrs W White, San Francisco	H M Hiles
Mrs Kennedy, San Francisco	R T Cottingham
Wm S West, Poughkeepsie	S Sampson, Jr, Mass
Mrs Wm S West, M D	H Werner
Mrs J M Hudson, New York	S P Johnson
Mrs A Wesh, Manchester	John Gies, San Francisco
A P Story, St Louis	Silas Storer
Wm A Kuchlin, Bath	J A Howard
C A Talwood, San Francisco	J P Bartholemew, Reese River
P McCaull, Sacramento	John Kurtz, San Francisco
B J Franklin, San Francisco	Wm Power
M A Farmer	Rob Chown
P Myers, Lincoln	Hiram Beardsley
Roscoe Day, Vancouver, W T	S S Wyman
S Halbridge	John M Anderson
Alex Williams, Sacramento	Thos S Wykoff
N Paturel, New York	W R Stephens
R C Phelps, Siskiyou	Mrs Barnes
D W Wood, Colusi	Mr & Mrs Smith, Columbia
Mr Noble	John Hardesburg, N Y
James Coffee, Carson City	John H Day
C Hubbard, Sacramento	A I McDaniel, San Jose
G W Coon	J E Wipans
C M Carter, Oregon	H Gregory
M Franke	D C Somers, San Francisco
J Jacoby, Virginia N T	J Lippincott, Oregon
A K Fletcher, S Francisco	Thos Carter, Portland, O
E L Hills, Placerville	E Brush
T D Tyler, Washoe City	M Crawford, Oregon
John C Brooks, Virginia	M Smith, San Francisco
Thomas Day	Thos Putnam
O Earl	A H Worm
S S Wilcox, Illinois	Mrs M T Calhoun
M Wolf	Mrs Mary E Hathaway
J S Pryn	Miss Annie Goodwin
L G Weeks, Downieville	John Huick, Sacramento
Jas McLellan, Jr	Mrs A P Dirocken, Portland, O
S Klingo	Wm Noeen
S Kroes	H Buttschau
E S Peck	H Everitt, Portland, Oregon
H H Hicks	Wm B Engle, W T
Elizabeth Horne	J E Batchelder
Sarah Greeley	U T Quackenbush
Mrs Charles Town	C Hahn
Rev Sherlock Bristol	A D Adams
M Heffern, Iona City	Capt J L Fowler
John Malony, Idaho	Mrs E D McCarty
Mrs Thomas Day	Samuel Thomson
Miss M E Day	Jas Winslow
Charles Friedland, N Y	L G Philbrick, Sonora
Mr & Mrs Cohen, Victoria	J V Smythe, Hornitos
C S Gourley	Wm K Fosgate, N Y
G D Arnold	Horace Smith
W R Clark	N H Jenkins
B A Bidlack	L B Anway

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,



(FORMERLY JOB P. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embracing many very superior Farms of



100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards; Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc.; and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors.

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P O, or on the Ranch, or to

E. F NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
Dec. 17—19-2m San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL
Buckeye Machine!

For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines.

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of
CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street

Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)

WAR'S CHANGES.

The wedded, unwed—the loves that are dead,
The soulless mother—the widowed,
The tears that are shed—the hearts that have bled,
Are more than the battle's myriad.

There's Isabell Clare—I remember well
The blushing bride of a year ago;
When a young man stood on the chancel stairs—
Husband and wife just a year ago.
But he lies asleep on the tombless field,
And Isabell Clare is married again.
O, Isabell Clare, is the old love dead!—
And does the new love bring no pain?

There's the Widow Gray I remember now,
When she leaned on a young lad's arm,
A smile on her face when she walked with him,
O, so sweet and tender and warm;
But now all is changed, and the house is closed,
So dark and silent over the way,
And nobody sees her except at church,
When a dark figure kneels to pray.

There was Eleanor Vane—a sweet pale girl,
With a heart as true as God's word,
The Sergeant who went with Company B,
Bore her love away with his sword;
But the Sergeant was killed in Tennessee,
And Eleanor Vane lies alone,
Beneath the snow and the wind and the rain,
Without a memorial stone.

And Mary, the merriest maddest girl,
The daughter of old John Blake,
In love and out, over a thousand times,
Trying somebody's heart to break;
But somebody went away to the war,
And Mary grew sober and staid,
And somebody says if he never comes back,
That Mary will die an old maid.

O, the wedded, unwed—the loves that are dead,
The soulless mother—the widowed,
The tears that are shed—the hearts that have bled,
Are more than the battle's myriad.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18, 1864.

"DEAL GENTLY WITH THE ERRING."

"DEAL gently with the erring one,
Ye may not know the power
With which the dark temptation came
In some unguarded hour;
Ye may not know how earnestly
He struggled or how well;
Until the hour of darkness came
And sadly thus he fell.

"Speak gently of the erring one,
Oh! do not thou forget,
However darkly stained in sin
He is thy brother yet;
Heir of the self-same heritage;
Child of the self-same God;
He hath but stumbled in the path
Thou hast in weakness trod.

"Speak gently to the erring one,
For is it not enough
That innocence and peace are gone
Without thy censure rough?
Oh! sure it is a weary lot
That sin-crushed heart to bear,
And they who have a happier lot
May well their chidings spare.

"Speak gently to the erring one,
And then may'st lead him back
With holy words and looks of love,
From misery's thorny track;
Forget not, too, that thou hast sinned,
And sinful yet may be;
Deal gently with the erring one
As God hath dealt with thee!"

Habits of the Lobster.

MANY of our readers have a fondness for lobster flesh, who may know little about the habits of this prince of shell-fish. As a kind of dessert after a hearty meal on this luxury of the table, we commend to their attention the following sketch by Mr. G. P. Disceway:

Who does not like the flesh of the lobster? Even the child knows the nursery riddle, "black in the kitchen, red on the table." Without any warmth in their bodies, or even without red blood circulating through their veins, they are wonderfully voracious. They even devour each other, and may be said to eat themselves; for changing their shell and stomach every year, these remains are generally the first morsel to glut their new system. They are always in the harness, heavily armed to the teeth; seven jointed is the cunningly forged mail of their back. Beneath this protecting roof move four, yes, eight sprawling feet, four on each side, pushing forward the unwieldly war engine, like the Roman legion under the shelter of the battering ram.

Two great claws are the lobster's instruments of provision and defence, and by opening like a pair of scissors, they have great strength and take a firm hold. Between the two claws is the animal's head; very small, with eyes like two black, horny specks on each side, and these it can advance out of the socket or draw in at pleasure. The mouth, like that of insects, opens lengthwise of the body, not crosswise, as with men and higher races of animals. It has two teeth for its food, but three more in the stomach. Before the pointed nose, the long wire-feelers or horns are stretched out, that seem to aid the dimness of its sight. The tail, or jointed instrument, is its great locomotive by which it is raised and propelled through the water. Beneath this we see lodged the spawn in great abundance.

When the young lobsters leave the parent, they seek refuge in small clefts of the rocks, or crevices at the bottom of the sea. In a few weeks they grow much larger and change their shell for lobsterhood. In general this is done once a year, and is a painful operation. For some days before this change, the animal discontinues its usual vigor, strength and lying torpid and motionless; but just before casting its shell, striking its claws against each other, every limb seems to tremble. Then the body swells in an unusual manner, and the shell begins to divide—it seems turned inside out, the stomach coming away from its shell. In like manner the claws are disengaged, the lobster casting them off as much like you or I would kick off a boot too big for us. For several hours it now continues enfeebled and motionless, but in two days the new skin becomes hardened, and within forty-eight hours the shell is perfectly formed and hard, like the one just cast off.

The lobster has now increased more than a third in its size, and like a boy has outgrown his pants; it seems wonderful how the old shell could contain so great an animal as fills the new. Below, in his native element, he reaches the age of twice ten years, and loses a foot and a claw without feeling his loss, for he very well knows that they will grow again. At certain seasons lobsters never meet with each other without a fight, and when a leg or even a claw is lost, the victor carries it off, while the vanquished retires for a thorough repair of his injured anatomy. This is quickly accomplished, for in three weeks the new limb is nearly as large and powerful as the old one.

When hunting, the lobster resorts to stratagem, if his strength be sufficient. In vain the oyster closes the door against his grasping, vice-like claw, for as soon as the unsuspecting muscle opens its house, in he pops a stone, and the breach made, the oyster must surrender.

The lobster has his rocky hole at a depth of from six to twelve fathoms, and the propagation of his race is continued on in marvelous number. More than 12,000 eggs have been counted in a single female. When he reaches the light he is inactive; but in his own realm he dashes with rapid speed over chasms and rocky tablelands of the ocean. A motion of the tail is sufficient to hurl him down more than fifty feet deep, and thus escape the swiftest pursuit. So sure is this leap, that he never misses the entrance of his cavern, even in the most precipitous of his flights, although, too, it merely offers space enough to admit the body.

[The "crawfish" of this coast resembles the eastern lobster in every respect we believe except having no "great claws," and may properly be called the Pacific lobster.]

Obstinacy.

AN obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him; for when he is once possessed with an error it is like a devil, only cast out with great difficulty. Whatsoever he lays hold on, like a drowning man, he never loses, though it do but help to sink him the sooner. His ignorance is abrupt and inaccessible, impregnable both by art and nature, and will hold out to the last, though it has nothing but rubbish to defend. It is as dark as pitch, and sticks as fast to anything it lays hold on. His skull is so thick that it is proof against any reason, and never cracks but on a wrong side, just opposite to that against which the impression is made, which surgeons say does happen very frequently. The slighter and more inconsistent his opinions are the faster he holds them, otherwise they would fall asunder of themselves; for opinions that are false ought to be held with more strictness and assurance than those that are true, otherwise they will be apt to betray their owners before they are aware. He delights most of all to differ in things indifferent; no matter how frivolous they are, they are weighty enough in proportion to his weak judgment; and he will rather suffer self-martyrdom than part with the least scruple of his freehold; for it is impossible to dye his dark ignorance into any lighter color. He is resolved to understand no man's reason because he finds no man can understand his but himself. His wits are like a sack, which the French proverb says is tied faster before it is full than when it is; and his opinions are like plants that grow upon rocks, that stick fast though they have no rooting. His understanding is burdened like Pharaoh's heart, and is proof against all sorts of judgments whatsoever.

THE LOVE OF HOME.—The following noble sentiments were uttered by Daniel Webster. They are indeed, pearls of the rarest value:

"It is only shallow-minded pretenders who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a whiteman's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generation before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narration and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode; I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and, through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind."

LAUGH AND BE HAPPY.—That is our creed. Don't go through life with a frown upon your face and a sigh ever heaving your breast, but learn to look on the sunny side of life. Rebuffs and disappointments will sometimes come over us; but don't court their company by going half way to meet them, nor, when they have fairly come, welcome them by an embrace. Don't cut your throat, nor hang yourself, because dame Fortune has given you the slip, and the sky is cloudy.

"Beware of desperate steps!—the darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away."

Sit down to your dinner with a thankful heart—we mean the table of your life and fortune as well as that at which you dine. "Cheerful looks make every dish a feast," says Massinger. The truth is, we can afford to lose almost anything better than good humor; and if only we take care that it shall ever be the spring-time of the year in our hearts, we shall find cheerfulness, peace and quiet enjoyment blossoming there with the freshness of the season of flowers. Everything in Nature teaches us this beautiful lesson—the birds in the green wood, and the green herbage. We shorten life, all philosophers say, by unnecessary anxiety.

"Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt,
And every grin so merry, draws one out."

Cultivate cheerfulness, and people will love you for the sunshine that your presence will always bring with it. You will be better satisfied with yourself and everybody else, and time's wings will be gilded with happy remembrances of the merry faces and pleasant reflections that have crowded your pathway through life.

KINDNESS TO MILCH COWS.—It is a great error to whip, beat or kick a cow during milking, because she happens to be restless and unquiet. It does no good, and in the end the cow becomes worse, instead of better. Treat the cows gently and kindly, like all other animals.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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AMBROTYPES

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JOHNSON'S

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ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it

22

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are a

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

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GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & al. Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	12 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag.	2 50	The London Index	12 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	10 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
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Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
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Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
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Cassell's Illustrated Paper	2 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	4 00
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag.	5 50
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" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
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" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly Mirror	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Ill'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications.

21-6

BOWEN BROTHER,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,



Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared s

SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.
BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we k
none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can re
upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,
Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Fancy necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

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Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton. 19

BIGELOW BROTHERS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over $10,000,000!!!

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ASSETS OVER $6,000,000!!

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OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall *be divided* pro rata *among the policy holders,*

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Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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ASSETS, - - - - - - $1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

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ASSETS, - - - - - - $2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for $240,000.

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Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

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BIGELOW BROTHERS,
AGENTS.

v18-6

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

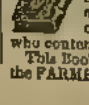
TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The prices in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
19 54 Gold street, New York.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 14

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot
At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only $5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

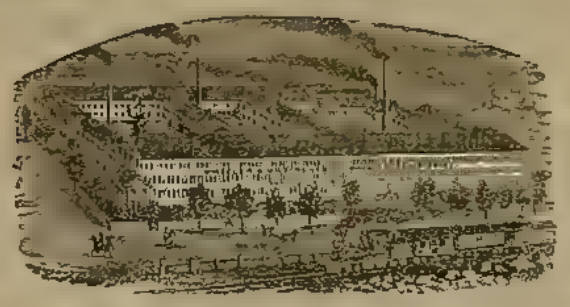
The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



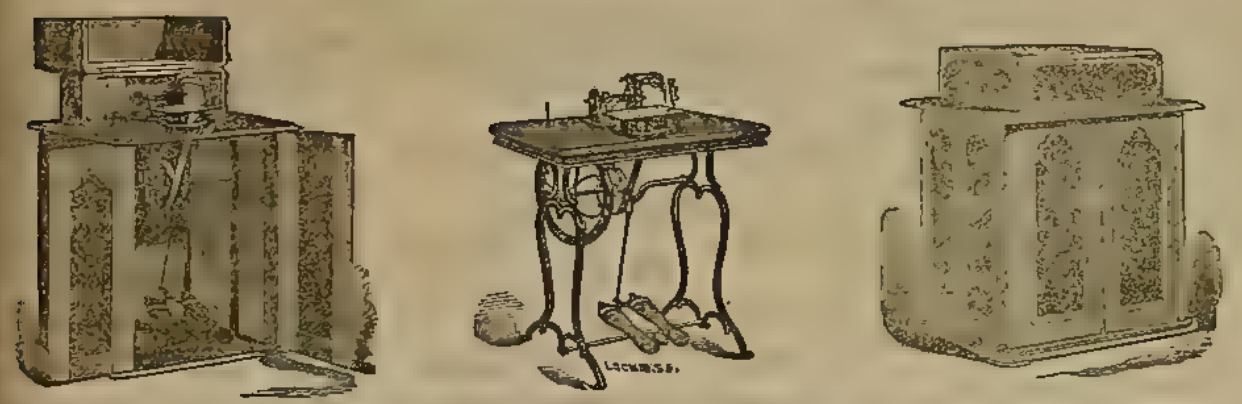
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

20-17 E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 197) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

0 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere, I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

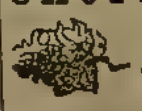
T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall, Montgomery street.

VI

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

CHOICE GRAPES!



B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner, Johnisberger Riesling-Riesling Franken, Traminer, Rulander. Kohlen Traube, Gray Gleffner, Silvaner, Goodethel,

FOR THE TABLE:

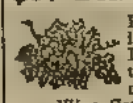
Goodethel, Black Hamburg, Chasselas Musque, Charlesworth Tocay. Muscat Rose, Muscat Alexandria, Golden Chasselas,

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-tf B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

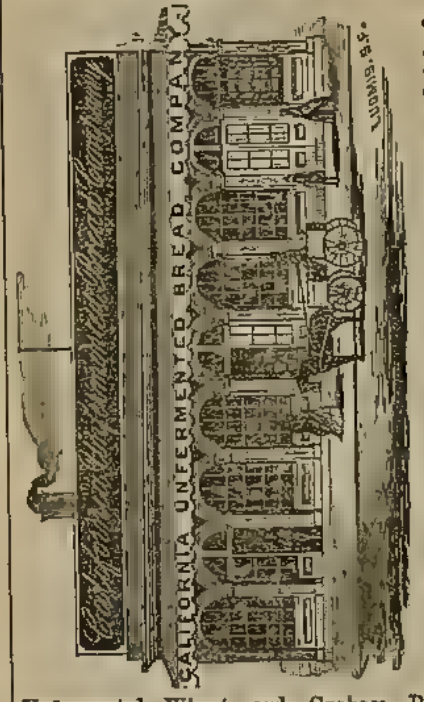
(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have now IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG,

24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.



Cakes, Pies, Pastry, and Confectionary, of all kinds.

Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.

6M11 W. F. NORCROSS, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

To be Purchased of—

E. BINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. PIELO, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 16

Literary Shrubbery.

That's what's the matter?

"Tender-handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.
Thus it is with vulgar natures,
Treat them kindly, they rebel;
Use them rough as nutmeg-graters,
And they often love you well."

A HORSE FOND OF MISCHIEF.—A gentleman some years ago, speaking of the habits of animals, gave the following curious account:

"There is," he said, "a very fine horse in the possession of Sir Henry Meux & Co., the eminent brewers, which is used as a dray-horse, but is so tractable that he is left sometimes without any restraint to walk about the yard, and return to the stable, according to his fancy. In the yard there are also a few pigs of a peculiar breed, fed on grains and corn, and to these pigs the horse has evidently an insuperable objection, which is illustrated by the following fact. There is a deep trough in the yard, holding water for the horses, where this horse goes alone with his mouth full of corn, which he saves from his supply. When he reaches the trough, he lets the corn fall near it on the ground, and when the young swine approach to it (for the old ones keep aloof), he suddenly seizes one of them by the tail, pops him into the trough, and then capers about the yard, seemingly delighted with the frolic. The noise of the pig soon brings the men to his assistance, who know from experience what is the matter, while the horse indulges in all sorts of antics, by way of showing his glee, and then returns quietly to the stable."—[English Paper.

MAMMOTH GRASSHOPPER.—A Frenchman, while translating an American book, came to a sentence which related that a soldier tied his horse to a locust (tree) standing in front of the house. Looking at the dictionary, he found the word locust to be in French "lauternelle," meaning grasshopper. He therefore used the word "lauternelle" in his translation, thus conveying the idea to his readers that in this country grasshoppers were large enough to admit of a horse being fastened to them, and that one was at the time conveniently standing by the door.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium on Gold!

IT is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY

Cider & Wine

MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $18.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

The MILL and PRESS, with a Pamphlet containing full directions to make Wine and Cider in the best manner, will be sent on receipt of Price, $18. Weight 150 pounds. J. B. BROWN & CO.,

Peekskill, N. Y.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Peekskill PLOWS, best Iron-beam Plows, Feed-Cutters, Land-Rollers, Water-Drawers, and other Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Circular. (20-29-m

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Mar. 25.

Our grain market affords us but little to say. At the decline in price noted last week many sold. There are others, both producers and holders, who are not offering to sell, believing (they say) that there has not been a sufficient amount of rain to insure a crop. The result is that the offerings on the market have been comparatively light, and prices have not declined as rapidly as it was supposed they would. The heaviest decline in any one article of produce has been in Hay, sales having been made at $20 to $25 ₱ ton, for that which, two weeks since, readily brought $45 to 50 ₱ ton. The Hay market, however, like the Grain market, is unsettled, and frequently a great disparity occurs between buyers' and sellers' views, although we notice when actual buyers enter the market, that terms are agreed upon, whether it be Flour, Wheat, Barley, Oats, or Hay, that is wanted.

Our exports are as follows: Ex the Russian ship Czarovitch for New Archangel, 515 bbls 3937 hf and 500 qr-sks Flour, 886 sks Wheat, 100 bales hay, etc. Ex bark Francis Palmer for Victoria, 1200 sks Barley, 1120 hf and 100 qr-sks Flour, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 22679 sks, Barley 3543 sks, Flour 6543 qr-sks, Potatoes 5289 sks, Oats 1286 sks, Corn 371 sks, Beans 3346 sks, Hay 3532 bales, Straw 1041 bales, Middlings 85 sks, Bran 1167 sks, Cornmeal 292 sks, Wool 110 bales, Salt 500 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 2725 sks, Oats 1256 sks, Wool 103 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping		Superfine	6 00@ 6 50
Milling	1 60@ 2 00	Extra	7 00@ 7 50
Barley, brewing	2 75@ 3 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 50@ 2 75	Domestic ₱100 lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats	2 75@ 3 00	Hay	₱ ton 30 00@40 00
Corn	2 75@ 3 00	Ground Feed	₱ ton 35 00@40 00
Rye	2 25@ 2 50	Bran	25 00@27 50
Buckwheat	1 62@ 1 75	Middlings	00@30 00
Potatoes	₱ sk 60@ 1 00	Beans	₱ 100 lbs —@ 00
Squash	₱ ton —	Onions	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	₱ lb 24@ 25	Dry Hides	12@ 13½
do East Am Fall clip	18@ 19	Green salted	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, wool on	—@ —
do Burry & inf.	9@ 12	do do plain	5@ 10
Wool-Sacks, new	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins	each —@ 37
do 2nd hand	50@ 75	Refined Tallow	₱ lb 6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cal.	₱ lb 35@ 41	Cheese, Cal.	₱ lb 10@ 17
do Eastern	35@ 40	" Eastern	₱ lb —@ —
Eggs	₱ doz 30@ 32	Farallon eggs	₱ doz —@ —

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Mar. 25.

Hens	₱ doz 7 50@8 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 3 00@4 00
Roosters	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz —@1 50
Turkeys	₱ lb 17@ 20	do domestic	—@2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 10 00@—		

San Francisco Cattle Market. Mar. 25.

Beef is a little firmer in price.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

Beef—American, 1st quality, 8@10c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@6c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
do 3d do —@3c.
Mutton—6@7c ₱ lb. Lamb—5@12½c.
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
Veal—5@10c ₱ lb.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Brodhoff, No 58; Meats—Geo M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Mar. 25.

FRUIT.

Apples	₱ lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples	₱ lb —@ —
do cooking	5@ 6	Peaches	—@ —
Pears, Bartlett	—@ —	Limes	₱ doz —@ 37
Vicar of Winkfield	—@ —	Oranges	75@1 00
Duchesse d'Angouleme	—@ —	Lemons	per doz 50@ 75
Winter Nelis	—@ —	Pine Apples	each 75
Flemish Beauty	—@ —	Bananas	4@ 12
Easter Beurre	—@ —	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	—@ —	Grapes, white	₱ lb —@ —
Fall Butter	—@ —	Syrian	—@ —
Louise Bonne de Jersey	—@ —	Muscat de Alex'dria	—@ —
cooking	—@ 10	Catawba	—@ —
Strawberries	₱ lb 1 00@1 50	Hamburgh	—@ —
Raspberries	—@ —	Los Angeles	—@ —
Gooseberries, common	—@ —	Common	—@ —
do English	—@ —	Yellow Gage	—@ —
Currants, red & wht com	—@ —	Damsons	—@ —
Cherry-currants	—@ —	Peach Plums	—@ —
Blackberries wild	—@ —	German Prunes	—@ —
Lawton Blackberries	—@ —	Yellow Egg plum	—@ —
Cherries, com var	—@ —	Almonds Cal.	—@ —
Bigarreau	—@ —	Filberts	—@ 25
Black Tartarian	—@ —	English Walnuts	—@ 15
Apricots	—@ —	Green-gages	—@ —
Nectarines	—@ —	Pic-nelon	—@ —
Figs, new	—@ —	Watermelons	each —@ —
Peanuts	—@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelon	—@ —
Citrons ₱ doz	—@ —	Canteloupes	—@ —

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱ lb 12@ 15	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 75@1 00	do Green	—@ —
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb 2@ 15	Potatoes	2@ 2½
Beets	₱ doz —@ 37	do New	6@ 8
Brocooli	₱ doz 1 00	do Sweet Carolina	5@ —
Cabbage	75@1 25	do Yams (S Isle)	—@ —
Cauliflower	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins	—@ 3
Carrots	—@ 37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches —@ 37
Celery	₱ bunch 12	Parsley	—@ 37
Cress	₱ doz branches 37	Pickles, in Jars	each 50@ 62
Cucumbers	each 25@ 37	Rhubarb	₱ lb 2@ 15
Cranberries	₱ gall —@2 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches —@ 37
Dried Herbs	₱ lb —@ 50	do yellow	—@ 37
Egg Plant	—@ —	do black, ₱ bunch	—@ 12
Garlics new	—@ 10	Red Peppers	₱ lb —@ 50
Green Beans	—@ —	Summer Squash	—@ —
Green Peas	—@ 6	Squash, Marrowfat	—@ 3
Green Peppers	—@ —	do Hubbard	—@ 3
Green Corn, ears	₱ doz —@ —	String-Beans	—@ —
Lettuce	₱ doz 37@ 50	Spinage	—@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb —@ 25	Salsify	₱ bunch 5
do cultivated	—@ 50	Turnips	₱ doz —@ 25
Onions	₱ lb —@ 12	Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb —@ 50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild	₱ pair —@ —	Snipe	₱ doz 1 50@2 00
do tame	—@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	—@ 75	Venison	₱ lb —@ —
do Mallard	—@ —	Quails	₱ doz —@ —
do Teal	₱ doz —@ —	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair 1 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 2 25@3 00	Hares	each 50@ 62
Chickens	—@1 00	Rabbits, tame	62@ 75
Turkeys	₱ lb 27@ 30	do wild	12@ 15
Hens	each 75@1 00	Squirrels	₱ pair 25@ —

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's	₱ lb 40@ 50	Cheese	₱ lb 20@ 25
do Eastern	—@ 50	Lard, California	—@ 20
Eggs, Cal's	₱ doz —@ 40	do Eastern	—@ —
Duck-eggs	—@ 45	Honey, in comb	40@ 50
Farallon eggs	—@ —	Maple Sugar	—@ —

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱ lb —@ —	Leg Mutton	₱ lb —@ 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb	—@20
Pork—rib, etc.	—@ 20	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	—@ 12	Bacon, California	₱ lb —@ 20
Veal Cutlets	—@ 15	do Oregon	—@ —
Corned Beef	—@ 6@7	do imported	—@ 15
Smoked Beef	—@ 15	Tongues	each —@75@1 00
Pork chops	—@ 20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	—@ 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ —

FISH.

Salmon	₱ lb —@ 20	Crabs, large	₱ doz —@ 75
do smoked	15@ 18	do small	25@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 1 00	Soft Crabs	—@ 50
do do	₱ lb —@ 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@15
Smelts	—@ 15	do fresh	—@ —
Perch	—@ 12	Shrimps	₱ lb —@ 10
Rockfish	—@ 12	Flounders	—@25
Codfish	—@ 10	Sea Bass	—@10
Herring, fresh	₱ lb —@ —	Halibut (rare)	—@ 37
do smoked	₱ doz —@ 20	Sturgeons	—@ 10
Tomcod	₱ lb —@ 12	Crawfish	—@ 6
Sardines (fresh)	—@ 8	Oysters	₱ 100 1 00
Soles fish	—@ 18	Clams	—@ 50

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Mar. 25.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 2@4c, A No. 1 6@8c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Strawberries $1 00@1 50 ₱ lb. Lemons $6@8@10 ₱ box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $3 50@6 ₱ 100, retail 75@1 25 ₱ doz. Chestnuts 30@40c ₱ lb. Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱ lb, Imported Figs 35@50c ₱ lb.

This week, Strawberries have come in from several localities, though as a general thing have been picked too green. The prospect now is that we will get a small crop from Oakland this year, but will in some measure be made up by Mission and San Jose Strawberries.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MARCH. 26.

In the House, Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment, or other process, property claimed by the United States—in other words, to enable the Government to arrange for the use of property it wants without waiting for legal process.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to negotiate with certain Indians in Southern Oregon for the acquisition of land, and appropriating twenty thousand dollars therefor.

The steamer Spread Eagle sunk at Miller's Landing, Missouri River, sixty miles above the mouth, on Sunday. She was valued at $40,000. She will probably be raised.

The steamer Fanny sunk below Vicksburg, on the night of the 15th. The cargo was valued at two hundred thousand dollars. She is a total loss. The boat is valued at twenty thousand, also a total loss.

Adjutant-General Thomas is stationing troops, mostly colored, at the principal points along the lower river, to protect the plantations and trade depots.

Two companies of the Seventy-first Indiana, scouting in Virginia, came upon the enemy's pickets, killing one and wounding another, and returned to camp with four horses, wagons, arms, and seventy prisoners, including the notorious rebel guides and bushwhackers Green and Estler, who long have been the terror of Union citizens.

Morgan's command is still opposite Decatur, and cannot be mounted from the scarcity of horses. Deserters from Longstreet's army say he is doubtless moving to Gen. Lee.

A special dispatch says that McDougal endeavored to force before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is a member, some sort of a report, either for or against the French invasion of Mexico. Failing in this he fell back upon the resolutions which he subsequently introduced, and upon which he will endeavor to speak in a few days, insisting that it is the duty of the Government to interpose in behalf of Mexico, even at the risk of war.

The Postmaster-General invites proposals for putting the Overland California Mail Service in operation by the first of October; or, if preferred by the accepted bidder, July first. The schedule increases the speed so that each trip must be made in sixteen days during eight months of the year, and twenty days for the remainder of the year. The contract to be for four years. Newspapers and documents by mails are to be transported by sea.

A New Orleans' letter says Gen. Banks took the field on the 9th. Franklin is to direct operations. The force is composed of thirteen thousand Cavalry, twenty-four light pieces, and four brigades. It will sweep across the country thence into Texas.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing an adequate duty on all wool imported from foreign countries after July, passed the House March 23d.

General Smith, who commanded the recent cavalry raid in Mississippi, says he obtained positive and reliable information that Vice President Stephens, of the rebel Confederacy, was hostile to the present policy of the Confederates, and has written to Richmond he will not resume the presidency of the Senate until the recently adopted conscription law be repealed, regarding its passage as a violation of the plighted faith of the Confederacy.

Major General W. F. Smith will have command in the East, next to Grant. His position will really be Chief-of-Staff to the Lieutenant-General, and as such will direct the movements of whoever may be nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is understood that General Grant, after reorganizing the army to his satisfaction, will give the rebels a taste of his fighting qualities before he returns to the West.

The great monitor, Monodoc, was successfully launched at Boston, March 24th.

Advices from the Red River country are to the effect that the iron-clad and monitor fleet reached Atchafalaya on the 14th March, where General Smiths's force disembarked to operate against Fort De Russy, where Dick Taylor was encamped with 11,000 men. As soon as Taylor heard of Smith's landing he marched to the rear to attack him. Discovering Taylor's design, during a skirmish that ensued, General Smith's army, instead of attempting to keep open the communication with the river, proceeded by forced marches towards the fort, reaching it three hours before Taylor came up. A charge on the works was immediately made. Considerable fighting took place, in which the Federals lost about 40 killed and wounded. The fort was taken with 200 prisoners and 11 guns. The fleet in the meantime steamed up Red River. At the latest dates it was at Alexandria. The action was gallantly contested. The First and Second Illinois; 58th, 119th and 89th Indiana, and 24th Missouri, charged over deep ditches and amid a galling fire; and within twenty minutes after the order to charge was made, the Federal flag was floating on the enemy's works. 325 prisoners, including 24 commissioned officers, were captured, with eight guns, a lot of small arms, an immense quantity of assorted ammunition and a large quantity of commissary stores. De Russy is a formidable work, quadrangular in shape, bastions and bomb-proofs covered with railroad iron. A powerful water-battery is connected with the fort, the casemates being capable of resisting shot and shell of the heaviest caliber. About 800 negroes were for a year constructing the earthworks. The destroying of them was to commence next day, and would take 3,000 men two or three days to complete it.

Admiral Porter has been busily engaged the last three days in removing obstructions from the Red River, consisting of rafts and piles driven into the channel. Transports are now proceeding up the river without interruption.

The enabling bills for Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska Territories, have been signed by the President.

Military operations in Virginia will commence much sooner than many suppose. General Grant will waste no time in idle reviews, but as soon as he obtains a knowledge of the material with which he is to operate, will make his offensive movements, and those promptly.

The House instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of proposing amendments to the Constitution, by striking out the article which forbids the laying of a tax on articles exported from any State.

The report of the capture of Fort Powell, near Mobile, by Admiral Farragut, is confirmed by the rebels. Date not given.

The World's Baltimore correspondent gives the strength of the rebel army as follows: Under the Department of Virginia, 70,000 infantry, and 250 pieces of artillery with 5,000 men, and 15 regiments of cavalry of 15,000 men; at Richmond and elsewhere 40,000; total under Lee's orders, 130,000 men. In the Department of the southwest, 75,000 men; in East Tennessee under Longstreet, 20,000 men; in Department of the Gulf, 30,000; west of the Mississippi, 15,000; at Mobile, 5,000; total number of troops, 275,000 [?]

☞ **Holloway's Pills.—Female Complaints.**—No other medicines of the day possess the property of restraining those inordinate flows incidental to the gentler sex, and which are the sad results of nervous debility or unfeebled constitution. Thousands of females in America owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 75c, and $1 10 per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs.
CRANE & BRIGHAM,
cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**—the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Fine Ranch

IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.



A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 900 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses, Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paulo, Sonoma.

WILLIAM BIHLER
8

Ayer's Pills.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by the timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

Price 25 cents per box; or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco, R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine. 6eo3m

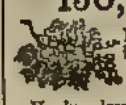
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FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe.
For sale by
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
16 Marysville

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots



From imported Foreign, and American Vines, of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.



Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE-ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
Tokay, Black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Paraley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co. or mail, to

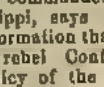
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Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.
January 1, 1864. 20-20

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American Seed Store

206 J STREET,

Sacramento.



I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and

Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863.

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as
Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Bulbocodiums, &c, &c, &c.

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the Lowest Rates.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

15-tapl W. R. STRONG.
206 J street, Sacramento.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

☞ PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO,
6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At Howard & Kneller's Honey Stall.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 76,
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Compa



THE FOLLOWING STEA
SHIPS will be dispatched
In the Month of April, 1
April 2—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Comm
April 13—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Comm
April 23—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commande

From Folsom street wharf
At 2 o'clock, p. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

RATES OF FARE FOR GOLDEN AGE:

First Cabin—Upper Saloon	$[illegible]
First Cabin—Dining Saloon	1[illegible]
Second Cabin	1[illegible]
Steerage	[illegible]

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.

Two Trains Daily, Each Way

CHANGE OF TIME

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6 10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight to either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose, or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

☞ Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
21-3m General Superintendent

THE PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP



(2300 TONS.)

THOMAS H. MORTON.....Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD, With the splendid Steamship

ILLINOIS

2,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

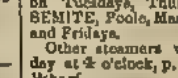
Passengers are landed at Panama, immediately on arrival by the Panama Railroad Company's Steamboats. The Company have also wharf facilities at Aspinwall. A Surgeon Master will be sent on each steamer.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
5-td No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento, alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

(Our Subscribers can send money by MAIL to the Register at the Post-office, and the money will come duly and sure.)

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Timoty Malon, San Rafael, Marin county.
E. Levy, Bolinas and Olema, do
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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1864. NUMBER 9.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

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JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The Orange.

We clip the following from the Bulletin of the 29th inst..

"The Orange Blossom, and the Green and Ripe Fruit of the same Bough.—We were shown today a small bough plucked from an orange-tree growing at Los Angeles, which, considering the season and climate of California, is something of a curiosity. The bough was about two feet long, the small twigs at its extremities spreading out about that width. On it were six large full grown oranges, two one-third grown green ones, and a dozen buds just beginning to blossom. Two things were plainly shown by this specimen, viz: that we can grow our own semi-tropical fruits; and there being no frosts in the vicinity of Los Angeles, that section of country for the growing of sugar cane and cotton, might be successfully tried."

It would appear by the above article that an *orange tree* with ripe fruit, green fruit, and blossoms, at the same time was a phenomenon of rare occurrence; but while we can hail such a sight with intense pleasure and satisfaction as proof positive that Los Angeles can grow the orange successfully, it should be borne in mind that *good healthy orange trees* always present the same appearance in their fruiting season: ripe fruit, green fruit and blossoms. We are also glad to know that we have other places besides Los Angeles where oranges can be successfully grown. Gen. Vallejo, at Sonoma, has grown oranges in quantity for several years, having large fine trees of 8, 10, and 12 feet high, loaded with fruit in the autumn.

Doctor J. Strenzel of the Alhambra Gardens, two miles from Martinez, has large fine orange trees on which he has grown as beautiful oranges as were ever grown, some of which we have now on exhibition at our office. We make these notices in the spirit of congratulation, for the success of which we have proof in the cultivation of this delicious fruit.

As to having no frosts in Los Angeles, the Bulletin is as much mistaken there, as it is in a notice of a frost occurring across the Bay on Wednesday morning, making the statement that "frost is unusual at this time of year," whereas frosts most always occur at this time or later in the season It is not requisite to be exempt from frosts for rasing oranges.

How to Stop a Leaky Roof.—This receipt is rather late for this season, but it is easy to remember, so I will give it while I think of it. Cover the roof with canvass of some kind, boil coal tar till it lays still in the kettle; make a swab of a piece of sheepskin with wool on, and swab the tar on hot; give it two coats and the job is done. I had a roof that leaked, four years ago last fall; I simply covered it with drilling, and the next fall I swabbed two-thirds of it with pine or common tar, and the other third, as an experiment, I covered with coal tar as above; the result was that the part covered with pine tar, all rotted and came off in one year, while that portion covered with coal tar, is apparently as good as ever. A. Clark.

Sandwich Island News—Agricultural Meeting.—By the arrival of the bark Smyrniote from Honolulu, we have news of the meeting held at that place by those interested in the cultivation of sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, rice, tobacco, etc. The growers of these articles intend to form a Planter's Society, which will tend greatly to promote their interests The meeting was on the 7th of March, at which prominent citizens made speeches, adopted resolutions, and arranged all the necessary details for an organization for the furtherance of these interests Success attend them.

Rich Strike at Carson Hill.—We learn by a private letter from an old citizen of the county to the Calaveras Chronicle, that several rich strikes have been made during the past two weeks in the Melones mine, situated on Carson Hill. It is said that $30,000 worth of gold was thrown out by one blast. Carson Hill is traditionally one of the richest mining sections in California; as early as '51 over $1,000,000 worth of dust was taken out of the Morgan claim. It now bids fair to equal its early fame and create the same excitement that it did in the palmy days of gold mining. It is refreshing to hear of gold-bearing quartz as rich as the famous argentiferous ledges of Washoe.

(For the California Farmer.)

The Culture of Tobacco.

Editor California Farmer:

As some of your readers wish for information relative to the culture of Tobacco, and having a just appreciation of your noble endeavors to develop the almost inexhaustible agricultural resources of California, I will endeavor (should no abler pen volunteer) to describe the whole process of raising and curing, as well as my humble abilities will admit. It is simple enough to raise, but more difficult to cure properly from written directions, however definitely given.

Tobacco, which was first introduced to the world about 300 years ago, has undergone more persecution than any other plant that grows; the despots of Europe have obtained fabulous sums from its taxation; the medical faculty have hurled their anathemas unsparingly upon it; and last, though not least, crinoline beauty has frowned upon it incessantly; yet in the face of this triple array of physical, moral, and uninterrupted opposition, its consumption has been steadily on the increase.

Some, however, may object to its culture from a moral stand-point. Well, kind reader, in this, as in every other transaction of life, just

> Where you find your conscience gripe,
> Let that aye be your border.

But if you are determined to raise the weed, then let it be A No. 1; you will find a material difference when you bring it to market—between eight and sixty cents a pound. In selecting your seed, purchase from a responsible Seedman. I prefer imported, and if five or ten years old, and properly kept, all the better. Sow Virginia for pressing; Connecticut Seed Leaf and Havana for cigars; the seed may be sown any time from the first of Feb. to the middle of April. To test the seed, throw some on a hot stove or fire; if it burns with a cracking noise, it is good; otherwise it is not. The soil should be rich, loose, and deep, and if near the coast should be protected from the winds; one man will attend to about five acres until harvesting; 1500 pounds may be considered a fair yield in California.

The actual cost of raising it when you have land, team, shed, etc, will be about five cents a pound; have never kept account of expenses, but this is pretty near the figure. Our tule lands will doubtless give a large crop, but whether the quality will be equal to that raised on the foot-hills, may be considered a question open for debate; it derives its quality in a measure, without doubt, from the soil upon which it grows.

You should now take into consideration the sheds required for curing. A stick five feet long will hold fifteen plants, which must be six inches apart and about four feet between tiers; thus a barn 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, and about 15 feet high, will hold 5,400 plants, or some over an acre, besides, if the roof be pretty straight it will hold about one-half tier; by this you can easily figure up the amount of shed-room required.

We now come to the seed-beds, which should, if possible, be a virgin soil and southern slope, a plot of brush is best, which should be burned on the beds; then dig over and rake several times, or until the soil is very finely pulverized, and mark into beds four feet wide, so you can weed without treading on the plants. To a bed four feet wide and fifty feet long, sow a large tablespoonful of seed, and if this should do well, will give plants enough for an acre; but it is not safe to trust to less than twice that amount. Mix the seed in fine ashes first, beat the beds down with the back of a hoe or shovel, then take half your ashes and sow lengthways and the other half crossways the bed; rake lightly and beat down the bed again; all this is necessary so that the seeds may not be covered too deep. Now if your beds have been properly made they will be moist on the surface, at least in the mornings; if not, they must be kept so with water, say about blood-warm: this is the grand secret of having plants come good; a weak solution of gunpa and water is good for the growing plants. There is now nothing to do but keep the beds free from weeds and bugs (as shown in a former article) and prepare the land for the reception of the plants, which should be plowed, harrowed, and rolled, until it is pulverized very fine and deep, for upon this, in a great measure, will depend both the quantity and quality of the crop, but to follow it through all the various but simple processes which it must undergo, would require too much space, probably, in your journal at present. I will, therefore, from time to time, as the season progresses (should you desire it), give such information as may be deemed necessary. J.D.

Hunting the Beaver.—The Independent relates that a Stockton hunter, who has passed the season on the sloughs and among the tules, some forty miles west of this city, has killed from three to four hundred beavers and otters since the 1st of January. The skins of these animals are worth from two to three dollars, according to size and quality. So he has done a very good business independent of the coon, duck and other game killed during the time.

New York Wool Market.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular, issued March 1, 1864, says:

We have to report another month of inactivity in the Domestic Wool Trade, and, as a consequence, a slight decline in prices.

Strictly coarse qualities, being in light stock and in some demand for Army goods, have receded but little in price; and medium grades being most in request, have very nearly maintained their value. Fine fleeces, which had been firmly held for several weeks, finally gave way to the pressure upon the market, and during the last few days sales have been made at a reduction in price of from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

The aggregate stock of fine domestic Wool is large, and as the arrivals of the best grades of foreign Wools during the past two months have also been large beyond precedent, and these Wools are being constantly forced on the market, by auction and otherwise, the effect has been unfavorable to the maintenance of prices. This somewhat unexpected condition of the market has no doubt been induced by the high prices which Wools have attained in the past year, and the largely increased consumption of them in this country. In accordance with the operation of the law of supply and demand, Wools have been attracted from the other markets of the world to this, as being the point of highest appreciation or value. And in the present instance it has happened, as it often must, that the influx from abroad has exceeded the demand for the article here, thus producing an overstock, which is necessarily followed by a decline of prices. To what extent the price of fine domestic fleeces may be affected by this result, it is now difficult to determine—while American gold sustains its present value we look for no material decline.

Pulled Wools have been in fair demand, and prices of the best pullings well supported. Inferior parcels are offered at low figures and sell more slowly. The entire stock is not large, and as the production will soon be reduced, owing to the advance of the season, we do not look for much decline in rates.

California Wools have received a fair share of the current demand, yet there has not been sufficient activity in sales to satisfy owners; as the result of this, we see announced a large sale of these Wools, to take place in this city on the 3d inst. Meanwhile, private operations are mostly suspended.

In Foreign Wools there has been a general activity—in finer fleeces by forcing them on the market, while the medium and low grades have been freely taken for Army kerseys and blankets. The market is well supplied with these Wools.

By late Foreign advices we learn that the prices of the better descriptions of Wool have not materially changed; while inferior, and the more irregular parcels, have been selling at a reduction of one-half to a penny per pound.

At the recent Liverpool sales but little Wool was taken for the American markets.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 850,000 lbs., 65@82½c; Pulled, 375,000 lbs, 60@84c; 150,000 lbs California, 36@50c; 14,000 lbs Mexican, 34c; 15,000 lbs Santa Fe, 48c; 70,000 lbs Chilian, 30@33c; 17 bales Rio Grande; 1,050 bales Cape, 40½@42½c; 260 bales Mestizo; 430 bales East India, 54@60c; 350 bales Donskoi; 800 bales Mediterranean; 300 bales Cordova; 500 bales Constantine; 3,036 bales African, 32@50c; 200 bales Australian; 602 bales Penigeni; 85 bales Rabbat; 1,030 bales Provence, 40c.

At Auction.—858 bales Cape, 38@45c; 302 bales Damaged Cape, 31½@36½c; 7 bales Damaged Mestizo, 13½c; 1 bale Caracao.

In Boston, Fleeces and Pulled, 1,650,000 lbs, 70@87½c; 30,000 lbs Canada, 70@76c; 29 bales California, 33½c; 814 bales Mediterranean; 10 bales Scoured Australian, 135c; 257 bales Mestizo, 34@35c.

At Auction.—Fleeces and Pulled, 268,300 lbs, 54@78½c; 44,939 lbs California, 26@45c; 7,300 lbs Canada, 65@72c; 5 bales Washed Cape, 65c; 767 bales Unwashed Cape, 30½@39½c; 20 bales Algerian, 28½c; 20 bales Karnisar, 46½c; 60 bales Mogadore, 19@22½c; 53 bales Zigay, 31@33½c; 45 bales Boulavat, 50c; 24 bales Mestizo, 28½c; 20 bales Donskoi, 39c; 31 bales Persian, 30½c; 75 bales Smyrna, 24@31c; 277 bales Spanish, 24½@32½c; 112 bales French, 33½c.

In Philadelphia, Fleeces, 625,400 lbs 73@87c; Pulled, 17,500 lbs 72@73c; 130,000 lbs South American; 1,112 bales Donskoi; 100,000 lbs Rabbat; 143,000 lbs Foreign.

In Providence, Fleeces, 33,000 lbs, 77½@85c; Pulled, 31,000 lbs, 75@84½c.

The imports for the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 82 bales; London, 3,244; Marseilles, 4,034; Algoa Bay, 1,178; Havre, 272; Hamburg, 51; Bremen, 103; Antwerp, 574; Leghorn, 70; Odessa, 1,173; Montevideo, 27; Buenos Ayres, 210; Matamoras, 11; Aspinwall, 675; Bermuda, 1 bale. Total, 11,705 bales.

Total imports from January 1st to February 20th, about 27,500 bales against 19,000 bales to same time last year.

Prices current of California wool.

California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 35@50c.
California Washed Pulled, 45@60.
California Common Washed Pulled, 35@40.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 35@48.

Valuable Facts in regard to Education.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education, John Swett, Esq., contains many important facts which we are glad to see published in this report. These facts are worthy the consideration and action of every friend of education. The extracts upon the subject of "change of teachers," the necessity of educating the children of the State "during the war." The vast number of children in California "that do not attend school," and the contrast between the "educated and uneducated soldiers," show that the cause of education is most intimately contented with and most materially influence our nation in her present struggle for existence as a free and happy Republic.

B. G. Northrop, the energetic School Travelling Agent of Massachusetts, says:

"In chemistry, in the arts and agriculture, experiments, however expensive, are often necessary and useful. Persevering trials and repeated failures usually precede and sometimes suggest valuable inventions. But of all experimenting, the most needless, costly, and fruitless, and yet the most common, is the practice of 'placing a new hand at the wheel, annually, or even twice a year, in our school-houses. When passing through Hurl Gate in a storm, some months since, I observed how much the apprehensions of timid passengers were quieted by the simple statement: 'Our good captain has run safely on this Sound for forty years.' The assurance that an experienced hand guided the helm at once inspired hope and confidence. But if false economy, prejudice, caprice, or favoritism placed new Captains or Pilots twice a year on our noble 'Sound steamers,' how soon would they be condemned and forsaken by an indignant public. And yet not a few prudential Agents in our districts, from mere whim or pique, or more often from open nepotism, waste, practice a system of change of Teachers, which introduces the place weakness, discouragement, and often retrogression, in the place of system, economy, efficiency, and progress. This is the prolific source of most serious defects now hindering the usefulness of our Schools. True, there has been an encouraging advance for some years in respect to the permanency of Teachers. But my own observation convinces me that there is a pressing need of far greater progress in this direction.

"The Teacher for the time being stands in the place of the parent. And what results would be realized in the family were a new step-father or step-mother to be semi-annually invested with parental authority? The picture of anarchy, and alienation, which this question suggests, need not here be drawn. The evil is hardly less serious in the School than it would be in the household. What would be the effect of a semi-annual change of Clerks and Book-keepers in our mercantile establishments, or of Agents and Overseers in our manufactories, or of Financiers in our banks, or of Masters of our merchantmen, or Commanders of our iron-clads, or of Doctors in our families, or of Pastors in our parishes? Shrewd men never make such blunders in business matters, although such frequent changes would be less disastrous to worldly enterprises than they are to the best interests of Schools. While the country is mourning over the sad loss of life and treasure by the frequent changes in the Commanders of our armies, let us not also practically deny the value of experience in the most vital interest committed to our charge at home—the training of our children."

Governor Bramlette, in his late message, pays the following eloquent tribute to the Public Schools:

"In the midst of dire calamities forced upon us by the rebellion, we should not permit the present troubles to make us forget our obligations and duties to the future. The education of our youth must be provided for. Our Common Schools should be cherished with earnest solicitude. We must feed the mind of our coming youth. And whilst we transmit to them an undiminished and an unbroken heritage of freedom, we should see that they be fitted to receive it and pass it down, not impoverished, but enriched, to their successors. Our Jacksons, our Clays, our Websters, have passed away, leaving us the light of their example, the wisdom of their counsel, the treasures of their fame, as part of our heritage. And last, though not least, be of the sage counsel, and eloquent tongue, and of the mold of manly chivalry, the type and embodiment of pure and lofty patriotism—that perfect model of a Kentuckian, John J. Crittenden, has been gathered to his fathers, and Kentucky has been left lonely and in tears. To our Common Schools we must look, as the nurseries of men, to fill their places and prolong their fame."

"The Secretary of the Board, Joseph White, closes his report with the following:

"Is it wise for legislators to fold their arms in apathetic indifference, when 20,000 children of school age, or twenty-five and one-half per cent are reported as "not attending any School?" Is this recognizing the principle "that it is the bounden duty of Government to provide for the instruction of all youth?" When the average length of time School is continued is only six months in the year, is it probable that the children will be more than half educated? When the percentage of daily attendance on the Public Schools is only twenty-five per cent of the whole number of children in the State of school age, and the percentage of attendance on the whole number enrolled is only fifty-five per cent, can the State be said to educate her children?

When California has only two hundred and nineteen free schools out of seven hundred and fifty-four Public Schools, can she boast of her liberality in the presence of the other loyal States whose Schools are *all Free Schools?*

If one State in the Union needs a system of Free Schools more than any other, that State is California. Her population is drawn from all nations. The next generation will be a composite one, made up of the heterogeneous atoms of all nationalities. Nothing can Americanize these chaotic elements and breathe into them the spirit of our institutions but the Public Shools."

The Massachusetts report says:

"The Common Schools of the Free States are now fighting the battles of the Union, and will triumph over the rebellion. Our Union armies are strong in an intelligence derived from the Schools. Educated minds makes better soldiers, as it makes men better for every other work. Educated men fight better than other men, because they put thought into war. Thus it is true that 'bayonets think.' The volunteer soldiers who sprang to arms from a thousand valleys of the North, from the hills of New Hampshire and Vermont, from the prairies of Illinois, from the shores of Maine and Massachusetts, from the machine-shops and manufactories, from the broad, sunny farms of New York, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio—came because they saw and felt the work of our Common Schools. Only a Nation thoroughly educated, like ours, its habits to meet the exergencies of the occasion. Europe looks with astonishment at us, unable to comprehend how a nation so unmilitary as ours, can rise up in a day armed for one of the greatest struggles the world has seen. She cannot understand how a people, unaccustomed to any restraint except its own will, can at once submit to the most arbitrary acts of Government, and to the surrender of all the guarrantees of freedom. She is amazed to see a people unaccustomed to taxation, clamoring to be taxed. While she is dogmatically declaring our Union at an end, she sees it rising up stronger than ever."

Natural Slate Pencils.—A writer in the Monterey Gazette says: I noticed not long since, in one of the interior papers, an article with the above title, or something like it. The writer went on to say, that there is a sort of seaweed found on the Coast of California, that answered all the purposes of a slate-pencil, etc. Those persons who live near the sea shore, will probably know at once what is referred to as "natural slate-pencils," but to those who live in the interior, and are not in the habit of seeing salt water, it may be interesting to learn that the slate-pencils, so called, are the spines of the sea urchin (or sea-egg as it is sometimes called). It is an animal of the genus Echinus, and of the family Radiata, or star-fishes. It is round and flattened like a large flat apple, with a thin shell over it, covered with movable spines two or three inches long, and not more than an eighth of an inch thick. These spines being movable where they are jointed to the shell, the animal, by this means, is capable of locomotion. Sea-eggs are very common everywhere on this coast, and are eaten by many people. The spines may be used, and frequently are used, for pencils, by school-children, to mark with on their slates.

The California and Columbia River Railroad.—Charles Barry, general agent of the California and Columbia River Railroad Company, has just returned from Portland, and will organize a party, as soon as possible, to complete the survey and location of the road. Mr. Barry informs us that he has made a thorough examination of the country between Jacksonville and Portland, and thinks the distance can be materially lessened in many places, and a road built on better ground than the route surveyed and reported by Mr. Elliot, particularly through Polk, Yamhill, Washington, and Multnomah counties; and that Jesse Applegate has recently discovered and surveyed a low pass through the Calapooya Mountains, a short distance to the west of the present traveled road, which is considerably shorter and several hundred feet lower at the highest point than the Poss creek elevation.—[Jacksonville (Oregon) Intelligencer.

A very useful apparatus is now on exhibition at the Patent Office, Washington, invented by Mr. F. N. Gisborne, the originator of the Atlantic cable, for communicating the signals required in working the engines of steamships, or in steering vessels of all sorts, by means of telegraphic wires. The communication is instantaneous, and the apparatus is so arranged as to make it trustworthy and certain. The officer on deck has only to move an index upon a dial under his hand to cause a corresponding movement to appear directly before the eyes of the pilot or engineer, whose attention is ensured by the ringing of the bell, as a part of the telegraphic movement. Meanwhile the action of the pilot or engineer, in response to the order, is telegraphed back to the officer by an automatic motion, so that all possibility of mistake is avoided. Mr. Gisborne's apparatus has been examined and approved by some of the highest nautical authorities in foreign countries and in our own, and has been actually used in several vessels. He has patents in the principal maritime countries.

It is questionable whether there is an instance in the history of the composition of our army to match the following, which we find in the Portland Advertiser: A widow in Union, Maine, who has twelve children, eleven of them boys, has just sent the eleventh son into the army. On the occasion of his enlisting, some officers and friends made up a purse of $200, and presented it to this patriotic matron, who said she was sorry that her other child was not a boy so that she might make still another offering to her country.

The Viceroy of Egypt is importing steam plows on so large a scale as to tax the manufacturing capacity of England. He will soon have a capital of nearly £200,000 in steam plows on his own estates alone.

Cultivation of the Grape on Dry Land.

The following practical essay, written by J. D. Mason, was published in the Ione Chronicle of October last:

When the emigration of early days saw the dusty plains and parched hill-sides of California, the contrast with the evergreen and fertile prairies which they had left, was so great, it is not strange that they felt discouraged and formed a very poor opinion of the agricultural resources of this State. It was believed that only the bottom lands along the streams would pay for cultivation, but as years rolled on, we found a few persons planting vines and trees around their cabins on the hill-sides, and raising fruit of a marvelous size and quality. In most of these instances, the trees grew in the vicinity of springs, or ditches, where they could be irrigated, but as water for any great portion of the land was out of the question, it was believed that it must remain unproductive. It did not escape their attention, however, that trees and shrubs covered the hills, notwithstanding the intense heat and want of rain for many months in the year. It was found that the seeds of trees and shrubs vegetated where the ground was covered with leaves; that under this natural mulching the ground was moist all summer, as it was under the straw in the thrashing yard, or under the refuse of a coal-pit. Mulching with straw was recommended for fruit trees, but this, besides being expensive, was slovenly and unsightly, and was adopted only to a limited extent. Cultivation of the soil has gradually superseded irrigation and mulching, and proves a very good substitute for the occasional rains which most of us thought would make such a delightful country of California, but theory without fact is of little use to anybody; practical results alone are valuable. Hoping to add something to the general stock of information on this subject, I propose to relate some of my experience in the cultivation of dry land and the means I have employed to retain the moisture in the soil.

The ground upon which I have experimented is the common red clay and gravel, varying from one to four feet deep, with a sandstone (lava?) subsoil; hard, tenacious, and seemingly impervious to water. In the spring of 1860, I plowed the ground with a common Peoria plow, about six inches deep, following in each furrow with a ball tongue, or narrow shovel-plow, subsoiling about four inches deeper, making ten inches in all. I planted about 1000 cuttings, of the Los Angeles variety, in rows about eight feet apart, intending to thin them out if they grew. The cuttings were an inferior lot, as I made the largest possible number of the stock I had. I cultivated the ground thoroughly with a horse hoe, as long as there was any rain to melt the soil together, and when dry weather came let it alone. The earth was moist, within three or four inches of the surface, all summer, while a portion of the same field sown to barley was dry to the depth of a foot by the first of August, notwithstanding a heavy rain on the 11th and 12th of July. About 750 of the cuttings lived through the season and made fair growth; some of them making an aggregate of fifty feet of root, but as rain sufficient to wet the ground seldom falls in July, I was not satisfied with the experiment of that season. I repeated the experiment in 1861, also this season (1863), with about the same success, except that the cuttings planted in '60 made larger growth than they have since, owing, as I believe, to the heavy rains in July—a hint for irrigating about that time. The ground so tilled is moist at the time of writing this (Sept. 20th), within a few inches of the surface, the cuttings still growing slowly. From these experiments it is fair to infer that grape cuttings will grow on dry red land without irrigation when properly treated. As a further evidence of the effect of cultivation in retaining the moisture, I will relate a little circumstance connected with the planting of the cuttings this season. To facilitate cultivating them I marked the hills of cuttings by sticking small water-willows two or three inches into the ground, a foot or more remaining above ground; many of these are growing, having made sprouts two or three feet in length. To return to the first experiment; I dug up and transplanted the excess of vines, leaving them about eight feet distant in the rows. I took care to save most of the roots, not leaving them out of the ground more than half an hour the vitality of the roots being preserved. At this time (1863) there is little or no difference between the size of the vines transplanted, and those where the cuttings were originally set.

I sometimes think that the thorough cultivation the ground can receive at the time of transplanting will more than compensate for a slight loss of roots. At any rate there is no material loss in transplanting, provided it is properly done. The vines first planted have been pruned rather closely, and the earth cultivated every season until the rains ceased. They made a good growth each season until about the first of August, when they apparently remained stationary, though the leaves did not fall until winter.

I have now, the fourth year from planting, a very fair crop of grapes, the bunches being of moderate size and rather more compact than is usual with this variety, the grapes being very sweet and high flavored, with more gummy coloring matter on the skin than on those grown on the bottom land. I think they have a more astringent flavor than ordinary grapes, owing to the excess of black pigment.

What kind of wine they will make I have no means of knowing, but should presume that it would rank among the heavy wines.

A few observations on the effect of growing vegetation on this ground, will close this article. A crop of hay weighing two tons to the acre when dry, will not weigh less than seven or eight when newly cut. Under favorable circumstances this moisture will dry out in one day. It is reasonable to suppose that the amount of water evaporated from the plant while standing is much greater, at least twice as much in a day, as the greater part of the moisture leaves the grass the first hour after cutting. Calling the evaporation from the standing grass ten tons, and ten tons more from the ground which is under grass or weeds, generally baked hard, and of course is parting with a great amount of moisture, and we have a total loss of twenty-five tons, or 5000 gallons of water from the soil each day, on each acre. All of the loss by the vegetation, and a greater part of that from the earth, can be remedied by cultivation. Grain fields dry out from two to four feet during the summer. The black sandy loam of our bottom lands is far less retentive of moisture than the red clayey land of the hills, though more easily kept mellow. The finer the soil, the greater its capacity to withstand drought.

It is a mistaken notion that plowing through the summer is beneficial. Any further cultivation than what is necessary to make a fine tilth of two or three inches is an absolute injury. To sum up, grapes can be raised on the dry land without irrigation, though a wetting of the roots, about July 1, is desirable, as they will make a better growth, and produce a larger crop. We may reasonably expect to see the chaparral on our hills give way to the vine with its purple clusters. Millions of acres of good wine land are vacant waiting the hand of intelligent industry. The richest placers will yet be found in our vineyards, which will afford homes for a greater and happier population than the richest mines.

Level Stalls for Horses and Cows.

L. L. Pierce, in a communication to the Boston Cultivator, states it as his opinion that horses and cattle are often seriously injured by the long continued practice of standing on inclined floors. He gives the following dimensions and directions to obviate this evil. The width of the stalls should be 4½ or 5 feet. We should like such of our readers as have given attention to the subject to furnish us the result of their observation:

The proper width of a horse stall is 4 feet. Length from partition in front, 9 feet; deduct 1½ foot for crib, and we have 7½ feet from crib to rear of stall. For the first 4 feet of the rear end of the stall, cut 2 inch hard wood plank into 3½-inch strips, and lay them ½ of an inch apart; spike them down at end. The remainder of the floor in the stall should be laid tight, of whole plank. The floor under the animals' fore feet being tight and the entire flooring secured, prevents the flow of any liquid manure forward. The interstices in the rear floor, conduct it back to where it flows into an iron gutter, through which are drilled inch holes to carry it below. Back of the gutter, (which is 3½ inches wide) is an iron plate 4 inches wide and ½ an inch thick, to take the wear of the horses' hind feet; both pieces of iron to be headed into the plank so as to be level with the bottom of the upper floor of the stall. The whole floor should not pitch over one inch. The better way is to have the forward floor level, and the rear or strip floor should not pitch half an inch.

Cow Stalls.—The floor in the rear of cows' stalls, should be dropped (or the one upon which they stand raised), 6 inches, in order to keep the animal clean. The floor upon which they stand should be just long enough for them to stand upon, without stepping down upon the floor behind. From the cribs, 6½ feet is long enough for small cows, and 6½ to 7 for large ones, is about right. These floors to be level.

Feeding Qualities of Oil-Cake.

Dr. Macadam, in a lecture on the feeding qualities of the oil-cake, makes the following remarks: "The ordinary food of stock, consisting of grass, hay, and turnips, is very bulky in its nature, and contains a small percentage of flesh-forming ingredients, accompanied by a large proportion of heat-producing constituents and refuse matter. The digestive system of the sheep and the ox are especially designed for making the best use of such food, but the fattening process proceeds slowly, unless an admixture of richer food is given. The oil-cakes which are now so extensively consumed by stock, supply in small bulk, and with comparatively little trouble to the animal, a large amount of flesh-forming ingredients. The feeding qualities of oil-cake are mainly dependent on the albuminous compounds to the extent of 20 to 40 per cent, accompanied by an average of 12 per cent of oil, but besides these there is a large amount of starch and woody fiber along with a little sugar and gum, and saline matter containing phosphates (the principal elements in bones). In short, we have present in an oil-cake the important feeding properties of the ordinary food of animals in a concentrated form, and readily capable, when partaken of by the animal, of becoming flesh and fat. One of the great advantages of a feeding-stuff with the composition of an oil-cake, is the presence of so much ready-formed oil.

Haymaking

We have alluded, repeatedly in our columns, to the successful method of haymaking pursued by our townsman, Gen. James D. Thompson. On Saturday last he filled our office with delicious fragrance, by bringing in a sample of hay, cured by still another process. The grass, cut about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of a day in July last, was, immediately, packed closely in a cask, the head of which was at once put in, its hoops driven, and the cask rolled into a shed. There it remained untouched until Saturday, when it was opened; and its contents were as sweet as the day when they were first packed. There was all the freshness, greenness and aroma of new-mown hay—not a suspicion of mustiness, nor a sign of decay—it was bright, flexile and juicy. At the present price of casks, this mode of curing hay would be expensive; but our neighbor suggests that grass, cut as this was, might be screwed into bundles in the field, and thus be equally well preserved.—[New Bedford Standard, Jan. 22d.

Los Angeles Tobacco.—The News makes this mention: We have seen tried samples of tobacco manufactured by M. Keller, of Los Angeles, which equal anything in the line of "old and far-fetched" stocks now in the market, for flavor, fine color and solidity. Mr. Keller raised quite a quantity of this, at present, "expensive weed," last season as an experiment, and now has his press with everything complete for manufacturing. He will put up about ten thousand pounds of tobacco, which will be—if we judge from the quality of the leaf and the samples we have seen—inferior to none, if it is not a superior article. We are satisfied that the trial, which is under the management of an experienced tobacconist, cannot fail of success.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of March 25th, 1864.

Rocks.

Compact limestone usually breaks out easily into thick slabs, and are a convenient and durable stone for building and all kinds of stone work. It is not possessed of much beauty in the rough state. When polished it constitutes a variety of marbles according to the color; the shades are very numerous, from white, cream and yellow shades, through gray, dove-colored, slate-blue or brown, to black.

The *Nero-antico* marble of the Italians is an ancient deep black marble; the *paragone* is a modern one, of a fine black color, from Bergamo; and *panno di morte* is another black marble with a few white fossil shells.

The *rosso-antico* is deep blood-red, sprinkled with minute white dots. The *giallo antico*, or yellow antique marble, is deep yellow with black or yellow rings. A beautiful marble from Sienna, *brocatello di Siena*, has a yellow color, with large irregular spots and veins of bluish-red or purplish. The *Mandelato* of the Italians is a light red marble, with yellowish-white spots; it is found at Luggezana. At Verona, there is a *red marble*, inclining to yellow, and another with large white spots in a reddish and greenish paste.

The *black marble* used in the United States comes mostly from Shoreham, Vt., and other places in that State near Lake Champlain. The *Bristol marble* of England is a black marble containing a few white shell, and the *Kilkenny* is another similar. There are several quarries at Isle La Motte. It is quarried also near Plattsburgh and Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

The *porter* is a Genoese marble very highly esteemed. It is deep black, with elegant veinings of yellow. The most beautiful comes from Porto-Venese, and under Louis XIV a great deal of it was worked up for the decoration of Versailles.

Gray and dove-colored compact marbles are common through New York and the states West.

The *bird's eye* marble of Western New York is a compact limestone, with crystalline points scattered through it.

Ruin marble is a yellowish marble, with brownish shadings or lines arranged so as to represent castles, towers, or cities in ruins. These markings proceed from infiltrated iron. It is an indurated calcareous marl.

Oolitic marble has usually a grayish tint, and is speckled with rounded dots, looking much like the roe of a fish.

Shell marble contains scattered fossils, and may be of different colors. It is abundant through the United States. *Crinoidal* or *encrinital marble* differs only in the fossils being mostly remains of encrinites, resembling thin disks. Large quarries are opened in Onondaga and Madison counties, N. Y., and the polished slabs are much used. *Madreporic marble* consists largely of corals, and the surface consists of delicate stars; it is the *pietra stellaria* of the Italians. It is common in some of the states on the Ohio. *Fire marble*, or *lumachelle*, is a dark brown shell marble, having brilliant *fire* or *chatoyant reflections* from within.

Breccia marbles and *pudding stone marbles* are the polished calcareous breccia or pudding stone, alluded to.

Stalagmites and stalactites are frequently polished, and the variety of banded shades is often highly beautiful. The *Gibralter stone*, so well known, is of this kind. It comes from a cavern in the Gibralter rock, where it was deposited from dripping water. It is made into inkstands, letter-holders, and various small articles.

Wood is often petrified by carbonate of lime, and occasionally whole trunks are changed to stone. The specimens show well the grain of the wood, and some are quite handsome when nicely polished.

Marble is sawn by means of a thin iron plate and sand, either by hand or machinery. In polishing, the slabs are first worn down by the sharpest sand, either by rubbing two slabs together or by means of a plate of iron. Finer sand is afterwards used, and then a still finer. Next emery is applied of increasing fineness by means of a plate of lead; and finally the last polish is given with tin-putty, rubbed on with coarse linen cloths or baggings, wedged tight into an iron planing tool. More or less water is used throughout the process.

Quicklime. Limestone when burnt produces quicklime, owing to the expulsion of the carbonic acid by the heat. The purest limestone affords the purest lime (what is called *fat* lime). But some impurities are no detriment to it for making morter, unless they are in excess. *Hydraulic lime*, which is so called because it will set under water, is made from limestone containing some clay, silica, and often magnesia. The French varieties contain 2 or 3 per cent of magnesia, and 10 to 20 of silica and alumina or clay. The varieties in the United States contain 20 to 40 per cent of magnesia, and 12 to 30 per cent of silica and alumina. A variety worked extensively at Rondout, N. Y., afforded Prof. Beck, carbonic acid 34·20, lime 25·50, magnesia 12·35, silica 16·37, alumina 9·13, peroxyd of iron 2·25. Oxyd of iron is rather prejudicial than otherwise.

In making mortar, the lime is mixed with water and siliceous sand. The final strength of the mortar depends principally on the formation of a compound between water, the silica (or sand) and the lime; of course therefore the finer the sand, the more thorough the combination. In hydraulic lime, there is silica and alumina present in a thoroughly disseminated and finely divided state, which is favorable for the combination alluded to; and to this fact appears to be mainly owing its hydraulic character. Much less sand is added in making mortar from this lime than from that of ordinary limestone.

Pozzuolana forms a hydraulic cement when mixed with a little lime and water. Similar cements may be made with tufa, pumice stone, and slate clap, by varying the proportions of lime; these materials consist essentially of silica and alumina or magnesia with alkalies, and often some lime, and therefore produce the same result as with hydraulic limestone.

In the *burning of lime*, the most common mode is to erect a square or circular furnace of stone, with a door for managing the fire below. An arched cavity for the fire is first made of large pieces of limestone, and then the furnace is filled with the stone placed loosely so as to admit of the passage of the flame throughout: the carbonic acid is expelled by the heat, and when the fires are out, the lime now in the state of quicklime, or in other words, pure lime, is taken out. Great economy of fuel is secured by means of what is called a *perpetual kiln*. The cavity within is best made nearly the shape of an egg with the narrow end uppermost. The inner walls are of quartz rock, mica slate, or some refractory stone or fire brick, and between the inner and outer there is a layer of cinders or ashes, as in the iron furnace. Below are three or more openings for furnaces which lead into the main cavity, a few feet from the bottom; and alternate with these are other openings at a lower level for withdrawing the lime. The lime is taken out below and the stone thrown in above, and this may be kept up without intermission as long as the kiln lasts. Beneath the furnaces there are also ash pits. Such a kiln is most convenient for being filled and emptied when situated on a side hill.

The localities of limestone in the United States are too common to need enumeration. Hydraulic limestone is also abundant.

Quicklime is much used for improving lands; also for clarifying the juice of the sugar cane and beet root; for purifying coal gas; for clearing hides of their hair in tanneries, and for various other purposes.

How to be Rich.

This seems to be the great desire which takes pre-eminence of all others. It affects all people alike, whether they are Christians or Infidels. They agree in this matter, even if they differ in everything else. It becomes a question, then, of some importance, as all desire to grow rich, whether there is any way of obtaining riches? There is! and it is within the reach of almost everybody who is disposed to follow it. He may not become a millionaire, but he can get to be a thousandaire (if we may use the expression) and a thousand dollars would be a large sum to many a poor man. The reason, probably, why more do not become rich is, they do not pursue the right course which is as follows, and which is just as true as it is old-fashioned, and not likely to be adopted by young men generally. However, we will give the rule, for perhaps some would like to read it, if nothing more:

The secret is not in earning, but in saving. Almost any man can earn money, but few can keep it. A small sum is disregarded; yet a large one is only several smaller ones united. Unless little sums are laid together, how can there be a great one? Suppose a person saves a cent every day; at the end of a year he has $3 65—at the end of thirty years, about $100, including interest. How easy it is for any man to save a cent a day! How many can save ten cents a day, $36 60 a year, or about $1000 in twenty years, including interest!

He who spends six cents upon some idle fancy—for instance, in drink, cigars, fruit, etc, should at the same time reflect that he thus throws away the interest of a dollar for a year. Are there not often occasions in the course of a day when a person spends six cents, or one cent, which he might avoid without feeling the worse for it? There go his ten cents a day—his $1000 in twenty years—the very interest of which would perpetually afford him and his heirs a clear income of $60 per annum.

Many grow rich by saving, with very little facility for earning. Some old men have always lived well, and are very rich by mere saving, but who do not earn so much daily as their neighbors. They did not foolishly buy things which they could just as well do without; and therefore have money to lend, while others are obliged to borrow. This is economy; but join industry, and wealth accumulates fast.

Report Your Success.—How much that is known by our successful farmers, is never communicated! We see fields of the richest grain, excellent cattle, good fences, etc; farms that the mind singles out among inferior land, and is delighted at such prosperity, wondering how the improvement was brought about. Who has not such farms in his mind's eye? And yet these farms are unknown; only the neighbors are benfited by the example. Here is valuable matter. Why not report the success, how it was brought about, so that others may get the benefit? It matters not if it is said in a homely way, if it is only said.—[Valley Farmer.

A New Powerful Explosive.—Experiments were made at a Government quarry near Washington lately with a new kind of powder. This new explosive is composed of two ingredients, neither of which can be set on fire when separated. Its cost will be less than ordinary gunpowder. The experiments showed that with about two-thirds in weight as with ordinary powder, it produced quiet as much execution. The powder was also tried in a rifle with equal satisfaction. As this discovery has only been made during the past few weeks, it is yet an experiment requiring further tests before it can be entitled to full confidence.

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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 8

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

Translated from the California Farmer of March 25, 1864.

The Countries affected by Locusts.

GENERALLY the superficial surface of the earth (above water) may be termed *australis Californica*, and the other half *contra Californica*—that is, one half is affected by the Locusts and the other half know very little of them. The following countries are the fields of their greatest scourges: South America, California, the old Oregon of ante 1851, Utah, New Mexico, Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa and all the dry upland districts of Mexico and the elevated districts of Central America Also, Texas, Kansas and the great plains and elevated districts to the westward until the frontiers of California and further north are reached.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay, Uraguay, and the dry countries of the Argentine Confederation, the dry districts of Brazil and Chile, from Antacania to Atacama.

IN AFRICA.

The entire part of the dry districts of Africa, which is five-sixths of its surface, that is, leaving out the densely wooded districts of its Atlantic and northeastern coasts. The entire district of the great Mediterranean countries is the center of their developments, as here they have been known to its inhabitants for six thousand years of recorded history, or the earliest emergements of human affiliations. They rise from the cemeteries of the extinct races and tribes of men forgotten or unforgotten in the cradles of all their pro-California similitudes over the wide earth; as if the spirits inheriting their remains would come again to visit the scenes of their ancient inhabitance. for the earth contains millions on its surface, but in its chambers of death it holds millions of myriads of dead men's bones and dust. What a *revista* of poor mortality—sixty years of life, and thousands of years of unbroken sleep!

IN EUROPE.

The Locusts are found in the one-half or the South of the Russian empire, and in nearly all the districts of Austria, Poland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and portions of France and Spain adjacent to the Mediterranean sea.

IN ASIA.

On this continent, they are known from the dawn of history as affecting the ancient countries of the Bible, Persia, all the countries of the Caspian and the Black seas, and in fine all the dry districts of India, and those of Russian Asia and of China. They also infest the Phillipine islands and many other sections of the Eastern Archipeligo subject to droughts in their uplands. We have met with no notice of their appearance in Japan, Australia or the Pacific islands.

IN CALIFORNIA.

July 1st. By the 15th of June, the grasshoppers begin to sensibly diminish throughout the county of S. B. A large flight of full grown ones, as we were informed, were blown down to San Buenaventura Mission Valley, where they caused great injury to the growing crops, and filled in *parts* the waters of the San Buenaventura creek and also the Saticoy river beyond. On 22d June many were seen of large jumpers, a full inch long, with the thighs inside of vermillion, and the shank of the legs blue. These saltones were very active, and seemed mature, and were found to be uniting with the males, also jumpers only, the same as those full fledged. These last saltones were found in company with many full fledged flyers of the ordinary kind, which has puzzled us not a little. We are inclined to think they must be either a species known or unknown, or perhaps they fill the offices of dignity or servility in the economy of the Locusts. At the date we speak of, they were found in great numbers in some places of the lower foothills, three miles from the sea. By the 25th June these numbers were so diminished in this county, that the cultivators renewed their sowings of vegetables and garden crops which had been destroyed by the chapulis, with larger quantities of growing grain. By the first of July these animals made their appearance throughout the valleys of the bay of San Francisco shores, and in the length and breadth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, as also in many valleys of the Sierra Nevada. They also made their appearance in the Washoe silver mining country. The following notice will suffice for the results of their appearance elsewhere in the State than Santa Barbara county, up to the first of July. Their appearance in the valleys of the Bay country is much later than in this latitude, and they continue their ravages thereaway as late as the first of October.

The Visalia Delta of the 6th of June, 1861, speaking of grasshoppers, says: "Their name is Legion," and they are on their way down to Visalia, as fast as legs, wings and an occasional fair wind can carry them. Last week they had got along on the plains nearly to the timber. They are coming in perfect swarms and eating up every green thing. In the vicinity of King's river and Millerton they have done serious damage to the crops. Jerry Brown who resides at Cottonwood, about eight miles above Millerton, "being duly sworn, deposes," that they have eaten up all his vegetables above ground and *commenced digging his potatoes*, etc.

The Farmers in the western portion of Placer county, on Coon creek, and in Sutter beyond Bear river, are experiencing serious inconvenience and loss from the grasshopper plague. The Placer Herald says these insects come from the West, and now cover a strip of country several miles in width. They have completely stripped several Orchards and injured the trees greatly. Some of the Farmers fear they will attack Grain which is yet soft. They cannot hurt Barley, as the heads are now too hard. The operations of the grasshoppers are always confined to the open country of the plains, and never extend towards the foothills further than the edge of the timber.—[Cal. Farmer, May 2, '61.

In California, Washoe and Utah.

THE WINGLESS GRASSHOPPER OF SHASTA.

Grasshoppers have infested many parts of California from the earliest days of which there is any record, and they have appeared so regularly and abundantly as to be regarded in some places as an ineradicable plague. The Digger Indians seem to have been long habituated to use them as an article of food, and relish them as much as any kind of subsistence they have. The winged as well as the wingless variety are collected by them for winter use. Both kinds are captured by sinking large pits and firing the grass in a large circle around them. To escape the fire and smoke, the grasshoppers take to the pit, when they are killed by combustibles being thrown upon them. Formerly, the winged grasshoppers were common in Shasta valley; but in the summer of 1856 they gave way to the large wingless kind, which have increased in numbers every year since, till the summer of 1860, when they were more destructive than ever before. During the last three years they have appeared in Fall River valley, but were only in destructive number last summer. They always have their origin in sheltered parts of valleys, where the temperature is higher in winter than the neighboring districts over which they roam in summer. In Shasta valley they breed from or near alkaline flats, where the ground never freezes; and in Fall River valley, they invariably start from the most sheltered part of it. In Shasta valley, after they commence migrating, they always go to the south or southwestward; while in Fall River valley, their course is northward. In both places they leave mountains behind them and traverse a level district; and this seems to be the only cause of the difference of direction pursued by them in the two valleys. In migrating, they are turned aside by mountains. Though they have been in Shasta valley since the summer of 1856, they have been confined to it, and have not crossed any of the mountains which separate it from other valleys. The windings of a river may turn them from their course a little; but if a stream lay across their route, or if embraced in a bend of it, they plunge into the water, in which vast numbers are destroyed. They can be driven by any rattling noise, and are very timid, alarm spreading rapidly through a considerable host of them, but the fright once over, they *invariably* return to their original course. A house is no impediment to them, as they crawl right over it, and they destroy all vegetation even to tobacco and stramonium, and do not seem in the least sensitive to poisonous substances, such as strychnine, arsenic, or corrosive sublimate, when these articles were mixed with other food which they devoured—neither did croton oil affect them. Nor do they seem sensible to pain, as if cut in two parts, the head often continues eating, and if legs are left they will crawl off and remain alive several hours, and the sundered hinder parts has been seen *to insert the oviporitor in the ground as if to deposit eggs!*

See note of Dr. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., from Fort Crook, Cal., November 1860, of three and a half pages, with an engraving of the Wingless Grasshopper and two or three illustrations of methods taken by the settlers to stop their ravages; vide Smithsonian Report for 1860.

INDIAN TERMS FOR THE GRASSHOPPER.—FOOD SPECIES IN CALIFORNIA.

These may be found in the Vocabularies of our Indianology of California, lately concluded in the FARMER. They are as follows for the different localities named, that is, from San Diego county to the Upper Sacramento:

1. Calaveras county, on Stanislau river, the Grasshopper is called Limanuk. 2. Sacramento river, near Tehama, it is called Weelik. 3. Those near Petaluma, call it Chako. 4. Those near Santa Cruz Mission, Uros. 5. The Ekselenas of Monterey, Polokus. 6. Those near Santa Ynez Mission, Tukha. 7. The Santa Cruz Islanders termed it, Panawashoo. 8. Those of Santa Barbara Mission, Tue or Tueha. 9. The San Gabriel tribe, Waxet. 10. Those of San Luis Rey called od it Tamow. 11. In San Diego the grasshopper is called Tomow.

During our observations and notations on the California grasshopper, from 1855 to 1864, we have never been able to meet with any scientific and detailed description of the insect, nor have we yet met with its proper name and classification in the works on Entomology within our reach, and it appears to us that, though so common and abundant, it has not been described in a scientific manner, and we know its habits have not been, as an amateur naturalist, until these observations and investigations of our humble selves. There are at least four species we know of, in California. 1. The migratory of the coast and inner valleys, described in these notes, about one to two inches long. 2. A species twice as large, with wings, and differing in habits by not flying or living in masses, found on the hills of the coast from one to two thousand feet elevation, say in Santa Ynez and Purisima Missions. 3. The wingless grasshopper, or as it is called—cricket, of the north Sacramento mountains, Honey Lake, Washoe plains, Klamath plateau and parts of Utah, thrice as big as those of the migratory. 4. A wingless species, size of the migratory, very plentiful on the hills of Santa Barbara coast, and ranging near the migratories, some 700 feet above the sea, but it is different from the Honey Lake species, or No. 3.

The species inhabiting Lower California and so well described in Clavijeros history transferred to the 1858 notes, may be *the same* species as the migratory kind of Santa Barbara and Sacramento, but we believe it has never been scientifically described. It has, however, the same habits, and ought to be more accurately known to naturalists, as if it is *not* the same, there are five known species in the Californias, and probably several other unknown species. Strange to say, not a single grasshopper has been seen in Santa Barbara county during the drought from 1st May 1863 to 1st March 1864, in which time only three or four showers fell. Note of March 1864.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS—PEACE AND WAR.

These locusts have made their appearance near Cleveland, Ohio, and have commenced their depredations. The outside shell of the insect is armed with a barbed, gouge-like sting, nearly an inch in length, with which the insect readily punctures the bark of the twigs of fruit and other trees as it moves along, inflicting a series of wounds which it fills with white eggs—cicatrices—that generally prove fatal to the stung limb. The eyes of the locusts are big and blood-red, yet it is not easily scared. On the wing of this year's locusts the letter "W" is plainly to be seen, which veteran observers translate to mean "War." They report that in peaceful times the letter "P," for peace was equally distinct. However this may be regarded by the credulous and superstitious, a fair "W" is now plainly printed on the filmy wings of the locust hosts.—[1863.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. ENELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

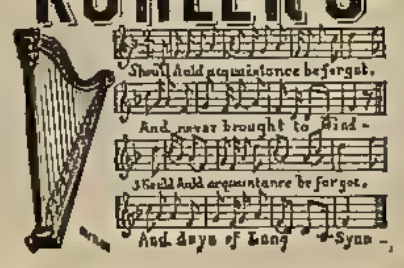
Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,

CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

KOHLER'S



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,
Music Dealer, San Francisco.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

Of the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at booksatores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

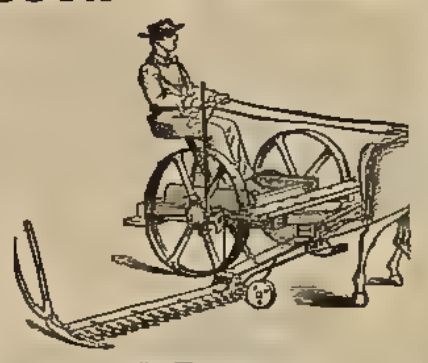
EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
San Francisco.

2-3m

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axis of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS, has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,

21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool; Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 225,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

Is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 200,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 312 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't
481 Broadway, New York,
Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Mudler; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst: "Le Piri Polka," "West Point March," 25c each. "Ometepe Wal z," "L'Armetee Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," S. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller, "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's arm Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C[illegible]ster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....APRIL 1, 1864.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Easiest Way to Pay Dues.

Those of our friends in the country who may visit our city, can always save us the trouble of sending bills out if they will favor us with a call, and at the same time they will find at our Museum and Reading room much to interest them.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the Farmer for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have several articles from M. J. U. and H. H C.; also from several other correspondents, on file. All in good time.

We call the especial attention of all tobacco growers to the excellent letter of J. D., in this number. It is a plain practical good sense letter, and will be valuable to all raisers of the weed, as the writer is familiar with the subject on which he writes.

We are glad our correspondent, St. Aubyn, has taken up the subject of Schools and Education. This contributor has been so long a teacher herself, that she can write earnestly and truthfully. Our readers will appreciate what is thus written.

Our new correspondent, "Editha," who sends us the "Touching Incident," will please excuse the omission of her signature to the communication; it was accidental.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

A copy of the new Bee Book, published by W. A. Flanders, Esq, A. M., at Cleveland, Ohio, was received by last mail. This is a neat little work bearing the pleasant title of *Sweet Home*, or *Nature's Bee Book*, containing the usual articles found in such a book: full directions in all the departments of labor of the apiarian. The book is small size of 60 pages, illustrated with neat cuts. The book is sold in the Atlantic States at 25c, and is a useful and cheap book, telling us of this simple and beautiful artist of nature.

"So work the bees,
Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom."

We have received the Annual Report of Adjutant General Kibbe, a volume of 250 pages giving all the details of our military force. The volume is full of valuable statistical information, sound logical suggestions and facts showing that we have a gentleman and an officer at the State Department of our military, whose heart is in the work. To Gen. Kibbe our State owes a heavy obligation for the present efficient condition of our safety guard. Had it not been for the well disciplined military force of California, our condition would not have been as well as it is now, and we owe it in a great degree to General Kibbe.

The First Raspberries of the Year.—Messrs. Addison Martin & Co., of the Pacific Fruit Market, exhibited the *first* raspberries of the season; they were grown across the Bay, in Alameda county. The growers had gathered ripe fruit for some little time before; but this is the first in market. This early appearance of the raspberry in the market is proof of the forwardness of the season, being some *four* weeks in advance of former years. Messrs. Martin & Co., are ever prompt in having the earliest and best fruits of the season. Purchasers can always look for choice fruits at this stand.

The Magruder Money.—The money deposited by the Magruder murderers at the Branch Mint, in this city—$7,388—has been paid over by the Sub Treasurer, to the attorney of the widow. All honor to D. W. Cheeseman, for his firm and noble stand against the would-be robbers of robbers.

Speculators Gone in.—An Early Season.

Where are the famine-makers, the croakers, and —and—the speculators? We would always commend the active, energetic, and far-seeing merchant who, in view of a rising market, uses his intelligence by wise purchases, and, by that means, amasses a fortune. But the greedy speculator who forestalls a market, and with fictitious stories and paid for paragraphs raises a panic, and thereby attempts to make money upon the fears of the people, why, when the tables are suddenly turned on him, and he feels the falling market and *goes down with it* we have no pity or compassion—his every influence is bad on all within his reach.

That an attempt was made to create a panic in breadstuffs, take the files of newspapers and look at the various paragraphs, all tending that way. Who wrote those paragraphs? Who paid for them? So far as the effort carried money into the pockets of our hardy farmers and grain-growers, we rejoice. Our only regret is, that more of them did not sell. We wish that every bag of grain in the State had been in speculators' hands at 2½ cts a pound, paid for, and the money scattered over the State; that would have been a *glorious speculation* for the farmers.

It always seems strange to us that our farmers are not shrewd enough to take advantage of such times, and sell. Sell, should be the word with them. But, alas! they hold on for a bigger rise. They hold on *too* long, and when they let go, the market is down, and they wish they had sold. There is grain and breadstuff enough, and to spare—from every quarter of the State there is news of an excess of breadstuffs. We could find in three hours ride, just across the bay, in Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara counties, grain enough to supply our State three months, just in these counties, and that is one hundred and twenty thousand barrels flour, or its equal in wheat.

The late rains have started vegetation everywhere; crops, in many places, never looked so well, never were so forward; all kinds of vegetation are in advance; fruits and vegetables, as well as grain, are most promising; the heart of the husbandman is cheered by the prospect before him, for which let all be thankful, thankful indeed.

We venture the assertion, that on the 1st of May the ruling price of superfine flour will be only $5, if not less. For this belief, let it be remembered that millers everywhere had entered into contracts largely in advance, and it will take them sometime to complete these contracts. These were for flour at an advancing rate, consequently they are buyers of wheat, to fill these contracts, at a high price. When these contracts are over, they will buy wheat on their own account to keep their mills agoing, but it will be at a much lower price for flour; the consequence will be, down comes the price of flour, and down comes the price of wheat. If all evince this supposition time will tell. We think our logic sound. Mark the 1st of May.

Loss of Cattle in the Lower Counties.

There is no loss without some gain. From a gentleman who visited our rooms from San Bernardino, we gathered many important items of the true condition of the lower counties. That there has been a large loss of cattle in that section of the State there can be no doubt, for we learn that Abel Stearns, Esq., the great stock-man of Los Angeles, has lost some 12,000 head. Another large stock-man has lost 5000 head, and others less numbers, according to the extent of their herds. But that this is a calamity, or even a loss to our State, we do not believe. There was a great surplus of these wild and almost worthless cattle, all their value being their hides; these were gathered without the trouble of knocking down the cattle, for they were already down, and the owners sold the hides readily. It is a singular fact, that with this great loss of stock, no *American cattle were lost*. We should esteem it the best thing for the country to get rid of these wild and worthless stock and breed and keep only the better kind. A good American beef brings $20 to $40 when fat—a wild ox $2 to $5—and they eat up the entire country. It does not pay, and ranchers are beginning to see this.

There is another great evil growing out of these immense herds of wild cattle, and these ranches of ten and twenty thousand acres; big ranchos occupy all the best land, and being open, not fenced or cultivated, are called wild land and taxed at a valuation of only 10c an acre, and $2 valuation a head for cattle, while small farms, cultivated and fenced, and an ornament and benefit to a whole community, are taxed at a valuation of $5 an acre, and $20 a head valuation for American cattle. Thus the *same quality of land* is taxed because it is improved, with all the improvements, at a largely increased ratio, while land lying idle, with wild cattle, goes almost clear. Which benefits the country most? We think if all the wild cattle were to die off, and the large tracts of land cut up into small farms, our State would be greatly the gainer.

The late drought will, we think, compel many large owners to sell their land. This will be a benefit to our State, and we shall see that good will come out of evil, or rather what was esteemed a calamity, proves but "a blessing in disguise."

Several of the large Spanish ranches are now being cut up and sold at $5 an acre.

The crops in and around San Bernardino are very fair, and the prospect is there will be as much grain as last year. Our informant has already cut one crop of alfalfa, and the clover is again six inches high. This shows the advanced state of the season and the bright prospect before us, even down in the lower counties, where so dark a picture has been held up before us.

The Tucker & Garrison Case.—The unfortunate difficulties growing out of mining speculations seem to increase in our city, as new ones are developing every day. The card of J. W. Tucker, Esq, in our columns this week, fully proves, as we said some weeks ago, that he would wash his hands of the trouble ere the matter was ended. His card is strong and to the point.

Success of the Pacific Railroad.

The action of our Senate, on Monday last, in the passage of the bills for the furtherance of this great National Work, is most highly honorable to our State. It shows that, in despite of any petty local, or selfish feeling, that may exist in this county, against Sacramento, the State is right, and heartily in favor of this great National Work.

One of the Acts passed is to ratify the action of last year's Legislature, in a measure, and gives the interest of seven per cent upon one million and a half Bond and this aid comes to the immediate help of the road. A second Act gives to the Central Road (to Sacramento) one and a half million Bonds, and to the Western Road half a million, subject to the approval of the people.

Thus has the Senate spoken out in favor of the great iron pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What reflective mind but must see this is most wise legislation? None but short-sighted mortals could possibly hesitate to aid such a work, destined as the surest way to open up the resources of the State, and give to the people increased facilities of sending their produce and manufactures to market, and send much merchandi se quickly into market.

The retarding influence of those presses in San Francisco, that have tried to bias our county and induce their holding back, will now, in a measure, be out-generaled and overcome, but the wrong intended by such action can never be forgotten. San Francisco, more than any one section of our State, is to be the gainer by the Pacific Railroad. San Francisco is the great heart of the State, yet what could she do without arms and legs to her body, and of what avail is arms and legs to a body if the blood does not circulate through them? How can the arms and legs help the body if paralyzed and hanging lifless by its side? And so with the interests of a State. Send out good healthy blood from the heart, and it gives life and energy to the arms and legs, and these work for the body, to clothe and feed it. Make these arms and legs strong, and the body is the greatest receiver, for the life blood goes to the metropolis of our State, to San Francisco. If she acts to benefit the interior, if she aids public works and all internal improvements, she, herself, will be the greatest gainer. One single fact will prove this the silver and gold of the Nevada mountains, is it not the life blood of our merchants and business men? And will not this Railroad reveal and bring it out in millions upon millions? Aye, will it not bring it to our very city? As certain as blood goes back from the extremities to the heart for new strength by purification, so will the gold, silver, and wealth of the interior flow to this city, to answer all the certain laws of trade; and the action of those presses, and those men, who have hindered the appropriation of half a million of City Bonds in aid of this work, after our citizens themselves voted it, is in violation of all the natural laws that govern trade, or political economy, or the rights of our citizens, and the best interest of the city.

Our National Legislature has done nobly; our own State has done nobly; many of our counties have done nobly; the President and Directors of the Road have given to the work the most devoted energy, the most untiring assiduity ever given to any public enterprise, overcoming almost insuperable obstacles, but they have at last triumphed gloriously, for the work will go on to its completion and every one that has given it a helping hand will rejoice. All honor, say we, to the friends of this great work, for their hour of triumph is near.

California Gold and its Influences.

What if not for the *certain reliance* upon California for about fifty millions of dollars in gold, annually, what would be the condition of exchanges between the United States and Europe? Were it not for *our* gold, where could the amount annually sent abroad be procured? Should this stream of gold cease to flow to the Atlantic States, what would be the result to them? Should this fifty millions annual contribution fail, and the vacuum occasioned by foreign demand be suddenly withdrawn, would it not have a disastrous effect upon the whole country? Would not the withdrawal of our gold suddenly check the facilities of our Government and its war operations by the derangement, generally, of all financial matters? If these surmises are true, then it is of the greatest moment that we prepare to prevent any and all movements that look to this point. California occupies at this moment a most serious and important position; for California holds the "*balance* of power," i. e., she contributes the regular amount that goes to fill the foreign export of gold, therefore the very keystone of the glorious arch that sustains and maintains our union and the furtherances and finishing work of the war.

News from Tahiti.

From Capt. S. P. Brothers, of the bark Esperance, which left Tahiti, Society Islands, on the 10th of February, we learn that great interest is being manifested at that place in the cultivation of Sugar-cane, Coffee, Tobacco, etc. The Sarah, which sailed from this port some months since with machinery, agricultural implements, etc, for a Sugar and Coffee Plantation, had gone round the Island and unloaded her cargo some two weeks before the Esperance sailed. Mr. Stewart, who has charge of the Sugar and Coffee Plantation, has obtained sufficient land for the present, and the work of erecting Mills, putting up machinery, etc, is being vigorously prosecuted. Every spare mechanic on the Island has been engaged, and it would seem that Mr. Stewart has so far met with every success. The Coffee crop is looking well on the Island and will be larger this season than ever before, while many new plantations are being started. The Government is taking a deep interest in the agriculture of the Island, and offers very liberal premiums for the cultivation of Sugar-cane, Coffee, and various other productions.

Here we find wise legislation coming to the aid of the working man; so it should be everywhere; this is what builds up a State.

The Great Historical Work of the Age.

Greeley's American Conflict.—A History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, from 1860 to 1864.

This is the title of the new work soon to appear, the first volume being nearly ready for the press, and will be issued in the month of May. Who but Horace Greeley, the great American journalist, the prominent leader of the great Anti-slavery party of the United States, the man whose mind is the storehouse of the political history of our country, who but he so competent to prepare a history of this great American conflict originating as it did most assuredly from the conflict between Freedom and Slavery. This work, in all its details, must necessarily form one of the most important and most interesting, exciting and valuable histories ever given to the world, for it will comprize the *causes, incidents* and *results*," of this great struggle, and it is intended to exhibit especially the *moral* and *political* phases of this conflict, and to show the rise and progress of American opinion respecting *Human Slavery*, from 1776 to 1864. We have been favored with specimen pages of this work, from wich we can speak of its intrinsic value to every one who has an interest in our country. The "Great American Conflict," which is now near its close, is termed the *Rebellion*. When coming ages shall have rolled away, and this history, by Horace Greeley, shall have been read and re-read, then will the full influence of this great struggle be realized; Slavery will have long ceased from the earth and history will have made the record of the year 1864, from whence we shall date the *world's freedom from slavery*. It will readily be admitted that no man could have been selected, in our country, so completely and pre-eminently fitted for such a work, as Horace Greeley, and the world will look for a history worthy the occasion and worthy the man—

"And Rome shall owe,
For her memorial, to *his* learned pen,
More than to all those fading monuments,
Built with the riches of the spoiled world."

This work will be issued in two Royal Octavo volumes (double column), 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated with maps, diagrams of battle-fields, sieges, naval actions, etc.; also, views of places of historic interest, obtained from the most authentic accounts, being official sources, together with fine steel plates of prominent Generals, and persons connected with the war, both north and south. The first volume, we learn, will appear the first of May; this volume will contain *seventy portraits*, on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, with other illustrations of great interest as connected with this important history. Among the portraits in Volume I, will be those of the Executive officers of the United States Government; the Confederate chieftians; eminent opponents of the slave power; Union Generals; Confederate Generals, and Union Navy Officers. This History will be of one of the most valuable ever issued from the American press. The cost of the work will be from $3 50 to $6 per volume. O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Connecticut, and George Sherwood & Co., Chicago, Illinois, are the publishers. We have spoken of this work at length, because we feel that such a work, being a history of the salvation, not only of this country but of the whole world, from slavery and despotism should be heralded world wide, so that it may be read as the Text Book of Freedom for all coming ages.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.—The Union State Convention, held at Sacramento, March 29th, elected the following Delegates to the National Union Convention: First District—James Otis, of San Francisco; W. S. McMurtry, of Santa Clara. Second District—O. H. Bradbury, of Tuolumne; Wm. Ritter, of Sacramento. Third District—Nathan Coombs, of Napa; Robert Gardiner, of Yolo. *Alternates*—A. J. Snyder, of Yuba; A. W. Thompson, of Sonoma; C. P. Huntington, of Sacramento; C. C. Ryneraon, of San Joaquin; W. H. Culver, of San Francisco; and A. J. Jourdan, of Santa Cruz. *From the State at Large*—Samuel Brannan, David Mahoney, John F. Neville, and —— Randall.

Delegates from Oregon.—Messrs. Pearne, Fairing, Charman, Souther, Hirich, and Hiram Smith.

Movements of Revenue Cutters, etc.—Orders have been sent from Washington to have the revenue cutter Joe Lane brought from Puget Sound to this port, where she will be stationed, instead of the steam-cutter Shubrick, which is ordered to replace the Joe Lane at Puget Sound. It is reported that a large new steam-cutter, of over 500 tons register, is now on the way from the East to this port, where she is to be stationed. The officers of the Shubrick received their commissions from Washington, and have been sworn in by Deputy Collector Burke. Lieut. Scammon was promoted to rank as 1st Lieutenant in the service

Sickness in Napa.—Never in the annals of Napa, says the Napa Reporter has their been known as much sickness for the same length of time, as this portion of Napa Valley has suffered under for the three opening months of 1864. Measels, scarlatina, diptheria, various types of fever, coughs, and colds have some of them, visited every family. The only reason assigned for so much sickness is a lack of electricity in the atmosphere, consequent upon such a long continued dry term.

A Quick Run.—The Bulletin, reports the quick run of the clipper bark Smyrniote which arrived on the morning of the 29th from Honolulu, S. I., having made the passage from port to port in 14 days. The Symrniote, however is reported to have been becalmed for 3 days in sight of Oahu, and to have made the Farallones on Sunday, the 27th instant, having made the run from land to land inside of 10 days. This, her first trip, is one of the quickest runs on record between the two places, and presages that the bark's future passages may yet cause the Comet, Yankee and other vessels regularly engaged in the trade to look to their laurels.

The Senate has passed a Bill authorizing San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties to sell stock in the San Jose Railroad.

"Financial."

The following are extracts from a "financial" article published in the Bulletin of March 3d, which escaped our notice till we saw them copied and briefly commented on in the Stockton Independent. The latter paper classes the article as "ably written, but significant, on the above subject." With this we agree, and copy the extracts more as a record and "vindication of the truth of history," as well as showing the "operations" of trade in San Francisco, than for the effect it may have on those who would even sacrifice the country and its government for the difference between gold and greenbacks:

"*Large Profits and their Relation to Interest on Money.*—We have already in a previous [illegible] alluded to the profits of mining, which is at present, and will probably long continue to be, the leading interest of the State. The profits of trade also are comparatively large. The merchant in California [San Francisco], turns over his capital and realizes his profit in half the time usually required for those operations in the Eastern States. His per centage of profit upon sales of merchandise may not be greater; it is in some cases less, but it is made sooner and oftener, and the rate of profit to capital is consequently increased. The usual credit in mercantile transactions is 30 to 60 days; *it rarely extends to ninety days*, and more rarely exceeds it. Purchasers for very remote localities are now and then favored with longer time, but they compensate for it by paying higher prices; and as a general rule, the debtor who does not pay up the whole or the greater part of his indebtedness within a period of three months is regarded as slow and doubtful, and buys at a disadvantage. The seller *exacts* pay for long time, and greater risk incurred."

From the above, remarks the Independent, it will be seen that merchants of San Francisco have reduced business to a "dead wood" basis:

"*Of the importing trade we do not speak.* In former years it was not remunerative, and has since, until very recently, been conducted by factors or agents of parties residing elsewhere, and whose profits or losses do not concern us. While *the past two years, however, importations on home account have largely increased*, and we have a class of jobbers who import heavily for their own trade. *Owing to the peculiar condition of fiscal matters*, and the constantly increasing requirements of the country, these transactions have for the most part eventuated favorably. But we confine our remarks mainly to the jobbing and retail trade; and it may be safely assumed, taking all branches together, that the careful, experienced merchant realizes, in prosperous years, an average of *ten per cent net* upon the amount of his actual capital every *sixty* to *ninety* days. With a capital of $25,000 he can easily handle merchandize to the value of $50,000; so that even half of the above named percentage of profits on sales, will give him the full rate on his own capital—or the equivalent of 50 per cent per annum; which covers the current rate of interest on money, and yields him beside a reasonable remuneration for such additional risk and personal labor as are incident to his calling and incurred by the money lender."

The above paragraph is pretty fair evidence that the speculators in gold have a good thing, and they will continue to grow rich while the people of the interior will grow poorer, and suffer in the depreciation of property as long as the national paper currency is excluded. It substantially admits, also, all that the advocates of the national currency have charged, and what we have argued in the Farmer from the beginning, in the controversy about "greenbacks," that the present system of California was benefiting the few at the expense of the many, or in other words, that the State was being impoverished, that a few brokers and traders in San Francisco may get rich; for this monied piece and organ of these classes says in so many words that within the past *two years* importations on home account have "*largely* increased," and "*owing to the peculiar condition of fiscal matters*" (that is, that importers pay for their goods in greenbacks and sell them for gold, thereby pocketing the most of the premium on gold in addition to their regular trade per centage—for it certainly means this or it means nothing), "these transactions have for the most part eventuated favorably." There is the whole thing acknowledged, that the benefits of the gold premium are monopolized by the few, and that the "jobbers" of San Francisco are getting rich at the expense of the State at large; while their excessive importations induced by these large profits are prejudical to our domestic industry, and a fatal drawback on the general prosperity, and yet, they endeavor to hoodwink the masses and make them believe it is all right. The result is shown in the shipments of treasure, viz:

Total since January 1, 1864	$12,281,[illegible]
Corresponding period	9 [illegible]
Excess this year	$2,[illegible]

As will be seen from the following, all classes of people in San Francisco are prospering, while business and enterprise in the interior counties are almost suspended:

"There is now standing at the credit of the working classes in this city, in the various Savings Institutions, no less than $3,600,000, yielding them an annual interest of about $500,000; and we may add, that during the past year more than $2,000,000 have been returned to depositors from those institutions, the greater portion of which has been invested in real estate and in mining stocks. We may remark here that labor is double concerned in the proper compensation of capital having capital of its own—three-and-a-half millions, at interest. Considering the brevity of the period in which these results have been accomplished, the evidence of prosperity among the industrial classes [in San Francisco] is remarkable.

Boardman, Gray & Co's Pianos.—This New York Agency for Boardman, Gray & Co's Pianofortes is now in the hands of Siberia Ott, Esq., at 721 Broadway, New York. The styles of Pianos made by this firm embrace all the various patterns from the 7¼ octave Grand Piano of $1,000, to the grand square Parlor Piano of 7¼ octaves, Pianos for schools, Musical Departments for colleges, etc., varying in value to meet every case. Mr. Ott, formerly a partner of B. G. & Co., has now the agency of their Pianos, where purchasers can at all times be suited and to whom catalogues will be sent gratis. Mr. Ott's long experience enables him to suit all who favor him with a call.

Prolific Salt Mines.—The Sand Spring salt mines, on the Reese River Road, N. T., cover eighteen hundred acres, and the salt is from fourteen to twenty feet deep. The mine produces thirty tons of salt per day, sacked for shipm[illegible]

RICE, AGAIN.—Those who doubt the ability of our soil or climate to grow Rice successfully, should call at our office and see a sample which was grown on the tules at Stockton, last year; also, fine samples from Honolulu, which have been kindly sent us from the Rice Mills of Messrs. Battles & Co. We should by all means grow Rice in California, it can be done, and as we have Mills to clean it, nothing but apathy can hinder. Messrs. Battles & Co. keep 12 men, instead of 8 as we said, employed in cleaning Rice. Their Mills are doing a good business, and California should give them millions of pounds more to clean. The rice from Honolulu, was a large lot consigned to Oakley & Jackson, of our city.

BEAVERS AND OTTERS.—The Stockton Independent says that a hunter of that city, who has passed the season on the sloughs and among the tules, some 40 miles west of Stockton, has killed over 350 beavers and otters since the first of January. The skins of these animals are worth from two to three dollars, according to the size and quality.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR INSANE ASYLUM.—A Joint Convention of both houses met in the Assembly Chamber, in Sacramento, March 31st, and elected for Directors of the Insane Asylum the following gentlemen: Dr. E. S. Holden, Austin Sperry, J. G. Gassman; and for Visiting Physician, Dr. L. Hubbard, present Assemblyman from Yuba

PITCH GATHERERS.—A meeting of pitch gatherers was held at Dogtown, Butte county, on the 11th inst., at which resolutions were passed condemning the late Act of the Legislature, and calling for its amendment. In case an amendment was not made, it was resolved to test the legality of the law in the courts.

BIG CABBAGE.—The largest head of cabbage we ever saw, was brought into Napa on the 26th from some 14 miles up the Valley, where it was raised. With all the refuse outside leaves taken off, it measured 105 inches in circumference. We understand a Dutchman bought it, with the intention of making a barrel of sauerkraut from the monster.

SINGULAR "FIND."—The dead body of a man named Newton was recently found in the fork of a tree, near the ranch of Sam. Frakes, between the Fresno and Chowchilla. His gun was lying at the foot of the tree, with one barrel discharged, the contents of which entered under the chin, and came out at the top of his head.

A NEW POSTOFFICE.—A postoffice has been established at Collinsville, Solano county, and C. J. Collins, Esq., appointed Postmaster. Hereafter a letter-bag will be made up regularly at that place.

MORE ORANGES.—The brig Surete is in port, from Tahiti, with four hundred thousand oranges. This is, we believe, the third cargo of Tahiti oranges landed in San Francisco since January 1, 1864.

IDAHO—NOT SO.—An Iowa correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "I have seen a reliable gentleman just from Idaho, and he says the story about that fifteen millions of dollars in gold awaiting transportation is all bosh; and adds there is not enough gold dug out in the whole Territory to pay the expenses of getting the emigrants home, and that all these big stories telegraphed from St. Paul and New York, just before Spring opens are the fabrications of speculators, to get up a rush of deluded emigrants."

A CARD.

☞IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY MISAPPREhension arising from the fact that the prosecutions instituted against me, in the Police Court, were dismissed on the ground that the time within which indictments could lawfully be found had elapsed, I desire to state that in the month of February, William R. Garrison and others endeavored to obtain indictments against me on the charge subsequently made in the Police Court; that after a full examination of all the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution and without hearing my witnesses, the Grand Jury refused to find any bill against me—the time in which the indictment could be lawfully brought had not then expired. Garrison, foiled in his efforts in that quarter, then instituted the Police Court prosecutions. On the second of March I was called to answer before that tribunal, and the case was, by agreement of Court, continued to another day. On the adjourned day it was further continued, at the request of Garrison's counsel, to the 25th of March. In the meantime, I was advised by my counsel that it was useless to go to the expense of summoning witnesses from a distance to establish my innocence, when, in their opinion, the Court would of its own motion dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction as soon as the first witness for the prosecution should have been examined. To save expense to both parties, it was then agreed by the counsel for Garrison and myself that the matter should be argued on the 25th, and that if the Court did not then dismiss the complaints, another day should be fixed for hearing the testimony. Upon my counsel stating his first point, and before argument, the counsel for the prosecution admitted that the prosecution could not be maintained, and they were accordingly dismissed. Whenever the merits of my Wide West transactions with Garrison shall be investigated, and the civil suit pending between us shall be heard, I shall be prepared to show that the charges so industriously circulated against me are false, and that nothing whatever in my transactions with him or with others have been otherwise than perfectly fair and honorable on my part.

9 1m J. W. TUCKER.

Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER SMALL INVOICE of the true "Hubbard Squash Seed," from the Atlantic States.

This is the BEST Squash in the world. It is a hard shell, and the only way to cook it is to saw the shell in halves and bake in the oven, then serve on the table in the shell. The flavor of the Squash is better than the best Sweet Potato, and for pies has never had an equal.

Seed for sale at this Office.

For Sale!
A Fine Orchard and Garden.

A BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD AND GARDEN, FULL of Fruit Trees of rare kinds, a new Gothic Cottage House, with pleasant surroundings.

The place contains 150 acres of rich land, all in a high state of cultivation.

The estate is near Oakland, Contra Costa County, and is increasing in value every day. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of this journal. n8

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

WHAT "CRUDE BULLION" IS.—The Gold Hill, N T., News says: What is spoken of by the papers of this Territory as "crude bullion," crude "amalgam," etc., is the cakes of silver, and what other metals there are mixed with it, as they come from the retorts of the various mills. It is sometimes in large square cakes of the same size as the pans in which the amalgam was placed for retorting, and again in lumps of no particular form, just as it crumbles up on being taken from the retorts. When a very strong heat is applied in retorting, the silver partially melts, and a solid cake is the result; where the heat was not so strong, the cake more easily breaks to pieces. This retorted amalgam, whether in cakes or crumbled into lumps, is the crude bullion as it is received by the assayers to be moulded into solid bars and assayed.

THE County Jail of Napa county is once again, vacant. Not that there are no crimes committed in that community, but the villainies are so small secretly and cunningly committed, that the perpetrators escape detection.

The Napa Reporter says: "The largest head of cabbage we ever saw, was brought into town on Friday, from some fourteen miles up the valley, where it was raised. With all the refuse outside leaves taken off, it measured one hundred and five inches in circumference.

☞Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Sprains, Dislocations, etc. Neither opodeldoc liniment, nor any other embrocation can equal the efficacy which characterizes these essential vegetable extracts in the cures of sprains, strains, wounds, contusions, or dislocations, etc. They are unequaled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 75c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 202

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

☞There is no excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if no for yourselves.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we ask that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

The New Seed Sowers.—These fine implements—the sample machines—have arrived, and are now at our rooms. We invite all interested to call and examine them—as per advertisement. "Patent Rights" are for sale and a handsome sum can be made by purchasing.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural rosin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest, until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native rosin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-3 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office. 7

Miller Wanted.

A MILLER IS WANTED, QUALIFIED TO take charge of a large and valuable Mill, in a pleasant situation with all pleasant surroundings. A good man can secure a good and permanent situation, and a very liberal salary. None need apply unless of education, pleasant address, and the most correct habits and character. For particulars address Editor Farmer. 7

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DEsirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter. 7-6

MORE RAIN.—The earth has been repeatedly refreshed by rains within the past week. On Tuesday night heavy showers fell in this city, and reports speak of rain in many places in the country.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A FIVE Dollar Treasury Note will pay for the FARMER one year. Now is your time to make a saving; it makes the cost of the FARMER, to *new subscribers*, only $3,25 per year. See our card.

Purchasers of Farms.

We shall now keep a complete record of *Farms, Ranches, Orchards and Vineyards*, for sale, and make it a specialty from this date. A "Bulletin Board," in our Reading Room, will contain numerous Farms, etc., on sale, and to which we invite special attention of both *Buyers and Sellers*.

Life Insurance.—Be sure that you have a Policy of Insurance on your Life. $10,000 insurance on your life is just as good as $10,000 in Bank, i. e., for those who may be left behind you; those you love and wish to provide for.

☞MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL *Warehouses, Seedsmen and Florists*—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

Richards & Whitfield.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,
8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Encourage
HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
PIONEER PAPER MILL,
TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.
Paper Store,
No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.
All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

Harness. Saddles.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
1

SPECIAL NOTICE!
THE STORE OF
Kerby, Byrne & Co.
Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.
20-24-tf

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON
HENRY CARLTON, JR.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

1864. 1864.
HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:
McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:
Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:
Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:
Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
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Corn-Shellers.

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Hardware & Agricultural
IMPLEMENTS,
In Great Variety.
21-1

Complimentary Vote of Thanks of the Passengers on board the Steamship America.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS on the Steam Ship America, tender our thanks to Capt. Morton, and the other Officers of the Steamer, for the Comforts we have enjoyed during our passage from San Francisco to Panama, and particularly for the neatness and good order on the Boat, and for the sumptuous fare, and kind attention we have received. While expressing our entire satisfaction with the Boat and its management, we heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

Dated at Panama, Feby 17th, 1864.

C S Minor, Washington D C
J H Walcott, Idaho
S G Ilet, Marquett, Mich
M Kramer, Dalles, Oregon
S Cohn, Marysville
S Sparhawk, Sacramento
Sarah S Rich, Sonoma
Mrs W White, San Francisco
Mrs Kennedy, San Francisco
Wm B West, Poughkeepsie
Mrs Wm B West, M D
Mrs J M Hudson, New York
Mrs A Welsh, Manchester
A P Story, St Louis
Wm A Kitchin, Bath
C A Talwood, San Francisco
P McCaull, Sacramento
B J Franklin, San Francisco
M A Farmer
P Myers, Lincoln
Roscoe Day, Vancouver, W T
S Hobridge
Alex Williams, Sacramento
M Paturel, New York
K C Phelps, Siskiyou
D W Wood, Colusi
Mr Noble
James Coffee, Carson City
C Hubbard, Sacramento
G W Coon
C M Carter, Oregon
M Franke
J Jacoby, Virginia N T
A K Fletcher, S Francisco
E L Hills, Placerville
T D Tyler, Washoe City
John C Brooks, Virginia
Thomas Day
O Earl
S B Wilcox, Illinois
M Wolf
J S Payn
L G Weeks, Downieville
Jas McLellan, Jr
S K Ingo
S Kreee
E S Peck
R B Hicks
Elizabeth Horne
Sarah Greeley
Mrs Charles Town
Rev Sherlock Bristol
M Heffeln, Iowa City
John Maloney, Idaho
Mrs Thomas Day
Miss M E Day
Charles Friedland, N Y
Mr & Mrs Cohen, Victoria
C S Gourley
G D Arnold
W R Clark
B A Bidleck
D I Boynton
G F Fitzgerald
J A Clement
W H Tripp
S S Hunt
C Taft
N Ellis, Silver City, N T
H M Bliss
R T Cottingham
S Sampson, Jr, Mass
H Werner
S P Johnson
John Gies, San Francisco
Silas Storer
J A Howard
J F Bartholemew, Reese River
John Kurtz, San Francisco
Wm Power
Bob Chown
Hiram Beardsley
S S Wyman
John M Anderson
Thos S Wykoff
W R Stephens
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Mr & Mrs Smith, Columbia
John Hardenburg, N Y
John H Day
A J McDaniel, San Jose
J E Winans
H Gregory
D C Somers, San Francisco
J Lippincott, Oregon
Thos Carter, Portland, O
E Brush
M Crawford, Oregon
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Thos Putnam
A H Worm
Mrs M T Calhoun
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THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOB F DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors.

☞ The "Jos Dye Farm," of 200 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to
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STORAGE
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23 Proprietors.

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AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

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CORDAGE.
Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.
TUBBS & CO.,
11515 and 613 Front street.

Home Miscellany.

"LET ME HOLD UP THE FLAG TILL I DIE."

["Let me hold up the Flag till I die" was the exclamation of the color sergeant of the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, while lying mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, on a portion of his comrades attempting to take the National Flag from his grasp. We copy the following lines from the New York Dispatch.]

"Let me hold up the flag till I die:"
Gasped a soldier faint, on the heath;
And he grappled the staff, as a sigh
Gushed out with his perishing breath,
And the flag o'er his form flaunted high,
Till his heart was pulseless with death.

"Let me hold up the flag till I die,"
Were his words, how faithful and few!
And there gleamed a fond light in his eye,
As upward he gazed on each hue:
For from boyhood he loved to descry
The star gems that mingled its blue!

Let us hold up the flag till we die—
Is the prayer of patriot men—
Ignominious it never shall lie,
To be scorned by History's pen.
Nay! it dazzled the world; the sky
Shall welcome its glories again.

FATE DEFIED.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

If seed was meant to grow, or buds to swell
In vernal airs, or birds to mate and build,
Then this quick love, wherewith my heart is filled,
Was meant to bourgeon and to bloom as well.

If sap was made, to mount in every tree,
And blood to fill the million veins of man,
Then I was made, the hour my life began,
To share the universal destiny.

If, as ordained, each creature finds his mate
And gives to younger lamps his fading flame
Of life, then I a like fulfillment claim,
Nor ask release from my appointed fate.

This heart is flesh, I cannot make it stone:
This blood is hot, I cannot stop its flow:
These arms are vacant—whereso'er I go,
Love lies in others' arms, and shuns my own.

I who have waited, served, performed my task
For seven long years, and find my Rachel fled,
What recompense shall now be mine instead?
Fate turns away, nor grants the least I ask!

Come, 'tis enough!—Fate, Law, whatever rules
This wretched Earth, my hand is on thy throat:
Pour on these wounds the sole sweet antidote,
And keep thy tricks for cowards and for fools!

Too long I've lain, and with submissive will
Suffered: my rights I now demand of thee:
Give me the wife, the home, thou stol'st from me,
The children of the Future thou didst kill!

Mine thou hast chosen from a thousand lives
To bear thy malice: cruel power take heed!
Pierced unto death, the conquered heart may bleed,
The vengeance of an injured man survives.

Give back, thou thief, thy plunder! Let me lie
In some low nook of earth, obscure, forgot,
But sharing still my brethren's blessed lot,
Or I will wrestle with thee till I die!

"WHEN MY MOTHER TUCKED ME IN."

Cold blows the wind and dreary,
And the daylight's warmth has fled,
As tired, and chill, and weary,
I approach my lonley bed,
To think of home and treasures
Of the blazing hearth within;
Of the by-gone childish pleasures,
When my Mother tucked me in.

How beaming were her features,
And how sweet her soft "Good night!"
That best of human creatures
With her smile of holy light!
How tender was the pressure
Of her kiss upon my brow,
As in words of sweetest measure,
She breathed forth—"God bless you now!"

How sweet the recollection
Of those happy boyish days!
How ample the protection
Of that Mothers loving gaze!
Oh! weary is my yearning,
When beset with care and sin,
For the happy day's returning
When my Mother tucked me in.

Humbug No. 2.—Schools and Teachers.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Permit one who has been behind the scenes to give, if but a passing glance, at the above topic.

First, parents humbug themselves, in fancying that their children are acquiring information by being within the walls of school-room, or that education consists in repeating so many words a day. Do they ever consider what is the aggregate of the pupils attainments? After being years at this treadmill round, verily but little. Let us briefly review: he has learned to write tolerably well; perhaps he commenced at six years of age and is now fifteen, during which period he has had some dozens of different teachers, each teaching him a different style, therefore, when he learned to write fairly with one teacher he had to unlearn with another; probably after leaving school he will write carelessly, and eventually form his hand to his own practice. Now three months is long enough to acquire a knowledge of how to write, fluently and legibly, twenty-four letters, if acquired under a good system and one teacher, practice and attention will do the rest.

We will next inspect the arithmetic. If, after weary hours, lengthened into years, he leaves school able to keep accounts neatly and calculate readily, it is well; but I have known a pupil able to almost square the circle by the mechanical rules of ciphering, yet as unable to give a quick and correct answer as an uneducated man, they would rather solve an abstruse problem than use their mathematical faculties in the common routine of life.

Again, how few pleasant readers we find, after leaving school, unless here and there one who has a peculiar faculty for it! School-reading is mostly tiresome; it is rather declamation, or monotonous drawl—measured punctuation makes lifeless readers. Turn we then to grammar. Your child has learned the contents of most modern grammars, can glibly parse and annalyze, giving rule for each phrase, he is, therefore, a grammarian; he opens his mouth, and out drop phrases in perfect violation of every rule, and, too often, the teacher, when imparting the lessons, by solecisms of speech ignores the lesson on syntax. Neither can but few pupils, after leaving school, write a letter that is not faulty both in grammar and orthography.

Then, again, you have spent large sums in purchasing books on philosophy, and all the ologies in which you suppose your child conversant; the result is, to afford a jumble of obscure ideas, a crude notion of self-sufficient knowledge, which, in maturer years, men acquire again. In fact, school knowledge is, too often, nothing but learning and forgetting, and our real attainments are what we acquire ourselves. If education were what it ought to be, three years, commencing at ten years of age advancing from primary to grammar, under one course of teachers, are all that a pupil commonly needs for every-day life, but then we should require very different views of things to what we now have. A child's reputation for smartness at an exhibition when he mouths forth the words that have been driven into him is thought to be some evidence of improvement, when it is too often the result of vanity and self-assurance—the dullest scholar often makes the best display. The pupils are, therefore, often humbugged into thinking they are acquiring education, when they make a vain display, repeat words without one idea attached to them.

Again, how many teachers are humbugs, being physically and mentally incompetent, and often morally so; having adopted the profession as a means of living unaccompanied by one ennobling view of benefiting their pupils, they go through their lifeless routine of duties. Do many of them ponder on the vast responsibility of their charge, and if they find the duties too onerous, resign for a more suitable vocation? No, often their only aim is to please parents and pupils, persuade each party that grand progress is being made, when conscience warns them not one real attainment is made.

"Taught—at schools such mythologic stuff,
But sound morality sparingly enough,"

says Burns, with truth, for morality, except in dry didactic reading lessons, is seldom glanced at, and the child tumbles up at the mercy of adventitious influence his moral or immoral bias without restraint or culture. Were the years that are devoted to filtering words through the child's memory devoted, in the first part, to physical and moral training, and, as years advance, to acquiring general information and correct mental ratiocination, that would send the pupil from school knowing how to use his faculties in the great battle of life. A school ought to be a mental gymnasium. Each pupil should be studied by the educator, so that his faculties and tendencies be understood; but for those who pass from one mere hireling instructor, this would be impossible. Though my subject is fraught with so much interest I must cease for the present. ST AUBYN.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Touching Incident.

MR. EDITOR: I hand you the following for insertion, if you think it worthy of publication; it is a picture, though brief, of a living reality which the writer witnessed, within a little time since, in a luxurious city:

A beautiful lady sat beneath a veranda overshadowed by clustering vines; in her lap was a young infant, apparently asleep; the mother sat, as she supposed, unobserved, and lost in deep meditation. Richly-robed and surrounded with all the outward appearances of wealth and station; wife and mother and mistress of a splendid mansion and garden around it, it would have seemed as if the heart that could claim to be queen, here, should be a happy one. Alas! appearances are not always the true guide, for—

That mother sat there like a statue, awhile,
When over her face beamed a sad, sad smile,
Then she started and shudder'd as if terrible fears,
Were crushing her spirit—then came the hot tears.

And the wife and mother, with all that was seemingly joyous around her, gave herself up to the full sweep of agonizing sorrow. I gazed upon this picture for a little while, only, for my own tears fell freely and without any control; the lady was so truthful and innocent, to all outward appearances, that my own deepest sympathies went out instantly to her and her sorrows.

This is no fancy sketch, but a sad, sad reality. It occurred in the very heart of our city, and witnessing it with deep sorrow, I asked myself, how can these things be? But I remember that this small incident may only be a foreshadowing of some great sorrow deeply hidden in that mother's aching heart. The Bard of Avon says:

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions."

I had turned away for a moment to look at some object, that attracted my attention, when looking again, this child of sorrow was drying her eyes carefully and preparing to leave and go within,—

"And *there* will canker sorrow eat her bud,
And chase the native beauty from her cheek."

CHANGE IN THE MEANING OF WORDS.—How many words men have dragged downward with themselves, and made partakers, more or less, of their own fall! Having originally an honorable significance, they have yet, with the deterioration of those that used them, or about whom they were used, deteriorated or degenerated too. What a multitude of words, originally harmless, having assumed a harmful meaning as their secondary lease; how many worthy have acquired an unworthy! Thus "knave" meant once only no more than lad (nor does it now, in German mean more), a "villain" was no more than peasant; a "boor" was only a farmer; a "varlet" was but a serving man; a "menial" one of the many or household; a "churl" but a strong fellow; a "minion" a favorite. Sylvester says: "Man is God's dearest minion." "Time-server" was used two hundred years ago as often for one in an honorable, as in a dishonorable sense, "serving the time!" Conceits" once had nothing conceited in them; "officious" had reference to offices of kindness and not of busy meddling; "mood" was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom of sullenness implied. "Demure" (des mours—or good manner) conveyed no hint, as now, of an over-doing of the outward demonstrations of modesty. In "crafty" and "cunning" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; "craft" indeed, still retains very often its more honorable use—a man's craft being his skill, and even the trade in which he is skilled.

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22

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FRENCH CHINA,

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Plated and Britannia Ware,

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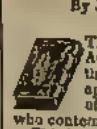
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For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the foe Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 54 Gold street, New York. 19

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 14

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,

726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $5 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to SIBERIA OTT,

Sole Agency and Depot, 726 Broadway, New York City. 10

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



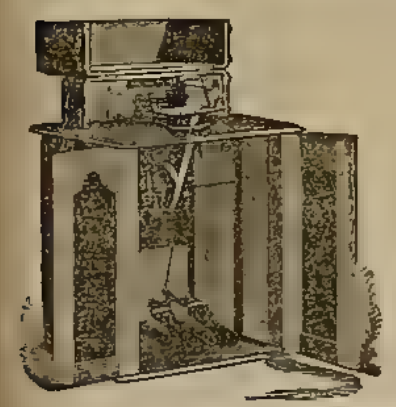
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.







SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

20-17

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 197) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

0 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM



Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

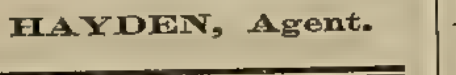
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 618 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO



MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

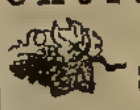
T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,

23 Montgomery street.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

CHOICE GRAPES!



B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gloffner, Johnisberger Riesling, Riesling Franken, Traminer, Rulander, Kohlus Traube, Gray Gloffner, Silvaner, Goodethel,

FOR THE TABLE:

Goodethel, Black Hamburg, Chasselas Musque, Charlesworth Tuscy, Muscat Rose, Muscat Alexandria, Golden Chasselas,

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-0j B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ **I WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.**

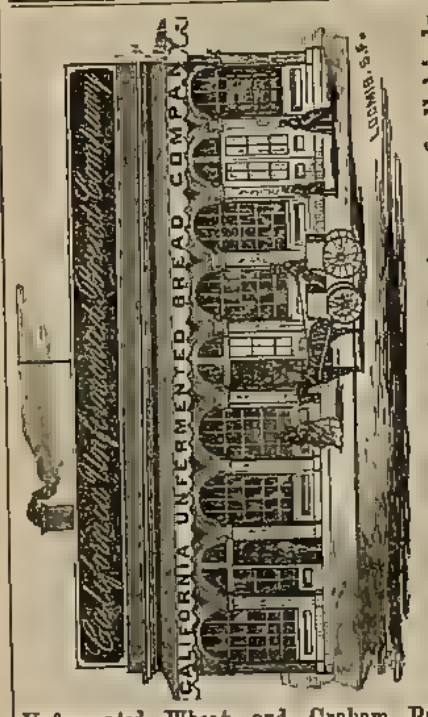
(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG,

24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.



Cakes, Pies, Pastry, and Confectionary, of all kinds.

Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 575 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.

20-21 W. F. HORORO?E, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET Marysville.
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
B. W FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabarter Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN H. HORNER,

Mission San Jose, Cal.,

18 Inventor and Patentee.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

Literary Shrubbery.

Ladies Beware.

Let ladies beware
How they powder their hair
To entice the beaux,
'Tis they're doing better
When writing a letter—
Or mending their hose.

ROSA ****

THINGS I DON'T LIKE TO SEE.—I don't like to see a workman a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after his time in the morning, and then enter in a jaunty, defiant, independent style. I don't like to see him punctual in going to, but the reverse in coming back, from his meals. I don't like to see the same individual uneasy in his mind five minutes before leaving-off time. I don't like to see a man as the clock strikes drop his work as though it burnt his fingers. I don't like to see him, after habitually coming late to his work, unwilling to devote one precious minute of his own time to his employer's service. I don't like to see an apprentice hastily resume work the instant he hears his master's footsteps, nor do I like his nonchalance in coolly turning to his work when accidentally discovered gossiping in the time he has to be paid for. I don't like to see an employer always dissatisfied on principle. I don't like to see an employer doing the work and his man looking on and laughing in his sleeve. I don't like to see a workman enter into an engagement to do his best and never think of carrying it out, except in receiving his remuneration. I don't like to see an employer make familiar companions of his workmen one day and act the tyrant the next. I don't like to see an employer tell the whole of the office his business concerns. I don't like to see a compositor one day "sticking up for his trade," and the next secreting sorts from his companions, or surreptitiously getting a look at the copy so that he may manœuver that the fattest portion shall fall to his own share. I don't like to see a man spend a shilling's worth of time rather than cut up a farthing lead, nor do I like to see him mutilate material rather than give himself a little trouble. I don't like to see a man stay away from his work or get intoxicated when there is a rush or pressure of work, and yet always at his post in slack times, when he would serve his employer by losing time. I don't like to hear a man say he works for a mutual advantage but all the time with a mental reservation. I don't like the man who can see his employer defrauded and not have the moral courage to declare it. I don't like to see a man after a full week's work want an advance at the beginning of the next. And, lastly, I don't like to see a printer use the tail of an old shirt to cover a tympan, to save buying a shilling parchment.—[London Typographic Advertiser.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Henriette, throwing herself into the rocking chair, "I'll not go to that postoffice again to be looked out of countenance by all those men on the sidewalk. It's so provoking. What can I do, Sarah Jane, to stop those awful men from staring me so in the face?" "Do as I do," replied Sarah, with a sly look, "show your ankles."

THERE are four things that look very awkward in a woman, viz: to hear her undertake to whistle; to throw a stone at a hog; to smoke a cigar, and to climb over a garden fence.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium on Gold!

IT is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 75.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] Mar. 31.

Our remarks relative to our markets of last week apply favorably to this. Notwithstanding the copious showers of rain and the dispelled fears of famine, rain, and the brightening future prospects, there are some who think that prices must advance, and are unwilling to sell, prefering, they say, to hold, and if needs be, by and by, take a less price. This course has a tendency to cause the offerings on the market to be light and insufficient to supply present demand; the result being that prices have remained firm, and in some cases advances have been submitted to. We believe, however, that the advances cannot be sustained, and so soon as holders are ready to sell, that prices will be materially less than at present. Croakers are beginning to be less alarmed, and speculators have already, in some instances acknowledged that they in vested blindly and without posting themselves as to the quantity in the State.

Our exports are as follows: Ex the Dutch ship Cornelia for Hongkong 1185 bbls 1260 qr-sks Flour, and 40 bales Hay. Ex the Danish bark Denmark, for Victoria, 950 qr-sks Flour, 140 sks Wheat, 64 sks Beans. Ex the British bark Charlotte Andrews, for Sidney, 6752 sks Wheat, 4480 qr-sks Flour, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 9036 sks, Barley 5731 sks, Hay 361 bales, Oats 330 sks, Potatoes 884 sks, Beans 410 sks, Flour 6190 qr-sks, Salt 665 sks, Bran 930 sks, Wool 20 bales, Straw 66 bales.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 1044 sks, Oats 830 sks, Wheat 1641 sks, Hay 18 bales, Barley 210 sks, Beans 184 sks, Onions 128 sks, Flour 207 qr-sks, Wool 126 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	.@	Superfine, ...	$ 00@ 6 50
Milling, ...	1 60@ 2 00	Extra	7 00@ 7 50
Barley, brewing ..	2 75@ 3 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 50@ 2 75	Domestic₱100lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats, ...	2 75@ 3 00	Hay,.. ..₱ton	25 00@35 00
Corn	2 75@ 3 00	Ground Feed₱ton	55 00@60 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	25 00@27 50
Buckwheat... ..	1 62@ 1 75	Middlings	00 @30 00
Potatoes, ... ₱sk	00@ 1 00	Beans..₱100lbs	1 50@3 50
Squash.. ..₱ton	@	Onions..	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon.₱ lb	24@ 25	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	12@ 13½
do Fine AmFall c	p16@ 19	Green salted, ..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins,woolon	.@ ..
do Burry & inf..	9@ 12	do do plain ..	5@ 10
Wool-Sacks, new	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins.. ..each	.@ 37
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75	Refined Tallow₱ lb	6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱ lb	.35@ 45	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	10@ 17
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱ lb	.@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	.30@ 33	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	.@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Mar. 31.

Hens	₱ doz 7 50@9 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters.....	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	..@1 50
Turkeys.....	..₱ lb 17@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	10 00@.. ..		

San Francisco Cattle Market, Mar. 31.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 8@10c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—6@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—8@12½c.
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@6c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Mar. 31.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers. Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Brodhoff, No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples..	₱ lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	.@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	.@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	₱doz .. 37
Vicar of Winkfield..	2@ ..	Oranges..	75@1 00
Duchess d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis..	.@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	.. 75
Flemish Beauty	.@ ..	Bananas..	.@ 12
Easter Beurre.... ..	.@ ..	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	.@ ..
Fall Butter..	.@ ..	Syrian	.@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alex'dria	.@ ..
cooking..	.@ 10	Catawba	.@ ..
Strawberries..₱ lb	.1 00@1 50	Hamburgh..	.@ ..
Raspberries..	@ ..	Los Angeles.. ..	.@ ..
Gooseberries, common	.@ ..	Common.....	.@ ..
do English..	.@ ..	Yellow Gage..	.@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	.@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums..	.. ..
Blackberries wild....	.@ ..	German Prunes	.@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	.@ ..	Almonds Cals..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 25
Black Tartarian	.. ..	English Walnuts.... ..	.. 15
Apricots....	.@ ..	Greengages....	.@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pic-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	.@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	.@ ..
Peanuts..	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon	.@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Canteloupes..	....@ ..

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₱ lb	12@ 15	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr)₱doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts..₱ lb	@ 15	Potatoes..	@ 2½
Beets.. .. ₱doz ..	.. 37	do New..	@ 8
Broccoli.. .. ..₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	@ ..
Cabbages..	75@1 25	do Yams (8 lbs)	.. ..
Cauliflower.. .. ..₱doz	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins..	.. 3
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in Jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. each	25@ 37	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb	.@ 15
Cranberries.. ₱gal	.. 2@2 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱ lb	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new..	@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	.. 50
Green Beans..	.. ..	Summer Squash..	.. ..
Green Peas..	.@ 5	Squash, Marrow last	.@ 3
Green Peppers.. ..	.@ ..	do Hubbard	.@ 3
Green-Corn, ears₱doz	.@ ..	String-Beans..	@ ..
Lettuce..... ₱doz	@ 50	Spinage....	.@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth₱ lb	.. 75	Salsify.. .....₱bunch	.@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	.. 50	Turnips..... ₱doz	.@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	.@ 12	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	.@ ..	Snipe.... ..₱doz	1 50@2 00
do tame....	@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back ..	@ 75	Venison.. ..₱ lb	.@ ..
do Mallard.. ..	.@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz	.@ ..
do Teal ₱doz ..	.@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild .. ₱pair	.@1 00	do wild.....	.@2 00
do tame....each	2 25@3 00	Hares.. .. each	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱ lb	27@ 30	do wild.. ..	@ 15
Hens.. .. each	75@1 00	Squirrel.. ..₱pair	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱ lb	45@ 60	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	15@ 25
do Eastern....	.@ 50	Lard, California ..	.@ 20
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	35@ 37	do Eastern.. ..	.@ ..
Ducks eggs..	.@ 40	Honey, in comb ..	40@ 50
Farallon-eggs	.@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	.@ ..

FISH.

Salmon.... .. ..₱ lb	.. 12	Crabs, large.... .₱doz	.. 100
do smoked	15@ 20	do small..	25@37
do pickled .. ..₱bbl	15 00	Soft Crabs..	 50
do do .. ..₱ lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts..	.. 10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	.. 15	Shrimps.. .. ..₱ lb	.. 10
Rockfish..	.. 12	Flounders..	.. @20
Codfish..	.. 12	Sea Bass..	.. @25
Herring fresh.... ..₱ lb	.. ..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. ..
do smoked .. ₱doz	.. 20	Sturgeons	 15
Tomcod.... .. ..₱ lb	.. 15	Crawfish..	 15
Sardines (fresh)	.. ..	Oysters..... ..	.. ₱100 1 00
Bole-fish	.. 25	Clams.....	 50

MEATS.

Beef—underloin..₱ lb	.. ..	Leg Mutton	..₱ lb .. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@ 15	Lamb..	.. .. .. @20
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	.. ..	Pigs' Tongues..	..each .. 12
Veal..	.. 12	Bacon, California..	₱ lb .. 20
Veal Cutlets.... ..	.. ..	do Oregon.. ..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. 6@7	do Imported....	 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	.. ..	Tongues.... each	.. 75@1 00
Pork chops..	.. 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	.. ..	Hams, Cal and Oregon	@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Mar. 31.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 1@5c, A No. 1 6@8c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱ lb California Dried Figs 30@50c ₱ lb. Strawberries 75c@$1 25₱ lb. Lemons $6@$10 ₱box, retail 50@75c ₱doz. Oranges $2 50@$3 50₱100, do sweet $5 00@$6 00, do retail 50@$1 25 ₱ doz. Chestnuts 30@40c ₱ lb. Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱ lb.

Mr. G. W. Adams, Idle Wild, Brooklyn, has sent to market this week two lots of fine ripe Red Raspberries of about two pound each; they were grown in the open air, and look as fresh as those raised in June.

The Brother Jonathan arrived last evening with about 4000 boxes of Apples—those in fine order sold readily at high prices, say $3 00 to $3 50 per box; other lots $2 00 to $2 50.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MARCH. 31.

A Madrid letter says the pirate Florida sailed from Funchal on the 26th ult. The St. Louis was in port, but being a sailing vessel could do nothing.

The rebels claim to have 50,000 men at Dalton and vicinity. They say that Longstreet has gone into Kentucky with 26,000 men. An order is published by Johnston restricting all officers, even a Major-General, to but one horse owing to the scarcity of forage. All the heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Dalton.

Gen. Grant arrived from the Army of the Potomac and spent the remainder of the day with General Halleck and Secretary Stanton. He returned next day.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky had an interview with the President relative to the enrollment of slaves. No conclusion has been reached in the premises.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived from the front yesterday and was in consultation with the President, Secretary Stanton and General Halleck last night. He has returned to the front and established his headquarters at Culpeper.

The rebels left Paducah at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, going in the direction of Columbus. The Federal loss in the fight is reported as 25 killed and 46 wounded. The rebel loss was 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. The rebel General A. P. Thompson was killed.

A Fort Smith dispatch announces that the Army of the Frontier was in motion, its supposed destination being Northern Texas.

The steamer America, from Bremen, via Southampton the 16th, has arrived.

The pirate Florida put into Madeira on the 4th. Twenty tons of coal, provisions, etc., were allowed her, and she was ordered off. Two hundred and fifty persons were drowned by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided not to tax any article on hand that had paid the regular imposed tax.

General Grant intends to place all general officers on duty at once.

Duke Maximilian is visiting Queen Victoria.

The testimony of General Hancock, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, is to this effect: That on the morning of the first of July, General Meade directed him to proceed to the front and assume the command of the 1st, 3rd and the 11th Corps. Upon arriving at Gettysburg, he found that the 1st and 11th Corps had been driven back, and were in considerable confusion. He relieved General Howard, and proceeded to form a line on which an engagement might be fought; this being in accordance with General Meade's instructions. He was engaged in forming this line when the 3d Corps came up and a position was assigned it. He then, by order of General Meade, had the remaining divisions of the army brought up. The line thus selected was the one on which the three days battle was fought. Gen. Hancock commanded the left and centre. On the third day, when Longstreet was repulsed in his desperate charge upon our lines, General Meade had nothing to do with the selection of the line of battle, and trusted entirely to General Hancock's judgment.

Advices from Richmond state that rebel plans have been formed for the reclamation of Tennessee and Kentucky. Jeff. Davis believes that Richmond is almost impregnable, and the great bulk of the Confederate forces will be concentrated at the West, when they intend recapturing Chattanooga, to reach Ohio, and again close the Mississippi river.

Owen Lovejoy is dead; his funeral took place, March 30th, from Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRAIN HARVESTERS.—Grain-growers, now look to your Harvesters; there will be a good crop; see that you have your Mowers, Reapers, and Harvesters. Look to our columns for Machinery for grain-growers. The best in the world can be had of our importers, Treadwell & Co., Hawley & Co., and Arthur & Low. Look to it in season. Long rains, good rains, will enhance the value of Reapers and Mowers. You can buy cheap now; strike quick, and buy cheap.

RICH TEA-SETS, VASES, ETC.—Some of the most superb Tea and Coffee sets we have ever seen, are now being opened at Haynes & Lawton's Crockery Warehouse. The beautiful blending of the colors of blue and gold, crimson and guld, green and gold, in their chaste designs, gives harmony and beautify, that is most gratifying to the eye, and adds materially to the flavor of the beverage.

THOSE NEW LAMPS.—Reader have you seen those new and beautiful lamps received by Stanford Brothers? To the student, the professional man, all who read, sew, or use a lamp, we say, by all means, go and provide a lamp, and the fluid that will not only be clear and brilliant but protect and preserve the eyes.

GARDEN CUTLERY.—New and fine garden tools, just received from Europe, for sale at Moore's Seed Store California wistr set.

Jebb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the FARMER office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale, from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard

NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.

A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.

The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 per cent per annum A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Fine Ranch
IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses, Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW offered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paulo, Sonoma. WILLIAM BIHLER. 8

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had.

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 21

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR,

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe. For sale by

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
Marysville
16

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From Imported Foreign, and American Vines, of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE-ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:

Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:

Tree black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES 1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's
Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

American Seed Store

206 J STREET,

Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and

Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass; Alsalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass; Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass; Lucerne; Hungarian Grass; Rye Grass;

And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of

Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISUS, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, BULBOCODIUMS, &c, &c, &c.

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,
15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

☞ PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO,
6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 70.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v12-20

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of April, 1864

April 2—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander
April 13—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Commander
April 23—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

RATES OF FARE FOR GOLDEN AGE:

First Cabin—Upper Saloon	$[illegible] 00
First Cabin—Dining Saloon	150 00
Second Cabin	100 00
Steerage	70 00

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.

Two Trains Daily, Each Way

CHANGE OF TIME

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and Intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight from either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose, or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

☞ Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
21-3-3m General Superintendent

No Opposition until April 23d.

THE PEOPLE'S

OPPOSITION

STEAMSHIP LINE,

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!



THE DOUBLE-ENGINE STEAMER

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN ..... Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

Saturday, - - - April 23, 1864

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD With the splendid Steamship

ILLINOIS

2,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

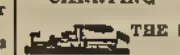
The MOSES TAYLOR, since her last trip, has been on the Dry Dock, newly coppered, thoroughly overhauled and repainted, making her accommodations equal to any on the line.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
6-td No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money by MAIL safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

WELLS, FARGO & CO., *at all their Offices in the State*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
J. W. SANDERS, *Benicia.*
POSTMASTER, *Napa City and County.*
A. B. WEBSTER, *Brooklyn,*
Postmaster, *Jane Valley.*
TIMOTY MALLON, *San Rafael, Marin county.*
E. LEVY, *Bolinas and Olema, do*
KEYES & BERRER, and DUTTON & BARTON, *Tomales.*
Col. R. J. PARSTON, *Preston's Point.*
R. FOWLER, Postmaster, *Copperopolis.*
Mr. HUNT, Postmaster, *Murphy's.*
W. J. SWEARNY, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
J. INGO, Esq., Belmont Nursery, *Victoria, V. I.*
O. M. SAXTON & BARKER, booksellers, *New York City, N. Y.*

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery. SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION--IN GREENBACKS.

By mail, for one year, $3; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $3 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The White Willow.

San Francisco, April 5th, 1864.

Editor California Farmer:

I saw in your valuable paper, a few weeks since, an article on the *White Willow*, and also I have noticed considerable said in the American Agriculturist about this species. Can you inform me if there is any of the *true* White Willow in this State; and what is your opinion of its value for hedges on tule land? We want something for a hedge that will not overrun the ground with shoots, and that will grow to some size for timber.

Yours, B. J. H.

[We do not know where this variety is grown, at present; it was cultivated some years ago; if any one grows it, now, we would be glad to hear from them. It must be excellent for hedges on tule lands, and for the information of our readers, we will give the history of the Willow in our next paper. The Am. Agriculturist, in 1863, was down on the willow speculation.

News from Grass Valley.

Grass Valley, April 5th, 1864.

Editor California Farmer:

What a delightful winter we have had—grain and hay crop, ice, frost, etc. What other country could produce such a one? Up here it was splendid—working in my shirt sleeves every day, and birds singing and chirping around me, yet not one in a thousand satisfied. Rain! rain! was the cry. Well, rain has come, and some already wish it would hold up a *little*. Our first rain was March 17th and 18th. We had fine warm weather until the 27th, since which it has rained seven days, and through four nights. It is clear to-day, but the wind blows boisterously from the south, and looks like more.

FROST, ICE, ETC.

On last Saturday morning, March 26, the ice froze about half an inch in thickness. It has killed the greater part of peaches and plumbs, all the pears, and even some apples—those kinds which blossom as early as the Belle Flower, Red Jane, etc. The drought had not affected the grain when the rain came, as we sow late in this county so as to avoid heavy frosts, which throws the grain out of the ground. Grain and grass look remarkably well now.

LARGE HAY CROP, SUGAR-CANE FEED.

I think we will have the *largest hay crop we have had for years*. My sorghum did very well last year. I plant it for feed. Cattle are very fond of it, green or cured. Last year I drilled it and cultivated it like corn. This year I mean to sow broadcast, and cut when small for hay.

Respectfully yours, Grass Valley.

California Wool in the New York Market.—The New York Tribune of the 6th ult., referring to operations in the wool market says: "The greatest feature of this week, however, was the offering of 2,342 bales California, and 1,185 do, Cape by auction on Thursday, which drew together a large attendance but the bulk of the wools were of inferior quality and not much sought after, unless at rates below the views of holders; and hence, 840 bales of the former and 459 of the latter were withdrawn, although the trade generally considered that the wools sold brought every mill they were worth, because the offering as a general thing was very undesirable, being composed of heavy, burry qualities. If this were not the case, then all the buyers in attendance erred in their judgment but it is more than probable the error was on the part of the owners in not disposing of the whole quantity."

Wool-growers, look to the quality and packing of your wool. Your reputation is at stake and your *pocket* suffers.

On the 1st inst., a disastrous snow-slide occurred in Mill Creek Canon, as Thomas Pierce, Edmund Ellsworth, Jr, Frederick Crompton, John Bowen and Robert Spurgeon were on their way up its side. Bowen caught a limb of a tree and escaped; Crompton was behind, out of its reach. The other three were swept off by the rush of snow. Ellsworth escaped with slight injury, Pierce was killed, and the other has not been found. The snow is so deep that his body cannot be recovered before the snow melts.

The Fence Act.

We give, below, the new Fence Act, approved by the Governor, March 15th, 1864. This Law applies only to a portion of the State, however, we give it for the benefit of those counties where it does apply.

An Act for the better Protection of the Agricultural Interests in certain Counties of this State, and the more effectual Prevention of the Trespassing of Animals upon Private Property.

[Approved March 15, 1864.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any owner or occupant of any land or possessory claim finding any horse, mare, mule, jack, jenny, or horned cattle, or any number of such animals, upon such land or possessory claim doing damage, whether the same be inclosed by a lawful fence or not, may take up and safely keep such animals at the expense of the owner for ten days.

Sec. 2. When the owner or owners of such above described animals are known, they shall be forthwith notified, if residing in or near the township, of the detention, and the reason thereof; otherwise, written notices containing a description of the animals, including their marks and brands, and stating the cause of detention, shall immediately be posted conspicuously in at least two of the most public places in the township. At the expiration of ten days, if the animals have not been applied for, or sooner if they have been applied for, and the parties cannot agree upon the amount of damages and compensation the taker up, when the damages and compensation claimed shall be less than three hundred dollars, shall make a complaint to a Justice of the Peace of the township, setting forth the facts, and stating the amount he claims against said animals.

Sec. 3. When the owner is known, and is within the jurisdiction of the Court, the suit shall be against the owner; in all other cases, the suit shall be against the property *in rem*. When against the owner, the summons shall be served and returned as in other actions; when against the property, it shall be returnable not less than ten days after the posting, as herein after provided. The service of the summons shall be made by the officer by posting a copy of the summons conspicuously on the outside of the outer door of the Court-room of the Justice issuing the same, not less than ten days before the return day thereof; and the return of the officer certifying such posting shall be evidence of a sufficient service thereof. If judgment be in favor of the plaintiff, the property may be levied upon and sold, as other personal property seized on execution, the Constable giving a bill of sale to the purchasers, describing the animal or animals sold, the price paid therefor, and stating that it or they were seized and sold by authority of this Act. Any overplus of the proceeds of such sale, after satisfying the judgment, costs, and accruing costs, shall be paid by the Justice to the owner of the property, if demanded within three months from the date of sale; if not demanded within that time, it shall be paid into the Treasury of the county for School purposes.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of any Constable, except City Constables, at the request of the person or persons damaged, to seize and take possession of any animal named in the first section of this Act, and for all services performed in taking possession of and keeping such animal or animals, he shall be entitled to the same fees and charges as are allowed therefor by this Act. When any animal seized under this Act shall be brought to or placed in the custody of the Constable of the township wherein the seizure was made, it shall be his duty to receive and keep it until disposed of as herein provided; and in such case he shall be entitled to fees for seizing, and also to the compensation for taking care of and keeping said animal that the person damaged would be entitled to. The provisions of section four of this Act shall not apply to Solano County.

Sec. 5. When any animal seized under this Act is believed to be worth forty dollars or more, the Justice shall, in addition to the notice of sale hereinbefore provided for, publish, at least ten days before the sale, in a newspaper of the county, if one is published therein, a notice of the proposed sale, with a description of the animal, the cost of which shall be allowed, in addition to the fees and charges hereinbefore allowed and if the notice be so made, this sum shall be paid whether the animal be redeemed or sold.

Sec. 6. Any owner of any animal which shall have been seized under the provisions of this Act may, at any time previous to the sale, demand and shall be entitled to the possession of such animal upon making satisfactory proof of ownership and paying the fees, charges, and damages; and after the sale, if the animal be considered of a value equal to forty dollars or more, may at any time within three months redeem said animal, by producing satisfactory proof of his right thereto, and paying the purchaser the amount of the purchase money, together with the necessary expenses incurred by said purchaser in keeping said animals.

Sec. 7. The Justice shall keep a book which shall be open to public inspection, and make a record therein of all sales made by his order under this Act, a description of the animals sold, the price paid, the name of the purchaser, amount of surplus money, if any, arising from each sale; and if such surplus money shall be received by any owner of any animal, he shall receipt for it upon the margin opposite such record. The Justice shall, without fee, give this book over to his successor in office, and also any surplus money in his hands, arising from any sale made by authority of this Act, and a receipt of his successor shall be a legal discharge of the retiring Justice for all such sums so paid.

Sec. 8. This Act shall apply only to the Counties of Sacramento, Solano, Marin, Butte, Yolo; and, further *provided*, that the portion of Sacramento County lying south of the Cosumnes River shall be excepted from the provisions of this Act; *provided*, this Act shall not apply to that portion of Sacramento County laying north of the American River and east of the Marysville Road.

Three feet of snow fell on the summit and 20 inches at Strawberry Valley, during the late storm.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER FOURTEEN

New York, March 6th, 1864.

Talk about Books and Reading.

Editor California Farmer:

Sickness, while it has housed me, has forced me to find amusement in new books. Of course, enthusiastic as I am about country life, and country pursuits, the books which record the experience of amateur farmers are always eagerly sought after. Ike Marvel, whose charming "Reveries of a Bachelor" is doubtless well known to your readers, has recently published a book in which he describes how he found, worked, and made self-sustaining, a small estate near Norwich, Conn., I can cheerfully recommend it to every country gentleman. I used to talk with the accomplished principal of the Benicia Public School, about the charm of a life in the Islands of the South Pacific, but "In the Tropics" proves to me that even in the West Indies, in St. Domingo, a man can, or rather could, have lead a most fascinating existence. The author of "St. Leger" says: "In the Tropics," is the record of a young man who for a number of years was a clerk in a large mercantile establishment in this city. Finding that without friends or capital it was nearly, or, as it seemed to him, quite impossible ever to accomplish anything on his own account, and that he was becoming daily more unfitted for any other occupation; warned, too, by the misfortunes of an elder brother, he resolved to quit the city, while health and vigor still remained to him, and seek a home elsewhere. He gives his reasons for deciding to go to Santa Domingo, and the volume is the history of his first twelve months experience in that island. Writes the young settler: "The most manly workers I have seen in this country are white men. Under the warm sun of the tropics white working men and machinery will yet open the grandest field of civilization ever realized."

The Musical World.

Turning from books and music, I am carried away, in company with the musical world, with "Faust." Whenever it is performed at the Academy of Music the house is crowded from pit to dome, and there is an amusing, although an undignified scramble, for places near the Box Office. The boys in the streets whistle with infinite gusto the Soldiers' Chorus. Macbeth is an utter failure in New York, although it succeeded in Boston. I am glad to see Zech so persevering in demanding justice. His pianos would take a first premium any where. There is a great rivalry here between Steinway and Obickering. Steinway holds possession of the Academy of Music, but Chickering has the indorsement of Gottschalk. The Steinway Brothers have recently completed a magnificent marble warehouse on Fourteenth Street, which is certainly one of the most elegant buildings in New York.

The Currency Question.

I am much interested in the discussion of the Currency Question in your paper. In answer to the assertion of the Bulletin that the working classes of the East are injured by the currency; that they find it difficult to live, let me copy the following:

"The condition of our savings banks is, perhaps, as good an index as any, of the prosperity of the working classes. The report of the savings banks in this State, for the year past, shows a healthful advance in the amount of deposits, and makes plain the fact that, though we are engaged in a great war—which has already convulsed society in the States where slavery depressed the free laborer and robbed him of his rights and his proper share in the industry of the community—here, where every workman is free, and where capitalists are not allowed to bring slave-labor in competition with free, no such convulsion has taken place.

"There are seventy-one savings banks in the State; these had last year 347,184 depositors, and this year 400,194. The deposits made in 1862 amounted to over $39,000,000; in 1863 to over $54,000,000. Depositors withdrew during 1862 nearly $29,000,000; during 1863 over $40,000,000. They received in 1862, $4,167,005 interest on deposits; in 1863, $5,074,759; and of these sums of interest, $3,079,302 in 1862, and $3,760,524 in 1863 were undrawn, and of course credited to the accounts of depositors. At the close of 1863 the savings banks in this State contained deposits to the vast amount of $93,786,384. These are the savings of men and women who earn their bread by the labor of their hands. They show the prosperous condition of the workmen and workwomen of the free states. Take out of the account the half million of slave-owners in the southern states, and not all the freemen of that half of the Union have in any year laid by as much as the workmen of free New York."

Let me ask the writer of the money articles in the Bulletin, what would have been the result of taking a million of men from the workshops and farms, directly, even had specie payments *not* been suspended?

Military Matters.

I witnessed, yesterday, the reception of two veteran regiments, and their review by General Burnside. Broadway was crowded to excess, and the march of the war-worn troops was certainly greeted by a large portion of the people with great enthusiasm. The sullen silence of some of the spectators was made conspicuously offensive by the contrast. In relation to the voting of the soldiers, the Herald says:

"Shall they be allowed to fight will be the next question. A circular of a sub-committee of the Union Central Committee appears in the papers notifying voters that on the 8th of March current the above question is to be decided in this city by ballot. It was decided on earth by Grant's victories at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and above the clouds by his victory on the crest of Lookout Mountain. Shall soldiers vote? Certainly."

What a splendid type of a soldier is Burnside? A head taller than the men surrounding him, and with a face beaming with the brightest sunshine of intelligence he brought to mind the description of Junot, that every school-boy knows by heart.

Talking about soldiers reminds me that one of the largest crowds I have ever seen, assembled in Union Square to witness the presentation of a stand of colors to the First Colored Regiment, raised in New York. What a significant change in public sentiment? Strange, and sad to say, the bitterest enemies of the black race in this city are to be found among the Irish; a people who, if any, ought to have the keenest sympathies with the down-trodden and oppressed. Would that every true Irishman would read what O'Connell has said about the unfortunate negroes. As the Colored regiment marched down Broadway their full ranks and their martial bearing won for them a hearty and continued applause, particularly from the women, who crowded every window. The men, here, exhibit their appreciation by clapping their hands. You cannot imagine what a singular effect it produces.

Volunteering is very brisk and the new recruits are a fine class of men; and wonderful to relate the statistics of the past three years proves that the additional number of deaths caused by the war, with all its fearful loss of life, is only ten per cent. My authority for this statement is Dr. Bellows, who ought to know.

Old Acquaintances.

I meet with lots of San Franciscans on Broadway; I need hardly say that Californians are very clannish and a slight acquaintance, even, is an excuse for a warm recognition when we happen to meet in the crowd of Broadway. I am told that an unusual number of "Old Californians" will visit the east this summer. In one day I had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Frisbie, Mr. Bidleman, Judge Baldwin, Mr. Farwell, Mr. Horn, Mr. Hardie, Mr. Tobin, and a number of others, not so well known. I see Dr. Anderson, occasionally; he is looking very well, but I regret to learn that his wife is in bad health. On the Park, Frank Baker, A. A. Selover, Mr. Sherwood, and occasionally C. K. Garrison make a "splurge" with their fancy horses.

The Sanitary Fair.

For the benefit of your readers I will copy a description of one of the most successful entertainments of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, which by the way will net over a quarter of a million of dollars:

One of the most successful and profitable adjuncts of the Fair has been the New England Kitchen. It was established to promote plain living, high thinking, a consumption of pork and beans, and a revival of the spirit of '76. To increase the sale of their pumpkin pies and other delicacies, they have had several apple-paring and quilting frolics. As a natural result of such festive gatherings, two susceptible hearts were smitten with the tender passion, and they resolved to form a life-long alliance on the scene of their early love. Last evening was the time appointed for the interesting ceremony to take place. A limited number of the general public were invited to be present, at the moderate charge of three dollars each. The kitchen was appropriately fixed up for the occasion. On the left side of the fire-place was a small platform. It was railed off and overshadowed by the Stars and Stripes, and under its folds the happy couple were to be made man and wife. The bride and bridegroom, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, had come from away "deown East."

They were all attired in the costumes of the last century. Among the *dramatis personæ* we noticed Widow Soiffles, Hezekiah Lumkins, Prudence Billings, Amiondab Dunham, Cyrus Bradford, Deborah Edwards, Mrs. Deacon Green, Elvira Simmins, Grandma Downing, Dr. Calomel, Squire Brown, Grandma Adams, Ruth Jenkins, Peggy Murray and a number of others equally distinguished. The ladies' dresses were principally remarkable for length of age and shortness of waist. They were of all fabrics—yellow, time-stained muslin, heavy brocaded silks, and coarse, strong calicoes. Mob caps, immaculately clean, and back combs in a forward state of development and high state of carving, were much affected as ornaments for the head. The universal absence of hoops was another noticeable feature, and the appearance of the ladies made us think that the fashion in the days of our grandmother might have been with great propriety designated the meal-sack style.

Shorts, buckles, powder and ruffles were revived in the gentlemen's dresses. They were resplendent in silk coats, ruffled shirts, powdered wigs, velvet tights and white stockings. Their attire did not impress us with the same idea of antiquity as did that of the ladies. We have often seen something very similar on the person of the happy possessor of a pair of splendid calves while he was clutching with desperate energy to a strap at the back of a carriage. Ike Downing—the only remaining son of the Widow Downing—cut a great dash in a suit borrowed especially for the occasion. The coat and smalls were of deep China silk, the vest (which reached half way to the knees) was of crimson silk, and all ornamented with heavy silver lace. The suit formerly belonged to Benedict Arnold.

Shortly after eight o'clock the bridal procession formed, and Dr. Singer, with the majority of the guests, marched to the platform and to the appropriate tune of "Invitation," sang the hymn commencing—

Come, my beloved, haste away,
Cut short the hours of thy delay.

The hint was promptly taken by the parties interested, and Dr. Jedediah Poundtext, the officiating clergyman, led the way to the platform. He was followed by Jonathan Simpkins, the bridegroom, accompanied by Josiah Watkins as groomsman, Miss Mehetable Jones, the young and lovely bride, attired in a low-necked robe of white satin, "of a walking length and a striding width," was then led forward by her parents, Jehosaphat and Patience Jones; they were accompanied by Miss Jerusha Skinner as bridesmaid. The party, when placed, resembled a collection of wax figures. The idea was, however, speedily dissipated when Dr. Poundtext (some one at our back whispered that he looked remarkably like Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler), began in the most approved and ancient fashion to perform the ceremony which was to unite in the holy bonds of matrimony Jonathan Simpkins, of Marblehead, with Mehetable Jones, of Swansea, both of ye ancient colony of Massachusetts. The ceremony was very impressive, and several times brought down the house. His exhortations were very fine, that to Mehetable particularly so. We are sorry that our space will not permit us to give in full his remarks to her on the subject of Jonathan's shirt buttons. They were very instructive and deserve a wide circulation. The ceremony was brought to a conclusion amid the tears of the bride's parents and the laughter of everybody else by Jonathan saluting his bride in due and ancient form—on the lips. The same ceremony, we believe, was very generally gone through with by all hands. We could not get near enough to see in consequence of the crowd, but at short intervals we heard loud smacks, followed by a peal of laughter. The kissing being over, Dr. Singer and his choir again delighted the audience, and expressed the feelings of the happy pair by singing to the appropriate tune of "Content," the hymn commencing—

The Lord my shepherd is,
I shall be well supplied;
Since he is mine and I am his,
What can I want beside, &c.

Silence being restored, Dr. Poundtext, in a loud voice and with a very impressive manner, announced his willingness to perform the same ceremony for any other couples who felt disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity. No one accepted the invitation, so the Reverend gentleman picked up his gloves and led the way to the refreshment table. After the appetites of the happy pair and the wedding guests had been somewhat appeased the general public were invited to step up and take something. A number of American citizens of African descent handed round pieces of pound-cake, pumpkin-pie, squash-pie, coffee, and cider. The benches were shortly afterwards put away, and the order to clear the Kitchen promptly obeyed. Dancing, after the fashion of "ye ancient times," was then indulged in, and, we believe, kept up with spirit until closing time arrived. The wedding was a merry one, may it result happily. It is likely to effect a great change in Brooklyn, as a number of unmarried ladies of a certain age are desirous of making the New England Kitchen a permanent institution. They intend to have apple-pearing and quilting frolics every week, and then who knows what may happen?

The United States Sanitary Commission has been so enthusiastically eulogized by the returning regiments that it has aroused all classes in its behalf, and those who held back, because they could not see where the money went to, are now satisfied. It is most gratifying to Californians to see the enthusiasm which lights up the face of the returned soldier as he gratefully speaks of the generosity of California.

In Memoriam.

The news of the death of the Rev. T. Starr King has pained me very much; every loyal Californian knows how much we are indebted to him. His unselfish patriotism, his peerless eloquence, and his wonderful modesty, gave him a power over the minds of men, that he turned to good account. I fear his loss will be irreparable, and his death, therefore, is rightfully considered a great public calamity. In all the Unitarian Churches his death has been spoken of with the profoundest regret; I attended service at Dr. Bellows' church, and in expectation of a funeral discourse, in memory of the lamented dead, a large number of strangers were present, and an unusual number of Californians. The whole service was particularly affecting, and when the Pastor's voice, in speaking of his "dear brother," was choked and almost inaudible, hardly a dry eye could be seen, and most of the ladies, near me, sobbed outright. There was an attempt at an eulogy; it was a brother attempting to speak of a brother, but the simplicity of the discourse, full of affection, and bearing witness to the love and honor which the Pastor felt for his friend, was full of pathos. His picture of the desolate flock, this morning assembled in the Church on Geary street, every Californian bitterly felt.

The obituary notices of all the principal papers, are very interesting; but as they will, doubtless, be copied by the California daily papers, I will not trouble you with them. It is enough to say, that the death of T. Starr King will be mourned in every city and town in the North. M. A. S.

Turpentine Works.—The Oroville Union speaks of the enterprise of W. G. Jones, who has extensive turpentine works at Dogtown, Butte county. He has erected a splendid distillery and is giving constant employment to about fifty men; and will make this new branch of industry a rich source of profit to himself and employees, if not prevented by the *unpitchy* act of the present Legislature. The law as amended, we suppose, is not now "unpitchy."

The Magnolia.

BY B. B. HUNNEWELL, ESQ., WELLESLEY.

For many years past, on the appearance of each number of your Magazine, I have been unable to resist reading and admiring the exceedingly happy and appropriate motto prefixed to it, "Je voudrais echauffer tout Punivers de mon gout pour les jardins;" a sentiment which every lover of Horticulture must acknowledge and appreciate; and it is under this influence that I am now prompted to offer your readers a few remarks on the cultivation of the Magnolia, though it is a tree without the advantage of recent introduction, and I am well aware I can say nothing more than to repeat what has been so frequently urged by you, on many occasions, in favor of the great claims of this beautiful class of trees to the attention of every one who wishes to ornament his grounds and render them attractive. With young planters, however, continually coming forward, and perhaps I may add with the older ones, in whom the taste for country life may have become suddenly developed by the acquisition of a fortune in these war times, information must always be acceptable, and if we would "warm up the enthusiasm of the whole world," and produce such results as we hear of in England we can only do so at the expense even of frequent repetition. Of course it is not to be expected that, with our limited and divided means, anything of such magnitudes we see in England can be accomplished in this country; but, on the other hand, it is equally true we do not always avail ourselves of the resources at our own doors, to the extent their great merits entitle them to. And then, whilst we criticise our English friends for their interested construction of International Law, could we not, with profit to ourselves, imitate them in the example they offer us of a more liberal application of our means to the embellishment of our country estates and to the encouragement of horticultural pursuits, thereby improving the public taste, which, it must be acknowledged, is much inclined to sanction extravagance in large expenditures for show and entertainments affording a few hours' gratification, whilst it is too apt to consider as money buried in the earth and thrown away, the trifling sum expended in planting a tree, which may become an object of beauty for a century and cause a man's memory to be cherished and revered by his descendants and kindred.

By the publication just made of the Book of the Royal Horticultural Society London, which has been produced in the most exquisite manner, and embellished with numerous photographs and illustrations on wood, and will be found especially interesting to those connected with our own horticultural societies, it will be seen that the late Prince Albert accepted the office of President of that Society, not as a mere complimentary sinecure, but with the full and avowed intention of personally performing its duties, which he did most faithfully, enabling the Society through his great influence and exertions, to attain the highest state of success and prosperity. To give an idea of the extent of their operations I may add, that it appears up to 1857, they had expended the sum of £250,000 stg., and since then, in connection with the Commissioners of the Great International Exhibition, a further sum of £100,000, in building a conservatory and a highly decorated Italian arcade, and in laying out a garden of 20 acres at Kensington Gore. Of the former sum, £20,000 have been applied in prizes for the encouragement of horticulture; £13,000 for the mere cost of procuring seeds and plants, of which over one-and-a-half millions have been distributed; and, as is well known, every part of the world has been explored at an enormous expense, by the eminent agents of the Society, producing results which have effected the appearance of all England, so that a day's ride cannot now be taken where the landscape is not beautified by some of the introductions of the Horticultural Society.

Although there may be many persons who are ignorant of the different kinds of trees, and many more who cannot distinguish the different varieties of the same tree, yet, it is a fact, there is a peculiar charm in a fine collection of judiciously planted trees which no one can be insensible to, even if unable to fully comprehend the reason. All trees are objects of beauty, especially when standing alone and growing vigorously in a good rich soil, with plenty of space to throw out their branches without injury from man or beast; yet it cannot be denied that some possess decided advantages over others, and are more appropriate and effective in certain locations. It will be generally admitted I suppose, that of all our ornamental trees the Magnolia is one of the most striking we have, attracting the attention of the most indifferent with its magnificent foliage and flowers, and producing a tropical effect possessed by no other hardy tree that I am acquainted with; and yet it is very seldom we see it in this section of the country. It is probably in some measure owing to the impression that the tree is not quite hardy which is altogether a mistake, as several of the varieties will grow in the most exposed places; and all, with the exception of the Grandiflora, can be made to thrive in sheltered locations. The Macrophylla, which has the largest leaf and flower, is of the latter class, and yet requires no other protection than that afforded by other trees, if transplanted when quite small. But who that has a spark of enthusiasm in his character, or the least pretension of a zealous horticulturist, would not consider himself amply repaid for any little extra care and attention bestowed in growing a tree with leaves three feet long, and beautiful white fragrant flowers 6 or 8 inches in diameter, and which no one can pass by without an expression of wonder and admiration? Then there is the Acuminata, which will grow in any situation no matter how much exposed, with foliage and blossoms not so large, but still of great size when the tree is young, and planted in a suitable soil, attaining the height of fifty to sixty feet and making one of the finest lawn trees we possess. The Cordata, also, makes a remarkably fine lawn tree, growing to a large size and resembling the Acuminata somewhat, but the flowers are not so showy, being smaller, of a greenish yellow. Several winters ago I moved one that was fifteen feet high more than ten miles with a frozen ball of earth, without losing even a twig, and it is now one of the most beautiful trees on my place. The Auriculata and Tripetela do not attain the same size as the others, but are rapid growers, and thrive best when protected by other trees in moist sheltered valleys, where there is a good depth of leaf-mold and decayed vegetable matter, and where their splendid foliage will not suffer from high winds. The borders in which Rhododendrons are planted are well adapted for them, and they harmonize admirably with that delightful shrub. The latter part of the season they have also large conical fruit-vessels, containing the seeds, which turn a rose color in the autumn and are hardly less ornamental than the blossoms. Besides these, I have the Maxima and Triumphans, also the Thompsoniana and Glauca. The latter is a large-sized shrub, and is more commonly seen in this vicinity, and is remarkable for the very great fragrance of its blossoms.

Independent of these numerous native varieties we have a long list of Chinese, which, although of an entirely different character, are none the less desirable and deserving of general cultivation, especially by those who reside in the country during the winter or go there quite early in the season, as they blossom near Boston the latter part of April or first ten days of May. They only attain a medium size, and are remarkable for their blossoms, which appear before the foliage in the most wonderful profusion, numbering, though quite large, several thousand on a small tree, and presenting the most gorgeous appearance imaginable, particularly when planted in masses with an evergreen back ground. There are several kinds, among which the Soulangeana, with large white and purple flowers, is perfectly hardy and probably the most desirable for general planting in New England. In most seasons it blossoms a second time in September, but then only to a small extent. I have the Norbertiana, Conspicua and Purpurea doing finely, though in a somewhat sheltered situation, but I have not thus far had very satisfactory success with the gracilis or obovata, which are more or less injured every winter. The conspicua, as is well known, flourishes to perfection in Philadelphia, where they have numerous fine large specimens, and the sight of one of them, when in full blossom, will well repay a visit to that favored city, to say nothing of its many other attractions. Leroy of Angers has lately sent out a new variety called Magnolia Lennei, said to be also hardy, but the present winter is my first experience with it.—[Hovey's Magazine, Feb. 1864.

The Gutta Percha Tree.

This tree called the Isonandra Gutta, which furnishes the gutta-percha, is a native of the Indian Archipelago and the adjacent lands. A few years since, this substance, now of such widely extended use, was totally unknown in Europe, for, though from time immemorial the Malays employed it for making the handles of their hatchets and cresses, it was only in the year 1843 that Mr. Montgomery, an English surgeon, having casually become acquainted with its valuable properties, sent an account of it, with samples, to the Royal Society, for which he received its gold medal. The fame of the new article spread rapidly throughout the world; science and speculation seized upon it with equal eagerness; it was immediately analyzed, studied, and tried in every possible way, so that it is now as well known and as extensively used as if it had been in our possession for centuries. The Isonandra Gutta is a large high tree, with a dense crown of rather small, dark-green leaves, and a round smooth trunk. The white blossoms change into a sweet fruit, containing an oily substance fit for culinary use. The wood is soft, spongy, and contains longitudinal cavities filled with brown strips of gutta-percha. The original method of the Malays for collecting the resin, consisted in felling the tree, which was then placed in a slanting position, so as to enable the exuding fluid to be collected in banana leaves. This barbarous proceeding, which, from the enormous demand that suddenly arose for the gutta, would soon have brought the rapidly rising trade to a suicidal end, fortunately became known before it was too late, and the resin is now gathered in the same manner as caoutchouc, by making incisions in the bark with a chopping knife, collecting the thin, white, milky fluid exuding in large vessels, and allowing it to evaporate in the sun or over a fire. The solid residuum, which is the gutta-percha of commerce, is finally softened in hot water, and pressed into the form of slabs, or flat pieces, generally a foot broad, a foot and a half long, and three inches thick. Gutta-percha has many properties in common with caoutchouc, being completely soluble in water, tenacious but not elastic, and an extremely bad conductor of calorric and electricity. The uses of gutta-percha, as is well known, are manifold. It serves, among other purposes, for the insulation of telegraphic wires in submarine cables; and also for water-pipes; for vessels for the reception of alkaline or acid liquids, which would corrode metal or wood; for surgical implements, for boxes, baskets, combs, and a variety of other articles.

NEW RULES FOR THE BAROMETER.—Negretti and Zambra, the celebrated London meteorological instrument makers, give the following rules for observing the barometer. Sir John Herschell some years since published an elaborate essay on this instrument, but it is not so simple or intelligible as this:

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in summer indicates wind from northward; and if rain has fallen better weather is to be expected.

A rise with moist air and low temperature indicates wind and rain from northward.

A rise with a southerly wind indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and a seasonable temperature, indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in summer, and snow in winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air and the heat increasing indicates wind and rain from southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain, with squally weather.

"Beautiful weather," as the gentleman said when he chanced to get a tender piece of mutton on his plate one day at dinner.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of April 1st, 1864.

Sand.—Clay.

The loose or soft material of the surface of the earth consists of sand, clay, gravel, or stones, and what we call in general terms, soil or earth. These materials are either in layers or irregular beds. Most clay beds, and many of gravel, when cut through vertically, show indications of horizontal layers, a result of deposition, or distribution, by water.

In geological language, these stratified deposits are often classed with rocks, as they graduate into true rocks, and differ only in the amount of cementing material.

The ordinary constituents of earth are quartz, feldspar or clay, oxyd of iron and lime; but these vary with the source from whence they are derived. When the rock that has afforded the soil is granite, mica slate, or the allied rocks, mica is usually present, as well as feldspar and quartz; so a quartzose rock will furnish siliceous gravel; a magnesian, will give magnesia to the soil; calcareous, lime; trap, the ingredient of decomposed feldspar or hornblende. The material will be coarse or gravelly, or fine earthy, according to the nature of the rock, or the condition under which it is worn down, or its subsequent distribution by flowing waters. Besides the prominent constituents mentioned, there are small proportions of phosphates, nitrates, chlorids, etc., together with the results of vegetable decomposition; and these comparatively rare ingredients are of great importance to growing vegetation. The pebbles of a soil are commonly siliceous, as this kind resists wear most effectually.

Sand is usually pulverized quartz, with some feldspar. *Clay* is a plastic earth, consisting mainly of alumia one-third part, and silica (quartz) two-thirds. It owes its plasticity to the alumina, and ceases to be called clay when the proportion of silica is too great for plasticity. It is afforded by the decomposition of feldspar and all argillaceous rocks. Oxyd of iron, carbonate of lime, and magnesia are often present in clays.

Sand for glass manufacture should be pure silica, free from a taint of iron. This purity is apparent in the clearness of the grains, under a lens, or their white color. The sand of Cheshire and Lanesboro', in Massachusetts, is a beautiful material.

In the *manufacture of glass*, the object is to form a trasparent fusible compound, and not an opaque infusible one as in pottery. This result is secured by heating together to fusion, silica (quartz sand or flint powder) and the alkali potash or soda. The ingredients combine and produce a silicate of potash or soda—in other words, glass.

Besides these ingredients, lime or oxyd of lead are added for glass of different kinds. A small proportion of lime increases the density, hardness, and luster of glass, producing a specific gravity between 2 5 and 2 6; while with lead a still denser material is formed—called *crystal* or *flint* glass—whose specific gravity is from 3 to 3·6.

From 7 to 20 parts of lime are added for 100 of silica, and 25 to 50 of calcined sulphate or carbonate of soda; salt (chlorid of sodium) may also be employed. A good colorless glass has been found by analysis to consist of silica 76·0, potash 13·6, and lime 10·4 parts, in a hundred. For coarse bottle-glass, wood-ashes and coarse sea-weed soda, called *kelp*, or else pearlashes, are used along with siliceous sand and broken glass. For a hard glass, the proportion of alkali is small.

The best English crystal glass analyzed by Berthier, afforded 59 parts of Silica, 9 of potash, 28 of oxyd of lead, and 1·4 of oxyd of manganese. Crown glass contains, in general, less alkali than crystal glass, and superior in hardness. The alkali, moreover, in England, is soda instead of potash. *Plate glass* also contains soda, and this soda (the carbonate) is prepared with great care. The proportions are 7 parts of sand, 1 quicklime, 2½ of dry carbonate of soda, besides cullet or broken plate.

The materials are first well pounded and sifted, and mixed into a fine paste; they are then heated together in pots made of a pure refractory clay, until fusion has taken place and the material has settled. The glass is afterwards worked by blowing, or molded, into the various forms it has in market; and it is finally *annealed*—or in other words, is very slowly cooled—to render it tough. A little oxyd of manganese is usually employed to correct the green color which glass is apt to derive from any oxyd of iron present. But if the manganese is in excess, it gives a violet tinge to it.

The following chemical distribution of glasses has been proposed:

Soluble glass. A simple silicate of potash or soda, or of both of these alkalies.

Bohemian or crown glass. Silicate of potash and lime.

Common window and mirror glass. Silicate of soda and lime; sometimes also of potash.

Bottle glass. Silicate of soda, lime, alumina, and iron.

Ordinary crystal glass. Silicate of potash and lead.

Flint glass. Silicate of potash and lead; more lead than in the preceding.

Strass. Silicate of potash and lead—still more lead.

Enamel. Silicate and stannate, or antimoniate of potash or soda and lead.

Glass was manufactured by the Phœnicians, and the later Egyptians. According to Pliny and Strabo, the glass works of Sidon and Alexandria were famous in their times, and produced beautiful articles. The Romans employed glass to some extent in their windows, and remains of this glass are found in Herculaneum. Window glass manufacture was first commenced in England in 1557.

Sand for casting is a fine siliceous sand, containing a little clay to make it adhere somewhat and retain the forms into which it may be molded. It must be quite free from lime.

Tripoli is a fine grained earthy deposit, having a dry, harsh feel and a white or grayish color. It contains 80 per cent of silica, mostly derived from the casts of animalcules. It is valuable as a polishing material.

Marl. Marl is a clay containing carbonate of lime. The material is valuable as manure. The term is also improperly applied to any clayey earth used in fertilizing land. The green sand in New Jersey is sometimes called marl.

Fuller's earth is a white, grayish, or greenish-white earth, having a soapy feel, which was formerly used for removing oil or grease from woolen cloth. It falls to pieces in water, and forms a paste which is not plastic. A variety consists of silica 44·0, alumina 23·1, lime, 4·1, magnesia 2·0, protoxyd of iron 2·0 Gr=2·45.

Lithomarge is a compact clay of a fine smooth texture, and very sectile. Its colors are white, grayish, bluish-white, or ocher-yellow, with a shining streak. Gr=2 4—2·5. The *tuesite* of Thompson, a white Lithomarge from the banks of the Tweed, is said to make good slate pencils.

Clay for bricks is the most ordinary kind; it should have slight plasticity when moistened, and a fine even character without pebbles. It ordinarily contains some hydrated oxyd of iron, which when heated turns red by the escape of the water in its composition, which reduces it to the red oxyd of iron, and gives the usual red color to the brick. It also frequently contains lime; but much lime is injurious, as it renders the brick fusible. A clay is extensively employed at Milwaukie, in Wisconsin, which contains no iron, and produces a very handsome cream-colored brick. About 9,000,000 of this kind of brick were made at that place in 1847.

In *making bricks*, the clay is first well worked by the treading of cattle or by machinery: after this, it is molded in molds of the requisite size (9¾ inches, by 4¾ and 2¾), and then taken out and then taken out and laid on the ground. A good workman will make by hand 5,000 in a day, and the best 10,000. After drying till stiff enough to bear handling, the bricks are trimmed off with a knife when requiring it, and piled up in long walls for farther drying. They are then made into a kiln by piling them in an open manner (so that the flame and heated draft may have passage among them), and leaving places beneath for her fires. The heat is continued 48 hours or more.

The best brick are pressed in molds. They have a smooth, hard surface. Near Baltimore, Md., bricks are thus made by a machine, worked by a single horse, which will mold 30,000 bricks in 12 hours; the bricks are dry enough when first taken from the mold for immediate burning.

Burnt bricks were not used in England before the eleventh century, when they were employed in the construction of the abbey of St. Albans. But they date historically as far back as the city of Babylon. Unburnt bricks have also been used in all ages. Those of Egyptian and Babylonish times were made of worked clay mixed with chopped straw to prevent it falling to pieces. The *adobes* of Peru are large sun-baked bricks or blocks of clay; and in that dry climate they are very durable.

Clay for Fire-bricks should contain no lime, magnesia or iron, as its value depends on its being very refractory. There is a large manufactory in the United States, at Baltimore, from the tertiary clays of eastern Maryland. In England a slate-clay from the coal series is employed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FAST TIME.—One of the Pioneer stage coaches lately made the trip from Virginia City to Placerville in 11½ hours.

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Grant & Devine,

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A NEW SEED SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,

HIGHLAND RICE,

TOBACCO,

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and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained.

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864. 5-3m



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It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

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THE STORY OF A NECKTIE.

Two stages were crowded, and it was very dark on the morning that I left Virginia City, Nevada Territory, and the long and tedious passage to California, was anything but agreeable to me. Daylight, however, soon peeped through the window-panes, and I observed that a gentleman who sat directly opposite had his eyes riveted on me, and the singular earnestness of his searching glance, together with the trembling quiver of his lips, caused me to feel somewhat uneasy, and suspicions of foul play, and perhaps murder, crowded my imagination, and overwhelmed me with fear.

Murder and robbery had been committed in the Territory. Stages had been robbed of their treasure, and travelers had been murdered by the "Knights of the road." Was my stage companion one of this class—and might not a majority of the passengers be his confederates? Such a thought passed my brain and held me spell-bound to the mystery. We had proceeded at a rapid speed over the road for three hours, and during the whole time, the strange person had not turned his eyes from me. The coach now stopped at the station for changing animals, and I felt somewhat relieved from my terrible situation. I should have certainly refused to ride further in that stage, had there been a public house kept on the premises. On learning to the contrary, I sought the driver, and implored for an outside seat, offering to pay double fare for such a privilege. None of the passengers would yield their seat however, and I was forced to resume the same position as before. "All aboard!" shouted the driver, and again we started over the road at a break-neck speed. I now thought of a plan to evade the scrutiny of the stranger, and took from my pocket a newspaper, which I held before my face, but I could not read. The horrifying truth of how utterly I was in his power continued to increase, as occasionally I would glance slyly at him from the side of my paper, and find him still persistently gazing upon me.

"Would you be so kind as to change places with me, Sir," I asked of a person who occupied the same seat with myself.

"Certainly, Sir," replied the person thus addressed, and in a moment he was at my side.

Quenchless horror now seized me; I would have uttered a cry, but it froze upon my lips. I would have jumped from the coach, but death from a broken neck stared me in the face. Visions of cold steel flitted before me—my paper rattled in the trembling grasp which held it, and I dared not lift my eyes!

"Pardon me, my friend," said the person now at my side, "I have a favor to ask of you."

The gentle manner in which he spoke, instantly relieved me from the stupidity to which I had fallen.

"With pleasure, Sir," I half stammered, half answered, "I am at your service, Sir."

He continued: "I am deeply interested in the necktie which you wear; it reminds me of circumstances, connected with the past ten years of my life."

The mystery was solved; I had made a fool of myself by imagining every thing that was bad in a person who only admired my necktie, and I must acknowledge I was ashamed of myself.

"Indeed," I rejoined, "I do not know of any peculiar attraction attached to it."

"No, only that I had one exactly like it some years ago, the possession of which caused me to be convicted and sentenced to death for the crime of murder," he resumed.

"Possible," I exclaimed, "and you escaped."

"Yes, and I would like very much to relate the whole story to you, but it would be a tedious undertaking at this time, and beside, I intend that it shall be published some time hence, as a curious coincidence in the episodes of life."

Capital, I thought, and here is a chance of a sensation story.

"But can you not appoint some time and place where it would be convenient for you to write the story," I urged.

"Yes, on one condition."

"Name it."

"That you will sell me that necktie, and I will pay you more than it cost you."

I took the article from my neck and placed it in his hand.

"Now, what did it cost?" he asked, drawing a handful of coin from his pocket.

"Oh, never mind; you can procure another for me when we arrive at our destination," I returned.

"Very well; my name is ——. I reside at Virginia City, and when you return, call at the Gould and Curry mill, and I will relate to you a case of circumstantial evidence which mirrors the dark chapters of my life."

* * * * * *

On my return to Virginia City I lost no time in seeking my friend, and he conducted me to a neat and tasty cottage, where on entering I was introduced to his wife, who received me with great kindness and extended to me the hospitalities of her home.

"Now," said my friend, drawing his chair close to the fire, "I will tell you the story which I promised you."

"Some twelve years ago it was my misfortune to become an orphan, and being without any near relatives, I was forced out into the world to seek a livelihood among strangers. I was nineteen at the time of my parents' death, and we had lived in the city of Boston for a number of years. Knowing it would be useless for me to find steady employment in a large commercial city, I packed all the worldly goods I possessed into a bundle, and swinging the same on my back started for the villages of western Massachusetts, determining to seek a situation on a farm. I traveled for three days, and on the fourth I reached the village of ——, in Berkshire county, and hired out for ten dollars per month. The person who hired me we will call Farmer Watson, and his farm was the most extensive in those parts, situated half a mile from the village.

"Besides myself there were some eight others employed, and among them a young man about my age, called Harry. Harry was apparently a clever sort of a chap, and we soon became great friends, so much so that we were most constantly together.

"We went to the village each Saturday night and as Harry had worked for Watson nearly a year, of course he was acquainted with all the pretty girls in the village. Now there is no young man of good sense but that will love a beautiful girl, and Harry thinking he had good sense, loved Mabel Story, for she was the very ideal of his fancy.

"The course of true love never runs smooth," say many, and could be well applied to Harry's case

We went together to see Mabel, but the green monster which has brought many hearts to grief, disturbed Harry so much that he left me master of the field. From this time he began to grow cold and sullen toward me, and harsh words and sometimes blows passed between us.

The father of Mabel, learning the cause, forbade Harry from visiting his house. Saturday night came again, and just as I was about parting for the village, one of the men called me aside and stated that Harry had threatened in his presence to interfere with my weekly visits to the house of Story, and intimated that there would be trouble on the road that night. I had no fears of Harry's idle threats, however, for I felt that I was a match for him under any circumstances.

Nothing unusual occurred to my knowledge on that night, and on the next morning I started to return at an early hour, having remained over night in the village. I had reached a bridge which spanned the creek a short distance from the village, when I discovered something lying in the road near by, and picking it up discovered it to be a very fine necktie, which I surmised some one had just lost the evening before. Having promised Mabel to return in time for church, and thinking that perhaps it would be a good plan to wear the necktie in order that the owner might be found to reclaim it, I placed it about my neck.

On leaving the house for the village again, I was met at the door by Farmer Watson, who immediately questioned me in regard to the tie, saying that it belonged to Harry. I took it off in a moment, not desiring to wear anything which belonged to him, and replaced my own.

Proceeding to the village, Mabel and myself had hardly seated ourselves in the little brown church, when we were started by a loud shuffling of feet near the entrance, and turning quickly, round I saw the Constable of the village hurrying down the aisle, and looking directly to where I sat. In an instant I was seized by the collar of my coat and dragged from my seat, I had no time to resist such an uncalled for proceeding, and it would have been in vain for me to attempt resistance, as the Sheriff and others were there to assist the Constable. Before I had time to ask the meaning of all this, I was conveyed to the jail, and the door was closed on me. I was a prisoner, incarcerated in a felon's dungeon! What could it mean—what had I done to deserve such treatment? Surely there must be some mistake?

Thus I thought, and wept and hoped—yes, I wept like a child, and hoped for mercy in innocence. It was dark, very dark, in that lone and dreary cell, as hour by hour I listened for returning footsteps.

It must have been night when I was suddenly startled by a soft sweet voice, calling me by name from the outside. I knew the voice, it was Mabel's. She had come to console me in my misery and bid me not despair. I felt my way to the massive iron door and begged of her to reveal the mystery.

"Hush!" she replied; "all will be right—Harry Pierce has been murdered and thrown into the creek, and you are suspected as the murderer, but I know that you are innocent."

"Blessed assurance! sweet Mabel!" I exclaimed in one breath, "as God is my judge, *I am innocent!*" but she had gone.

The mystery thus revealed, I was shocked; the thought of my being branded as a murderer crazed my burning brain. I, the poor orphan, with no friend on earth to vindicate my innocence. Oh, I cannot recount or clothe in language the agony which I endured on that terrible and sleepless night. To others, the morning sun rose and shone the same as ever—to me, there was no sunshine; all, all, seemed dark and forebodiag.

During the day, I was conducted from the prison for the purpose of being examined Harry Pierce had disappeared on Saturday night, and though rigid search had been made for him, he could nowhere be found. Farmer Watson was sure he wore the necktie found in my possession, and traces of blood were visible on the bridge, it therefore became evident he had been murdered and his body thrown into the creek. We were enemies, and the evidence was considered circumstantial. I was convicted and sentenced to be executed. Liberty is sweet, and death under any other circumstances, is preferable to the gallows, and so I thought as I was being conveyed back to jail, after receiving sentence. With one bound I broke the grasp which held me and ran for my life! I took the road for Watson's house amid the cries and shouts of my pursuers.

I flew like wind, and never looked back until I reached the gate. Fortune favored me, heaven inspired me! At the gate stood the farmer's horse ready saddled! I bounced on to the animal, and setting him to his work of traveling as he had never done before, I reached the town of ——, at day-break, next morning.

The train for Boston departed in a short time, and I reached that city safe, and felt somewhat relieved. I knew I must be cautious, and therefore sought a part of the city where I was not known.

After a long study as to what course I should then pursue, I determined to secrete myself on some vessel and depart for California. I picked up a paper to ascertain what ship would depart first, and my attention was attracted by a notice, in large type, which read something like this:

"FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

Escaped from the county of Berkshire on the 10th inst., a convicted murderer, by the name of ——, about twenty years of age, light complexion and dark hair. Had on, when he left, black cloth coat, light pants and brown felt hat. Whoever will arrest said person and deliver him to any officer of the law, shall receive the above reward. Signed by the sheriff."

I looked around me to see if anybody was looking at me, and being satisfied on that point, I found that a ship was advertised to leave on that day.

I soon reached the wharf by going through back streets and secluded alleys, and going aboard slyly, entered the forecastle, where I stowed myself away among the sailor's luggage. I was not discovered until the ship was well out at sea, and only then by sea-sickness, which forced me out.

I was treated rather roughly at first, but on promising to do my share of the work on the voyage, I was soon considered as good as any sailor on the ship. After a passage of four months we entered the Golden Gate, and as soon as my feet touched the shore, I offered up my prayer of thanks to Him who holds the destiny of man in the hollow of His hand.

I was in a strange land but I felt in my heart of hearts that I was a freeman? The clear blue sky once more bent in beauty over me, and the dark clouds of adversity had passed away.

I will not tire your patience by relating all that afterwards occurred. Industry brought its reward, and I prospered in that Golden Land. Three years since I came to this Territory and invested my capital in its silver mines, whose mineral wealth has astonished the world. It was just one year ago that I met a stranger, late at night, who asked me for the price of a night's lodging. The man was roughly clad, and I had no reason to doubt that he was actually in want; therefore I did not hesitate for a moment to place in his hand a gold coin.

"Thank you," he exclaimed; "but sir," he continued, as I turned to resume my way "will you be so kind as to give me your name?"

"Oh, never mind my name: only consider it a gift from a friend to the unfortunate," I answered.

"But I must know your name," resumed the stranger, in an emphatic tone.

"Then it is ——."

"Did you ever live in Berkshire county, Massachusetts?" he half affirmed, half asked, at the same time stepping nearer to me and gazing wildly into my face. I had no time to reply, for in an instant he threw his arms around me and ejaculated, in a stifled voice, *"Do you not know me—I, Harry Pierce,—I, who would have you hung—who would murder you on the gallows for a fancied wrong wrought by jealously? Oh! thank God, we have met again. Tell me; oh, say that I am forgiven!"*

It appeared he had recognized me—not only by name—for he saw the scar over by left eye, which he had caused some ten years before, with a fence-picket, during a scuffle. If I was proud of my success for ten years, I was prouder at that moment to know that Harry Pierce lived, and that I could return to my native State with his living testimony to vindicate the honor of my manhood, and wipe away forever the stain of murder which the people of Berkshire county had so cruely fastened on my name.

And I did return. Harry Pierce was with me. The village had not changed much; still, many of those we knew before had passed to a better land. Mabel Story was still there, and she was living a single life, though many and many had been the hearts which worshiped at her shrine. The story of how Harry had dropped his necktie in the road and strewn the bridge with blood was soon told and all parties were forgiven.

I then purchased a comfortable farm for Harry, adjoining Farmer Watson's, and Mabel Story and myself were married, when I returned to this Territory, and shall make it my future home.

The necktie which I received from you is of the same figure and pattern as the one which came so near costing me my life, and I shall endeavor to keep it as a reminiscence of other days.—[G. Era.

The Slaves of Prejudice.

DEATH HORRED OF HIS PAST.—There are queer people in the world; people with the most absurd, unreasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For example, we have met with individuals who had a morbid antipathy to anything that was extensively advertised, no matter what might be its actual claims to the confidence of the public. These eccentrics looked with especial disfavor on advertised medicines. They could not see, for example, in Dr. HOLLOWAY'S magnificent system of advertising, covering, as it does, all the mediums of publicity which the world affords, anything but a gigantic scheme of mere speculation. True, they could not gainsay the testimony pouring in spontaneously from the highest sources, in favor of his incomparable Pills and Ointment, but still they shook their heads and muttered "humbug." Of course there is no possibility of arguing with men who won't reason. The best way is to let them alone. Fortunately such specimens of stupidity are "few and far between," in this enlightened era. The general feeling is, that if a thing in itself is excellent, its virtues should be proclaimed to the four winds of heaven for the benefit of mankind. Hence, the proclamations made by Dr. HOLLOWAY, through the entire newspaper press of the world, of the properties and operations of his remedies, meets with the cordial approval of thinking men. The value of the preparations as specifics for the various internal and external complaints peculiar to different climates, or common to the world at large, is conceded not only by the masses, but by governments, men of science, and candid observers in of walk of life. Can such remedies be too widely known? Impossible!—[Cin. Dollar Columbian

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

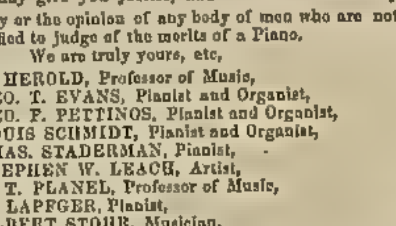
Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,

CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 300 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 625,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

Is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's Ring forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 35 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,

8 *SAN FRANCISCO*

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....APRIL 8, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

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The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Will our Subscribers?

WILL our Subscribers, without further notice, be so kind as to remit their dues to this office. Send us U. S. Treasury Notes. We TAKE THEM AT PAR for all dues on account of Subscriptions to the FARMER. Surely this liberal offer should induce all to remit. This is paying our Subscribers a handsome commission for remitting their dues, and saves us the trouble and cost of collecting.

New Comers.—Homesteads.

THOSE New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms, Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

Change of Publishers.

THE undersigned having sold his interest in the FARMER to Messrs. Warren & Co., retires from the same, for a new field of labor, in a new enterprise. In leaving the associations of ten and a-half years, where he has been harmoniously connected with many friends, he would most cordially commend all his friends to the old Pioneer FARMER, as worthy their kindest and most liberal support. J. K. PHILLIPS.

The undersigned having purchased of J. K. Phillips his interest in the FARMER, it will hereafter be published under the name and firm of

WARREN & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24th, 1864.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE story of the "Necktie" we publish from the Golden Era, as being an admirable story to show how easy it is to jeopardize the life and happiness of human beings, when such wretches as Harry Pierce plot to ruin others. Falsehood, perjury, and murder, are the means such creatures resort to, and our courts reveal such every week of the year. Let all wretches like Harry Pierce read the story of the "Necktie," and may the buckle upon their own necktie be tightened before they succeed in more plans for the ruin of others.

"Looker on" has sent us a communication of considerable interest, under the head of the *Perused Trio*: Accepted for next week.

The letter of our excellent N. Y. correspondent, M. A. S., will be read with interest. His memoriam of Starr King is very excellent.

All letters of business for the FARMER, should hereafter be addressed to Warren & Co., Publishers, and all matters, editorial, to Col. Warren, Editor.

GOOD NEWS FROM BUTTE COUNTY.—We had a pleasant call from General John Bidwell, of Chico, Butte county, one of the earliest of our pioneers, dating years before '40. Gen. B. reports copious rains, crops greatly benefitted, wheat looks well, hopeful, will be a fair crop. Hay is short in that region, other vegetation looks well and promises well. General Bidwell is one of our best farmers. His farm is a model farm, only the best implements are used, and with the best workmen. The work is always done at the right time, and well done. The result is, always good crops, and of the best kind. Flour sells now at Chico at $8, this is for extra, made at Gen. B's mills.

THANKS TO THOSE SUBSCRIBERS, who have recently been so kind as not only to remit to us promptly, but to send new names of their friends. We appreciate such acts of kindness, and shall not only strive to merit them, but to show our gratitude to such friends—however, the generous minded are always paid within themselves for the good they do.

The Change.

By the card of our many years' friend and co-laborer in the FARMER—J. K. Phillips, Esq.—it will be seen that he retires from this journal to new scenes of labor. Ten and a half years is almost a lifetime; it is so in California; and rarely is it that men ever remain so long associated. We believe no similar instance can be found in a newspaper office on this coast, and when we remember that for this long time the whole period has been one of kind feelings, courtesies, and good will, it gives a value to the tie worth more than wealth.

To our many years' friend, who goes to other duties and labors, we can only say, may a kind Providence smile, and blessings many and big make your future bright and happy. May "big lumps" be scattered in your path, till it is all *of a golden hue.*

Triumph of the Central Pacific Railroad.

THE noble deed is done, and the Pacific Railroad Bill just passed in our Legislature is a proof that the people of California have resolved to build that great highway. The crowning work of our Legislators (as we have said in another part of this journal) was in the passage of this Bill and the grateful remembrance of Gen. John A. Sutter—both acts of noble legislation; the one to open up the rich resources of our State and reveal its treasures—the other to dispense them upon worthy objects—both the happy deeds of wise legislation. What a rebuke to those hireling presses that have been harping for long months against one of the most feasible, most politic, most beneficial undertakings that has ever been conceived to benefit our State!

Well may the people rejoice at this triumph for internal improvements, for there is not a farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, or any of the laboring classes that will not, for the next ten years, receive more for his produce, his skill, and his daily labor by the passage of this Railroad Bill; and while we cheerfully accord to our excellent Governor all praise for the manly and consistent course he has pursued relative to all bills laid before him, we must dissent from him in the expression given with his approval of the Bill—that the Act is repealable by any future Legislature. We cannot see how it is possible for any succeeding Legislature to repeal *bonds* or *coupons* when once issued. If this bill becomes a law, as it certainly does the moment Gov. Low's signature is affixed, then the aid to the road is granted; these bonds or the State's indorsement of bonds with interest-coupons are issued; the President and Directors of the Road, receiving them, dispose of them for money to use in building the road. How then is it possible for any succeeding Legislature to repeal, take back, and call in bonds that may have passed through two or ten different hands for value received? Nothing but repudiation by succeeding Legislatures can prevent the State finally assuming them, for how should they repeal, repudiate, or recal them before our Legislature shall again meet? and before that occurs—two years hence—these bonds, or a portion of them, will have been converted into money, the money expended upon the iron track, in cars and engines, and these bonds in third parties' hands—the good to the Railroad will have been done—and for this we shall all rejoice.

There is, however, a most gratifying feature in this great aid by our State, which in the excitement of party feeling has been lost sight of, but which is a matter of vital moment to every taxpayer. The large grant or aid of our State bonds or credit to this work, is merely an *investment* to bring back a large return. Let careful mathematicians estimate this loan of the State's credit—no other cost to the State save her *credit*—make an estimate of the rapid increase of lands, improvements, etc, and this very amount loaned by the State, then estimate the increased taxable property which this loan gives to our State Treasury, and it will be found that this increase alone will pay the debt, and more too; the State is a gainer in dollars and cents by this act, should she pay every dollar of the bonds. We think those newspapers and capitalists that have waged such a war against the Pacific Railroad, have shown themselves very short-sighted.

Again: if ever a city was blind to its own interest, or if citizens were ever direlect in duty to themselves, then San Francisco deserves this censure for permitting any man or set of men, or any other influences to be brought to bear to hinder them from fulfilling the *pledge* made by the people of this county, who voted to aid this great enterprise.

But the darkness is past. Light, ho! is the watchword now, and we think that President Standford and those members of the Board of Directors, C. P. Huntington and others, to whose untiring zeal and energy the work has been steadily progressing amid innumerable difficulties, must feel exceedingly happy to find all doubts and dangers removed, and their acts and labors so fully approved by the Legislature and indorsed by the Chief Magistrate. For ourselves, we do rejoice in such a triumph, and rejoice, too, that by no word or act of this journal have we ever been direlect in our duties or faltered to aid this good work to the utmost of our influence and ability. Now that all danger is past, let *our Farmers* take hold of this work, secure stock while they may, for not many months can pass before this stock will be sought for by Europeans as the safest and best paying Railroad stock in the world.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—An act has been passed by our Legislature, establishing an agricultural college. Napa proposes to raise $20,000 to purchase a farm, provided it shall be established in Napa. The "Napa Reporter" says this is the first and only offer of aid yet made in the construction of this institution. We trust those who have charge of an institution which is destined to work so great a good for our State will not be located or established hastily—$20,000 or $100,000, is nothing as a fund for a college of this kind. A farm of 5000 acres, and a fund of $250,000 should be the capital for this State. We shall present a plan hereafter.

The Crowning Acts of the Legislature.

"Republics are not Ungrateful."

Two acts of the closing session of the Legislature of California must always be a source of pride and pleasure to those whose hearts and votes perfected the work. We mean the generous and timely benefaction to the noble Pioneer General Sutter, and the prompt aid to the Great Pacific Railroad.

If there are any two acts that deserve to stand out in bold relief upon our statute book, above all others of the session, these two acts will be thus emblazoned, and worthily so, too.

The crowning act of the session of 1864 gave to General John A. Sutter the handsome sum of $3000 a year, for five years—$15,000. Nobly done! Although, if we could have had our wish, it should have been $15,000 per annum. But we rejoice at this result, and we rejoice, too, to announce that the vote of our Senate was *unanimous.* All honor to them! The Assembly had but five dissenting votes.

This act of the Legislature of 1864 shows that the time has come when General Sutter will feel that he has good and true friends.

Governor Low promptly approved the Bill—nobly done! When the telegraphic wires conveyed to us this cheering news, we felt the blood move quicker in our veins, an intense feeling of joy and thankfulness, that this veteran pioneer was at last made to feel he had friends—true friends. May our right hand be palsied when it fails to guide our pen to speak words of cheer in defense of this good man. This act of justice, though tardy, is only what this journal has urged, and almost single handed, for the last ten years; yet we rejoice in soul at this consummation.

How gratifying it must be to those Senators and Assemblymen to feel that they have added to the comfort and happiness of this early pioneer and his noble wife in their declining years. Would we could forget that there was any man in our Assembly that could withhold *this* just reward to one who has done so much for our State.

This award goes to his heirs in case of his decease before the expiration of the five years; but God grant that he may live to enjoy, not only this benefaction, but a largely increased one in coming years.

"The Desert shall Blossom as the Rose."

A knowledge of the qualities of the sands upon our waste lands, and upon our great deserts, even, and the experiments which must result from internal improvements, connected with great highways made along the waste places, are fast bringing about the fulfillment of the prophecies in the sacred volume: "Fountains shall spring up in the desert, and the waste places shall be made the highway of our God." The following facts verify these truths in other parts of the world; why not the same results occur on *our* waste places:

"In the Great African desert of Sahara, in 1860, five Artesian wells had been opened, around which vegetation thrives luxuriantly. Thirty thousand palm trees and 1000 fruit trees were planted, and two thriving villages established. At the depth of little over a hundred feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two of them live fish have been thrown up, showing that there is a large body of water underneath."

Some two years since there was some effort made to form a company to bore Artesian wells along the route over the plains. It can be done; it *will* be done; and leagues of our waste sandy plains in coming years shall, as the prophet says, "bloom and blossom as the rose." And the prophet says more: "And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water; and there shall be grass with reeds and rushes." These things must come true, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it by his prophets.

Our New Crop of Wool.

We clip the following from the Stockton Independent upon the subject of the new crop of wool. The advice of that paper, to "hold on and not sell at present," is correct. Our wool-growers, however, have always, or generally, thrown their clip into market to realize at once, and take these means for the improvement of their business generally, and this is the reason why wool-growers are more flush of money than farmers. There are times, however, when, like the present, there are causes at work which must inevitably increase the value of wool, the advice of the Independent is sound. There is, however, another way in which wool-growers can realize upon their wool immediately, and at the same time secure to themselves all the advantages of this anticipated rise in price.

Let them ship their own wool on their own account, let them have it sorted and packed in the best manner, and ship it east where the best price can be had. To this end we would by all means, recommend them to consult with Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co, a house whose long standing and great facilities will enable them to make the most liberal advances upon wool, and with whom they can do business with the fullest confidence that they will realize every farthing, and the highest rates the eastern market affords.

The following are the remarks of the Independent which we are glad to note:

The Spring clip of wool has commenced to arrive. Lots from Calaveras were on the wharf, awaiting shipment. The Eastern quotations of all grades of wool are now higher than ever, and the duty which is expected to result from the consideration of the wool question by the House Committee of Ways and Means, to whom it has been referred by resolution, will raise the price of domestic wool still higher. This duty is not to take effect until after the first of July next, and so the wool-producers of this State will lose nothing by holding on to their clip until that time. They should be in no hurry to sell just now, though there is no doubt speculators will advise differently.

THE MECHANICS FAIR.—There is every prospect of a very successful Fair this autumn, by the Mechanic's Institute of this city. The plan will soon be made known.

Our Divorce Courts.

THE very darkest feature of California's history, has been the wretchedness of the social system, as admitted by the readiness with which our Courts treat the marital law. It is a cheering thought that the time has come, when a Judge has taken a stand in defense of that most sacred of all human ties; that which bind human hearts and establish the "Altars of Home." Judge Sawyer utters the following "Home Truths:"

The cause should be grave and weighty which dissolves the marriage contract, and the best interests of society demand that the Courts strictly construe the statue which permits it. The marriage Union should be looked upon as one of sacredness and stability; such indeed it is, however it may by some be regarded. It is not to be broken up upon every fancied grievance, nor dissolved for slight or frivolous cause.

It is to be regretted that these truths were not heralded years ago. It would have saved much ruin and shame, which has already resulted from the base plottings and chicanery of "women adventurers," and scheming "Attorney's," and their cohorts of evil doers. To every observer of this subject, to those who have taken the time and pains to go behind the scenes and see the "wire workers," there has been seen as dark a shade of human character, as the world ever revealed. Shakspeare says:

"Marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt with by Attorneyships."

And yet, who is there that knows the fearful ruin that has been hurled upon our social life, that does not know that it is by that most detestable of all crimes, false counsel of false and depraved Attorneys, that are *paid in advance* for their fees, that the wholesale system of divorces were first instituted on our golden shore. Could the curtain be raised that now shields many of the cases ready for the same category of wretchedness and misery, there would be shown such attorneyship as Pluto, in his dark regions, never dreamed of.

Thanks to Judge Sawyer, that he has thrown himself into the van of the battle to stay the tide of corruption, and save our homes. And though such an action on his part may seriously and sadly affect *some* who would be free, yet, in Heaven's name, let those be *few* ready and willing to suffer and die, if need be, like the bold heroes at the battle of Marathon, or in the Pass of Thermopylæ, if by so doing they can stay the tide of ruin now hovering over the "Homes of California." Could the vail be lifted, and the vile means that have been, and are being, adopted in our State to destroy the sacredness of the marital tie, stand out before the gaze of this community; could those parties and associations of harmonists, spiritualists, and free lovers, with their counsellors and paid attorneys, and their free thinkers, free lovers, and their professors of different creeds, whether of A. B., A. M., H. B., or M. D's.—could these all be held up to private gaze, the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah would not be a greater punishment than should fall upon those who have been, and are now, striving by Falsehood, Slander, and Perjury, to ruin all that is worth living for in this world. God be praised that Judge Sawyer has taken his stand—we say amen! amen!!

He Lives Again!

THE good never die—their memory and their deeds are imperishable. There has been much said, recently, upon the life and character of Rev. T. Starr King. That life and character has been exemplified best by his deeds, which are engraved upon the hearts of thousands that mourn his sudden exit.

He has left us—yet he *lives!*—lives in the deepest affections of all who love noble deeds, and we find every effort made to keep his memory green by perpetuating through the aid of *art* the familiar face of one so dear to all.

Among the best efforts put forth, we should say the best effort of all, is that of P. J. Devine, Esq., the artist, who has just finished a *Bust* of this Patriot and Christian. Mr. Devine is an artist of no ordinary skill; his work in years past prove this, yet until now, he has never received from the public any just notice or any encouragement. Mr. Devine executed the only perfect bust of Broderick, of Weller, of Clay. That of Senator Broderick reflects the very highest honor on Mr. Devine for the true artistic skill with which he finished that work—yet how poorly was he repaid—and thus artist's labor and genius languishes here, talent wanes out its life-blood because the *body goes hungry* for want of that *food* which is needed to sustain life. Mr. Devine has now given his whole mind and spirit to complete a bust of Rev. T. Starr King. It is not needed that we should praise it as a perfect work—those who will soon see it, will with one voice say with us—

"He lives again!"

We have for many years looked with interest most intense upon the labors of this artist. We have known how he has often felt discouraged and sad as he saw his efforts lightly esteemed and his labor poorly rewarded; but we have always, as we spoke a kindly word, felt that the *time would come* when his talent would be appreciated and his labors rewarded.

That time has come! In the present effort he has put forth he has been completely successful, and from the features of the still clay there will come forth to the beholder that *look*, that *smile*, that wonderful and indescribable something in the face of Starr King, that demands and receives the homage of the heart. As we stood before this piece of cold white statuary this morning, as we scanned each feature, and the varied forms and lineaments of that striking face, and mourned his early departure from us, we could almost imagine we heard his spirit say—

"We live in *deeds*, not years, in thoughts not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on the dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He lives most
Who thinks most; feels the noblest, *acts the best.*"

And thus Mr. Devine has by this most admirable and perfect likeness of Starr King, made him to "live again," for those who love him. We think this last best effort of this artist, must as a matter of right, place him before the public as an artist, worthy of the very highest encouragement, that which we trust he will now receive. A little time, only, and the public will pass their decision upon his work.

Our State Prosperous—Heavy Rains in the Country.

From all portions of our State we have authentic testimony of abundant rains and a most cheering prospect of the coming crops. As a general estimate, we should give the prospect to be a full two-thirds yield of our Grain crops throughout the State. In some places there will be excellent crops, in others two-thirds; some places only one-half, and a few sections a slim crop; but the average will be a *two-thirds crop.*

The crop of Hay over the entire State will average about a two-thirds crop, some portions over others a good crop. Considerable grain will be cut for hay—thus a two-third harvest.

The crop of all kinds of Fruits will be large—very large—we think one of the most abundant seasons we have ever had; garden and farm produce of all kinds most abundant. Great pasturage will be had, as the April showers have given a common vigor to all the varied vegetable crops that were just starting into growth.

If ever a people under heaven had cause for gratitude and thankfulness to Heaven, it is the people of California; rich in all the mineral treasures of the earth, rich in the most favorable climate of our whole Union, rich in fruitful hills and valleys, rich in bright skies, rich in fragrant flowers, rich in the genius and enterprise of a people unsurpassed for intelligence and wealth, rich in noble and generous spirits in every cause of human progress, and rich in their love of country and fidelity to our glorious Union. It is with such blessings flowing in upon us as a people, abundantly as the copious showers of rain have fallen, that we can say with great truth—our STATE is PROSPEROUS.

A New Agricultural Enterprise.

CAPT. C. M. Weber, of this city, a man of unbounded liberality of spirit and energy of character, has undertaken a new agricultural enterprise calculated to add immensely to the value of the land on which he is operating, by bringing it into the highest state of productiveness. At great labor and expense, he has already constructed canals, whereby the whole of the Calaveras river can be, at any time, diverted from its natural channel and spread over almost the entire surface of that portion of his estate laying north of the river and east of the Cherokee Lane. His plan is when verdure and trees require it, to irrigate on a scale of greater extent than has ever probably before been attempted in the country. The work is by no means superficial and temporary, but is designed to last "as long as wood grows and water runs." Having accurately ascertained that there was a gradual fall in the land westward of as much as 35 feet in a distance of seven miles the work of cutting canals was at once commenced, and the main one, along the northern boundary of his land, completed so as to carry the water of the river so that it could be distributed over the fields on the 31st ult. There is probably many as a thousand acres of as fine rich land as the country affords, subject to the benefits arising from this extensive plan of irrigation—land belonging to Capt. Weber—and there is infinitely more extent adjoining, the owners of which might reap benefit by making arrangements to appropriate the spare water, or the whole at times when convenient to all parties concerned. The water is diverted from its natural channel at a point about a mile and a half east of Cherokee Lane, and substantial flood-gates, both in the river bed and across the head of the canal, so that the course of the water can be changed at will and in a minute. From this point for a distance of two miles more, westward, the channel of the Calaveras is heretofore been so poorly defined that Capt. Weber found it necessary to cut a new channel altogether, in order, not only to accelerate the running of the water, but likewise to serve as a means of facilitating drainage of the lower land bordering upon the verges of the stream. As the work is now arranged, the land can be either overflowed or drained as the one or the other may be required, and the whole operation is an enterprise calculated to enhance the value of property and therefore deserves encomium In a profitable point of view the result of a single season is a matter of no consideration whatever in an enterprise of this kind, the chief object being to lay a foundation firm and solid, so that practical energy and agricultural philosophy will combine in thoroughly testing the capacity of the soil by a series of experiments sensibly conceived and not measured fructify prematurely, but rather with a view to permanancy and future perfection. The principle steps for perfection in agricultural and horticultural attainment, has been well taken by Capt. Weber, who, from close observation and experience sufficiently well understands the philosophy of growth to anticipate the wants of plants on poor soil in dry seasons. Ornament and profit are to be considered—in fact the great object in view is a "model farm," embracing vineyard, garden and all the necessary apendages to make them complete. Foreign gardeners, who thoroughly understand their business, will be employed when the proper time comes, to plant an extensive vineyard, and cultivate the ground in the most approved style, and every shade of green and size of foliage from the broad-leaved catalpa to the glossy pomegranate, to ornament the ground. There is no visionary in the belief that, in a few years, the land on the borders of the Calaveras will vie in beauty with the banks of North River, New York, Brooklyn, Massachusetts or the celebrated Park residence of the Duke of Portland, one of the finest places in Great Britain.

The Stockton Independent gives an account of the above new enterprise, and favors the same. We have no doubt that great good will finally result from it, as it will induce settlers upon what may now be waste land—yet, after a season or two of irrigation, the true principle of cultivation will be the reliable thing. There can be no doubt but the dyking and cutting deep canals will do good, for it will drain as well as irrigate, and one experiment will lead to another; all of which will lead to a high state of cultivation, the only theory that is abiding.

GOOD PRICES FOR APPLES.—The sale of the cargo of apples by the Brother Jonathan, nearly 4,000 boxes, at Broadway Wharf, yesterday, was largely attended, and the biddings spirited. The fruit was mostly in capital condition, and brought readily, in lots from $2 50 to $3 per box.

FARMS, AND FARM LANDS TO LEASE.—We call the attention of all who wish Farming Land to the liberal offer made by the proprietors of the Great Antelope Ranch, near Red Bluff. This is an extraordinary opening, and every opportunity is offered to advance the interest of those who lease land of the proprietors. Persons in want of such land should look to the advertisement.

The Opposition Line of Steamers.

Several of the yeomanry of the old States, who have come here to purchase farms and become citizens of our golden land, have called at our "Reading Room," to report to us the condition of things on the "other side," crops, currency, etc. These new comers were passengers in the "People's Line," and from them we learn that they were highly satisfied with the conveniences, food, treatment, etc. Two of our informers tell us that they have been here in former years, and they know the condition of "Ocean Steamers." They aver, also, that the "People's Line" has as many comforts and accomodations as any line of steamers that ever crossed the two oceans for the Pacific slope. Passengers have called on us, and written to us, who were on the America, who speak of Capt. Morton and his officers, as all that could be desired from passengers in their efforts to make the voyage comfortable and pleasant. Passengers, too, on the Moses Taylor, on her last trip, Feb. 24th, speak in high terms of Capt. Blethen and his officers, and all join in commending these steamers as great aids in advancing the people's interests. These new comers, too, say that were it not for the "People's Line," the People of the other States could not come here in such numbers, for the price of passage always advances in price when the "Opposition Line" is not up, and thus retards imigration. Passengers in particular, that have recently arrived, are agents, looking for homesteads for many more imigrants that wait their reports back home, and all these new comers will take passage in the "People's Line," they having been written to to that effect by those who come on in this line. From these facts it is evident that amid all the excitement, *pro* and *con*, about ocean steamers, the "People's Line" is gaining favor every trip, and the great mass of the people are determined to patronize them.

The "Moses Taylor," since her last arrival, has been greatly improved by extensive repairs, newly painted, newly furnitured, carpeted, etc., with many other conveniences and comforts for the passengers, so as to make this steamer one of the most commodious and elegant on the coast. The ability, skill, and gentlemanly courtesy of Capt. Blethen is unanimously admitted, and with every additional comfort of an abundant supply of the best of provisions, the "Moses Taylor," thus newly arranged, is ready for a speedy and pleasant trip on the 23d inst. And to the I. K. Roberts, Esq., the agent, who has won, by his energy and courtesy, the people's good will, our State is indebted for a continued accession of new comers, and a *low price of passage*. Most certainly, for the people's sake, and the development of our State, we wish success to the People's Line.

The Great Shakspearian Anniversary.—The Third *Centenual* Anniversary of the immortal Shakspearian Birth Day occurs on the 23d of April. It has been suggested that our theaters should make an effort to mark that occasion by such dramatic effect as would be an honor to his memory. Such an event would be well timed, but should it take place, it is to be hoped that an extraordinary effort may be put forth to bring forward such pieces, and to have them so cast, that the performance, as a whole, should be an ovation of talent and acting as would, in reality, be an honor to Shakspear's memory. We do not know what could be done, as we are not much of a visitor of the dramatic places, never having seen the inside of the Eureka but once, and no other save the Metropolitan and Maguire's. Yet, we should hope that there might be, at least, at the last named places, such performances, and with such a role as would be in keeping with the occasion, which really demand notice from those who "tread the stage," as the Dramatic personnle of the great author of the Drama.

DIED.

In San Mateo County, March 31st, Albert B. Fifield, a native of New Hampshire, aged 43 years and 3 months.

New Hampshire papers will please copy.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has disposed of all interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and his connection with the publication of the same ceases with this date. Messrs. WARREN & CO., who will continue the publication, he hopes will retain the favors of friends and patrons. J. K. PHILLIPS.

San Francisco, March 23, 1864.

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3-horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER SMALL INVOICE of the true "Hubbard Squash Seed," from the Atlantic States.

This is the BEST Squash in the world. It is a hard shell, and the only way to cook it is to saw the shell in halves and bake in the oven, then serve on the table in the shell. The flavor of the Squash is better than the best Sweet Potato, and for pies has never had an equal.

Send for Sale at this Office.

Weather Report.—Of the weather, in Sacramento, in the month of March, 1864, Dr. Logan, Secretary of the Board of Health, thus remarks: "Although the rain for the month has proved short of the average in this immediate locality—nevertheless, taking the whole agricultural region of the State into consideration, a supply fully sufficient for the growing crops has been received, just as we predicted in our remarks last month. The Spring rains are for the most part partial and eccentric; still, sooner, or later, their distribution becomes general. In some parts of the State they have lately been very copious, and, although less so in other places, falling continuously and slowly as they did, cannot fail to prove of incalculable benefit. We have not yet reached that point in meteorological science as to be able to fix any of the features of climate as constant quantities, and to assign to them numerical measures, but we can in the case of rain distribution determine the average result or regular quantity for any given month with mathematical accuracy. This we find to be for April 1·792 inches. So that we may safely calculate upon this additional supply more or less the coming month." In conclusion, the report states that the late damp and chilly weather has proved particularly obnoxious to the infantile portion of our community laboring upder disease—nearly half the number of deaths occurring under ten years of age. The total mortality, however, does not exceed the average for the season.

Perished from Cold.—A man named Daniel Hafer, formerly of Grizzly Flat, died at Hamilton's Station, near the Summit, March 26th, in consequence of exposure. He had been working at O. Mill's browery, and was sent to the Summit to drive a team to the brewery. It was thought he was in liquor and laid out all night. He became chilled and frozen, and when found was nearly dead.

Places of Deposit.—It is stated that Postmaster Perkins proposes to arrange suitable boxes in *two* or more distant parts of the city, where persons can deposit letters, this will be a great convenience and will no doubt be fully appreciated by our citizens." Only *two!* was it only those *two* boxes that finished Parker?

A CARD.

☞IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY MISAPPREhension arising from the fact that the prosecutions instituted against me, in the Police Court, were dismissed on the ground that the time within which indictments could lawfully be found had elapsed, I desire to state that in the month of February, William R. Garrison and others endeavored to obtain indictments against me on the charge subsequently made in the Police Court; that after a full examination of all the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution and without hearing my witnesses, the Grand Jury refused to find any bill against me—the time in which the indictment could be lawfully brought had not then expired. Garrison, foiled in his efforts in that quarter, then instituted the Police Court prosecutions. On the second of March I was called to answer before that tribunal, and the case was, by agreement of Court, continued to another day. On the adjourned day it was further continued, at the request of Garrison's counsel, to the 25th of March. In the meantime, I was advised by my counsel that it was useless to go to the expense of summoning witnesses from a distance to establish my innocence, when, in their opinion, the Court would of its own motion dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction as soon as the first witness for the prosecution should have been examined. To save expense to both parties, it was then agreed by the counsel for Garrison and myself that the matter should be argued on the 25th, and that if the Court did not then dismiss the complaints, another day should be fixed for hearing the testimony. Upon my counsel stating his first point, and before argument, the counsel for the prosecution admitted that the prosecution could not be maintained, and they were accordingly dismissed. Whenever the merits of my Wide West transactions with Garrison shall be investigated, and the civil suit pending between us shall be heard, I shall be prepared to show that the charges so industriously circulated against me are false, and that nothing whatever in my transactions with him or with others have been otherwise than perfectly fair and honorable on my part.

9 1m J. W. TUCKER.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit Coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest, until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious Coal-oil variaties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

Photographs of Stark King.—Numerous specimens of artistic skill are before the public, in the form of photographs, engravings, *card de visite* &c., of this truly eminent Divine, this good and great man. To a kind and noble friend we are indebted for the large size engraving, drawn by Nagle, and incased in a rich frame. As this gift lays before us in our study, we can, as we look upon that speaking face, almost imagine we hear his musical voice and see his uplifted arm, which, when raised, gave such an expression to his whole countenance as to make the heart feel his stirring words. We shall cherish the gift, and gratefully remember the giver. His picture we esteem an inestimable gift, reminding us always of "The Eloquent One," so well described by Amelie Welby:

"There's a charm in delivery, a magic art
That thrills like a kiss, from the lip to the heart:
'Tis the glance—the expression—the well chosen word,
By whose magic the depths of the spirit are stirred.

The smile—the mute gesture—the soul-stirring pause—
The eye's sweet expression, that melts while it awes,
The lip's soft persuasion—it's musical tone:
Oh! such were the charms of the eloquent one."

It is estimated that not less than six thousand families, thirty thousand persons from Southern and Southwestern States, have taken refuge in New York city till the war is over.

Street Railroads.—In the suits (58 in number against the Omnibus R. R. Co.) for overcharge of fare, Judge Cowles decided in favor of the Railroads on Saturday. This is a high old decision and will be highly beneficial to the R. R. Co., as it virtualy increases their profits 25 per cent.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Encourage

HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-21

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STORE OF

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

Closes at 7 o'clock, p. m.

2024-tf

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSO
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tongueing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural

IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

Complimentary Vote of Thanks of the Passengers on board the Steamship America.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS on the Steam Ship America, tender our thanks to Capt. Morton, and the other Officers of the Steamer, for the Comforts we have enjoyed during our passage from San Francisco to Panama, and particularly for the neatness and good order on the Boat, and for the sumptuous fare, and kind attention we have received. While expressing our entire satisfaction with the Boat and its management, we heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

Dated at Panama, Feby 17th, 1864.

C S Minor, Washington D C
J H Walcott, Idaho
B Gillet, Marquath, Mich
M Kramer, Dalles, Oregon
S Cohn, Marysville
S Sparhawk, Sacramento
Sarah S Rich, Sonoma
Mrs W White, San Francisco
Mrs Kennedy, San Francisco
Wm B West, Poughkeepsie
Mrs Wm S West, M D
Mrs J M Hudson, New York
Mrs A Welsh, Manchester
A P Story, St Louis
Wm A Kitchin, Bath
C A Talwood, San Francisco
F McCaull, Sacramento
B J Franklin, San Francisco
M A Farmer
P Myers, Lincoln
Roscoe Day, Vancouver, W T
S Halbridge
Alex Williams, Sacramento
N Paturel, New York
K C Phelps, Siskiyou
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Home Miscellany.

LITTLE ALICE.

[We gladly welcome our new correspondent, "Korah," to our columns. The tender and loving *Mother* speaks in every stanza, as mothers only can speak. Although Korah's first communication to our journal is thus in plaintive notes, yet there is much of "The Beautiful," in it. We hope to hear from her often in strains various as the hues of life are varied, with bright thoughts as well as sad ones.]

The angel of death was hovering nigh,
Waiting to garner her last low sigh;
But a pitying angel with shining wing,
Ope'd the portal of heaven, and her spirit passed in.

Gently we laid her down to rest,
Her white hands folded upon her breast;
Her golden hair we gathered now,
In shining rings, on her pure white brow.

Under the green grass my darling lies,
My dear little Alice, with soft blue eyes;
Soft blue eyes and sunny hair,
O my dear little girl was passing fair.

Gone to be an angel-child,
Gone to sleep under the flowers wild,
Under the lilies and violets blue,
And daisies and yellow buttercups too.

There the little birds gather to sing,
In the early sunny days of Spring;
There my footsteps often stray,
There I kneel in sorrow, to weep and pray;

To pray for a spirit undefiled,
To pray that I soon may meet my child,
In that better land—that blessed place,
Where we shall meet Him face to face.

Methinks I feel the soft caress,
Of those dear little lips, to my bosom pressed,
While softly she murmurs, "Mother dear!
Oh! Mother, I'm waiting for you here!

"Mother, dear Mother, I'm waiting for thee,
On the *other* side of that dark, dark sea;
But fear not, Mother, though death be thy guide,
For all is bright on this other side."

O may my Angel Baby's be
The first little voice to welcome me
In that "Better Land," the land of the blest,
Where the pure in heart shall be at rest.

KORAH SYLVESTER.

March 25th, 1864.

THE PLANTING OF THE APPLE-TREE.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Come, let us plant the apple-tree!
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made;
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mould with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly,
As round the sleeping infant's feet,
We softly fold the cradle-sheet:
So plant we the apple-tree.

What plant we in the apple-tree?
Buds, which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs, where the thrush with crimson breast
Shall haunt and sing and hide her nest.
We plant upon the sunny lea
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple-tree.

What plant we in the apple-tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When, from the orchard-row, he pours
Its fragrance through our open doors;
A world of blossoms for the bee;
Flower's for the sick girl's silent room;
For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple-tree.

What plant we in the apple-tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop, as gentle airs come by
That fan the blue September sky;
While children, wild with noisy glee,
Shall scent their fragrance as they pass,
And search for them the tufted grass
At the foot of the apple-tree.

And when above this apple-tree
The winter stars are quivering bright,
And winds go howling through the night,
Girls whose young eyes overflow with mirth,
Shall peel its fruit by cottage-hearth,
And guests in prouder homes shall see,
Heaped with the orange and the grape,
As fair as they in tint and shape,
The fruit of the apple-tree.

The fruitage of this apple-tree
Winds and our flag of stripe and star
Shall bear to coasts that lie afar,
Where men shall wonder at the view,
And ask in what fair groves they grew;
And they who roam beyond the sea
Shall look and think of childhood's day,
And long hours passed in summer play
In the shade of the apple-tree.

Each year shall give this apple-tree
A broader flush of roseate bloom,
A deeper mass of verdurous gloom,
And loosen when the frost-clouds lower,
The crisp brown leaves in thicker shower;
The years shall come and pass, but we
Shall hear no longer, where we lie,
The summer's songs, the autumn's sigh,
In the boughs of the apple-tree.

And time shall waste this apple-tree.
Oh, when its aged branches throw
Thin shadows on the sward below
Shall fraud and force and iron will
Oppress the weak and helpless still?
What shall the task of mercy be,
Amid the toils, the strifes, the tears
Of those who live when length of years
Is wasting this apple-tree?

"Who planted this old apple-tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them:
"A poet of the land was he,
Born in the rude, but good old times;
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple-tree."

[Atlantic Monthly, of January, 1864.

CLEANING TINWARE.—Acids should never be employed to clean tinware, because they attack the metal and remove it from the iron of which it forms a thin coat. We refer to articles made of tin plate, which consists of iron covered with tin. Rub the article first with rotten-stone and sweet-oil the same as recommended for brass, then finish with whitening and a piece of soft leather. Articles made wholly of tin should be cleaned in the same manner. In a dry atmosphere polished tinware will remain bright for a long time, but they soon become tarnished in moist air.

Men versus Women.

"Topsy Turvy," a very witty, pleasant, and good writer in the Sunday Mercury, sends forth, in the last number of that journal, the following very pungent truths, and such as would be to the advantage of every portion of God's earth if put in practice, and were it done it would certainly turn this State "Topsy Turvy" in adopting a new and better system of action. We give most of the article. She writes like sensible woman:

Every body is discussing this important topic now-a-days, and I should like to air a few of my opinions. They have been packed away so long I'm afraid they will get musty. Meanwhile I want you to understand that I only think for myself. Do not pretend to express the views of womankind in general, for I don't know any more about them than I do about Greek. * * *

But I was going to tell what I think about the men. It is hard to find a real, genuine specimen—for all who wear the habiliments are not men any more than all crinolinedom are women. But when you do find one, he is *splendid*. That's Topsy's private opinion.

The true Heaven-commissioned Lords of Creation—why, woman in her best estate is no more to be compared to them than a farthing rush to the noonday sun. From how sublime a hight they can look down on femininity, the highest and brightest though it be! Godlike in his own strength, how he smiles at our vanities, pities our frailties, and humors our weaknesses; and that, too, with sympathetic kindness, without sarcasm or sensuality.

Won't I allow my hero any faults?

O, yes, just enough to make him human. But I being a woman, and loving him, can't see them.

Why is it that women worry, and struggle, and strive for what they call their Rights? What are their rights any way? To preach and lecture, and vote, and make fools of themselves in high places generally? To brawl and clamor for something, she knows not what, till she so unsexes herself that she is neither one thing nor the other? Let them have such rights who want them; I have no desire.

And after all, it is only a pretence. A forced activity to still the hungry voice within their souls that cries for Love. Debarred by their unfeminine traits, from any reasonable hope of being sought after, they think to climb the battlements and storm the fortress.

My amiable darlings, this can't be done. He can come down to you, but you cannot reach his level unless he raises you. I know you are shocked that I should have the audacity to say it. But look for once deep down in your own souls, clear aside all the rubbish of conventionalism, prejudice, and cant—what do you see written there as the one chief and paramount desire of your being?

You will not answer, for you dread the truth. I, who love the truth, will answer for you.

To be gathered closely to a faithful bosom, by a strong arm that will shield you from the rough points of life.

You needn't be ashamed of it. It is your destiny, decreed by Heaven, and it is your privilege to fulfill it. Only I think you go to work the wrong way.

Now, if I should ever marry—and as the other old maid said, "I suppose it's what we've all got to come to"—I wouldn't *have* a man that I could twist around my finger. The idea of promising to love, honor, and obey a man who would say: "Wifey, dear, don't you think we had better call the baby, Aurelia? That is, if you prefer it, you know." I'd want my lord and master to say: "Topsy, darling"—you see I want he should love me—"I think we'll call her Betsey Jane. It's not a very pretty name, but it's my mother's, and would please her so much." And although Aurelia might be my favorite, and Betsey Jane my pet aversion, I should be proud to obey.

When my master comes, I shall bow my head before him as did the maidens of old before the Rabbi. And then I shall worship him the rest of my natural life as abjectly as ever a Hindoo worshiped Juggernaut. *But he'll have to be a pretty smart man, I can tell you.*

A Distressing Malady.

THE following which we find in the columns of an English journal, accurately delineates the effects of a mental malady which, if left uncured, will blight the peace of any household or society wherein the victim remains. If any reader here recognizes his own portrait, let him at once resolve reform: "Peevish people are always unjust, always exacting, always dissatisfied. They claim everything of others, yet receive their best efforts with petulance and disdain. Such men complain, too, of being ill-treated by their fellows. Ill-treated! The mildness of an angel and the patience of a saint could not treat these sour-tempered people in a manner that would satisfy them. The habit of peevishness grows upon a person until it renders him wholly incapable of conferring any happiness upon others. It distorts the imagination, and disorders the mind, so that truth cannot be distinguished from falsehood, or friendship from enmity. It is one great source of envy and discontent, poisoning the fountain of life and scattering ruin and desolation on every side. Those who occupy their minds about anything serviceable to those around them are seldom peevish; it is only those who feed a disordered fancy with self-generated fiction that become misanthropic or grumblers. Then incessant fault-finding arises, which is as annoying as it is unjust. Did peevish people know, or could they feel, the effect of their reproaches on others, those reproaches would never be made. But the possessor of a peevish turn of mind thinks of nothing but himself. For others he cares nothing; while he claims the greatest deference for himself, he will not defer to others in the slightest degree."

OUR FEET.—Women are not more hardy than men. They walk on the same damp cold earth. Their shoes must be as thick and warm. Calf or kip skin is best for the cold season. The sole should be half an inch thick; in addition there should be a quarter of an inch of rubber. The rubber sole I have used for years; I would not part with it for a thousand dollars. It keeps out the damp, prevents slipping, and wears five times as long as leather of the same cost. For women's boots it is invaluable. But rubber shoes should be discarded. They retain the perspiration, make the feet tender, and give susceptibility to cold. Stand on one foot, and mark around the outspread toes. Have your soles exactly the same width. Your corns will leave you. The narrow sole is the cause of most of our corns. A careful study of the anatomy of the foot and the influence of a narrow sole will satisfy every inquirer. The heel should be broad and long. Wear thick woolen stockings. Change them every day. Before retiring dip the feet in cold water. Rub them hard. Hold the bottoms to the fire till they burn.—[Dr. Lewis.

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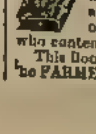
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By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.
14

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron columns and legs fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $5 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,
Sole Agency and Depot,
726 Broadway, New York City.
16

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.





GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.







SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. **Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.**

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

20-17

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

16 PROPRIETOR.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in white soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 167) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

0 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

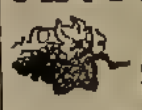
Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,
No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,
Montgomery street.

23

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

CHOICE GRAPES!



B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner, Kohlen Traube,
Johnisberger Riesling. Gray Gleffner,
Riesling Franken, Silvaner,
Traminer, Goodethel,
Rulander.

FOR THE TABLE:

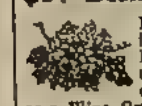
Goodethel, Muscat Rose,
Black Hamburg, Muscat Alexandria,
Chasselas Musque, Golden Chasselas,
Charlesworth Tucay.

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-tf B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ **WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.**

(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG,

24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.



Cakes, Pies, Pastry, and Confectionary, of all kinds.

Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.

FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.

State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.

Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 576 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.

20-21 W. F. NORGROSS, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons **Extra San Quentin Dairy,** 50's and 70's
300 do do **Los Angeles** do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do **Tables,** in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons **Ground Rock Salt,** for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

18

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 18

Literary Shrubbery.

PRAYER.

My soul was bowed in deepest gloom,
My cherished hopes had died;
And smiles no longer beamed, that once
Their light upon me shed;
My skies of life were overcast
With shadows dark and grey,
And friends I deemed sincere and true,
Had from me turned away.

I paced my room in bitter pain,
Till overcome by grief;
In hopelessness I bowed my head,
And sought in prayer relief;
And as the gentle dew descends
Upon the summer flower,
On the sweet wings of mercy, came
A balm with healing power.

I rose, no more with gloom oppressed,
Nor bowed with somber care;
For through the clouds the stars of Faith,
And Hope shone bright and fair,
O soul-felt prayer, how blest thou art,
How holy is thy power,
When o'er our hearts the somber shades
Of sorrow darkly lower!

"ARRAH, me darlint," cried James O'Flanagan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had given him no opportunity of answering her remarks during a two hours' ride behind the little bay nags in his oyster wagon, "are ye afther knowing why cheeks are like me ponies there?"

"Shure, and its they are red, is it?" quoth the blushing Bridget.

"Faith, and a better reason than that, mavourneen. Because there is one of them each side of a waggin' tongue!"

A midshipman asked a priest to tell him the difference between a priest and a jackass. The priest gave it up. "One wears a cross on his back, and the other on his breast," said the midshipman. "Now," said the priest, "tell me the difference between a midshipman and a jackass." The midshipman gave it up and asked what it was. The priest said he did not know of any.

Latour lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in the corner of the room. "None of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog," said his master, "you know you are glad, for now you will have only one boot to clean instead of two."

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium on Gold!

It is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

Ayer's Pills.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by the timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

Price 25 cents per box; or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine. 6c4m

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] April 7.

Our market is less firm than last weeks' quotations. Supplies are more freely offered and buyers are less anxious. At present there is no demand, other than milling, for wheat. Shippers and *Speculators* having left the market the decline, although material, we think must soon be less. Our local demand is not sufficient to consume the offerings. If holders decide to sell, as they appear to be willing now to do, and continue to press the market, shippers' prices will soon be reached. In view of the bright and glorious prospects of the future crops (on account of which so much uneasiness was felt a short time since), and the positive information of a large surplus of the old crop on hand, have caused the croakers and timid to feel more easy, and in a measure dispel their anxiety and alarm. Feed and feed-grains are less active, prices having receded as will be noted by prices current, annexed.

Our exports are as follows: Per British Bark Torres, for Auckland, N. Z., 1640 sks Wheat; 650 sks Oats; 7360 qr-sks Flour; and 239 sks Bran.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 7283 sks, Barley 4335 sks, Oats 400 sks, Beans 422 sks, Potatoes 727 sks, Flour 2122 qr-sks, Bran 754 sks, Hay 1130 bales, Wool 73 bales, Corn 99 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 3178 sks, Barley 1200 sks, Beans 604 sks, Wool 39 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping..	@ ..1 65	Superfine, ...	5 00@ 5 50
Milling, ...	1 65@ 1 75	Extra	7 00@ 7 50
Barley, ...	2 62½@2 75	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 50@ 2 75	Domestic₱100lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats, ...	2 75@ 3 00	Hay, . ..₱ton	25 00@35 00
Corn	2 75@ 3 00	Ground Feed₱ton	45 00@50 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	25 00@27 50
Buckwheat.. ..	@ 1 50	Middlings	30 00@30 00
Potatoes, ... ₱sk	60@ 1 00	Beans.. ₱100lbs	1 50@2 50
Squash.. ..₱ton	@	Onions..	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon.₱lb	24@ 25	Dry Hides ..₱lb	12@ 13½
do East Am Fall clip	16@ 19	Green salted, ..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, woolen ..@	..
do Burry & inf..	9@ 12	do do plain ..	5@ 10
Wool-sacks, new..	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins.. ..each ..@	37
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75	Refined Tallow₱lb	6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱lb	..35@ 45	Cheese, Cala ₱lb	10@ 17
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱lb	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	..30@ 32	Parallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Apr. 7.

Hens	₱ doz 7 50@8 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters.....	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	..@1 50
Turkeys....	..₱ lb 17@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	10 00@ ..		

San Francisco Cattle Market. Apr. 7.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 6@8c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—6@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—5@12½c.
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@6c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Apr. 7.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Brothers, No. 58; Meats—Geo. M Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. ..₱lb	6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₱lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 6	Peaches..	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..@ ..	Limes....	₱doz.. 37
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	75@1 00
Duchess d Angoulemo	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis..	@ ..	Fine Apples.. .. each	75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	4@ 12
Easter Beurre.... ..	@ ..	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	..	Grapes, white.. ₱lb	@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
LouiseBonnedeJersey	..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
cooking..	@ 10	Catawba..	@ ..
Strawberries..₱lb	.. 75@1 00	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Raspberries..	@ ..	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common.....	@ ..
do English.. ..	@ ..	Yellow Gage.... ..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	..	Peach Plums..	..
Blackberries wild...	@ ..	German Prunes ..	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	..
Cherries, com var ..	@ ..	Almonds Cals.. ..	..
Bigarreau	..	Filberts....	.. 25
Black Tartarian ..	..	English Walnuts....	.. 15
Apricots....	@ ..	Green-gages.... ..	@ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pie-melon..	..
Figs, com..	@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	@ ..
Peanuts..	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	..	Canteloupes..	@ ..

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₱lb	12@ 15	Okra, Dry.. ..₱lb	75@1 00
Artichokes, Fr, ₱doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts ₱lb	@ 15	Potatoes..	@ 2½
Beets.. .. ₱doz	 37	do New..	6@ 8
Broccoli.. .. ..₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	8@ ..
Cabbage..	75@1 25	do Yams (8 lbs) ..	.. ..
Cauliflower.. ..	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins..	.. 3
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	37
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	37	Pickles, in Jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. each	25@ 37	Rhubarb. .. ..₱lb.	@ 15
Cranberries.. ₱gall	@2 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	37
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱lb	.. 50	do yellow..	37
Egg Plants..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Garlics new.. ..	8@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ₱lb	.. 50
Green Beans..	.. ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green-peas..	@ 8	Squash, Marrow'at..	@ 3
Green Peppers.. ..	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 3
Green Corn, ears ₱doz	@ ..	String Beans.. ..	@ ..
Lettuce.... ₱doz	37@ 50	Spinage..	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grn ₱lb	.. 75	Salsify.. ....₱bunch	@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	50	Turnips..... ₱doz	@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱lb	@ 12	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	@ ..	Snipe.... ..₱doz.	1 50@2 00
do tame	2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back .	@ 75	Venison.. ..₱lb.	@ ..
do Mallard.. ..	@ ..	Quails.. ₱doz	@ ..
do Teal ₱doz	@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild .. ₱pair	@1 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame....each	2 25@3 00	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	62@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱lb.	27@ 30	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens.. .. .. each	75@1 00	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC

Butter, Cal'a..₱lb	40@ 60	Cheese.. .. ₱lb	15@ 25
do Eastern....	..@ 50	Lard California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala.. ₱doz	33@ 37	do Eastern.. ..	..@ ..
Duck-eggs..	..@ 40	Honey, in comb ..	40@ 50
Parallon eggs	..@ 60	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ 60

FISH.

Salmon.... .. ..₱lb	12	Crabs, large.... .₱doz	100
do smoked	15@ 20	do small.. ..	25@ 37
do pickled .. ..₱bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs..	.. 50
do do .. .. ₱lb	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts..	10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	15	Shrimps.... .. ..₱lb	10
Rockfish..	12	Flounders..	.. 3@5
Codfish..	12	Sea Bass..	..3@5
Herring, fresh.. ..₱lb	..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. ..
do smoked .. ₱doz	20	Sturgeons	.. 10
Tomcod.... .. ..₱lb	15	Crawfish..	.. 15
Sard nes (fresh) ..	..	Oysters.... .. ₱100	1 00
Soft-fish	25	Clams....	.. 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱lb	....	Leg Mutton .. ..₱lb	.. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb..	.. @20
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	.. 12
Veal....	12	Bacon, California.. ₱lb	.. 20
Veal Cutlet.... ..	.. 15	do Oregon	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	6@7	do Imported.... ..	.. 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	.. 15	Tongues.... each..	..75@1 00
Pork chops.... ..	.. 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	.. 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

Those New Lamps.—Reader have you seen those new and beautiful lamps received by Stanford Brothers? To the student, the professional man, all who read, sew, or use a lamp, we say, by all means, go and provide a lamp, and the fluid that will not only be clear and brilliant but protect and preserve the eyes.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Apr. 7.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit.

Apples 5@6c, A No. 1 8@10c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱ lb Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 30@50c ₱ lb. Strawberries 40@75c, good 75c@$1 00 ₱ lb. Raspberries $1 00@$1 50 ₱ lb. Lemons $7@$10 ₱ box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $2 50@$5 00 ₱ 100, retail 50@$1 00 ₱ doz. Chestnuts 30@40c ₱ lb. Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱ lb.

The Apples that arrived this week, per Sierra Nevada, and Pacific, sold for quite an advance over former lots: good to choice brought $2@$3 87, inferior $2 25@$2 80 ₱ box. Berries come in slowly this week.

TULARE TOBACCO.—The Visalia Delta says "Messrs. Williams & Lewis are now manufacturing in this place, a superior article of tobacco, of Tulare growth. They expect to manufacture this season, some fifteen thousand pounds at their factory, all of which they can dispose of at remunerating prices. Mr. Williams, last year, planted about ten acres of tobacco and forty acres of grain, with but little help, and will have about 7,000 pounds when manufactured from the ten acres. If our farmers will do likewise, we would hear less croaking about hard times and dry weather. Nearly every one has the means of irrigating a few acres. Why not plant tobacco, which pays better than any other crop?"

Triumph of Home Manufactures.—Some eight or ten years ago, a man of science from our "mother country," England, came to this city, and with his knowledge of chemistry experimented for sometime in the preparation of materials for burning fluid. At the first Mechanic's Fair held in this city, all will remember the brilliant "Benzole Light" of J. J. Hucks, Esq., and for years additional experiments were made, the result of which was new discoveries in another branch of business, that finally brought about successfully the famous Axle-grease, now known world-wide as the H & L Axle-grease, manufactured by Messrs Hucks & Lambert, Mission street, in this city, and which for excellence is not and cannot be equaled by any preparation ever yet made. The H & L Axle-grease is now the best in the world.

Photograph of Starr King.—Among the many that have been taken of this eminent man, none are more perfect likenesses, nor do we think any as perfect as those taken by Geo. H. Johnson, the Daguerrean artist on Clay street. Mr. Johnson's pictures have that artistic finish which makes good pictures, and infuses into them a life-like look that gives them the real value.

Two cases are noticed of teamsters going to sleep while in liquor, and sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, by freezing to death. They both occurred on the summit between here and Washoe.

The thirty-fourth Annual Conference of the Mormon Church convened April 6th in the tabernacle, in Salt Lake. The attendance at the anniversary is smaller than usual, on account of the bad condition of the roads.

☞ **Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Atshma.** Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. Holloway, are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc, have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 20

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ **There is no excuse** for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if no for yourselves.

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B C., Farmers Office.

Miller Wanted.

A MILLER IS WANTED, QUALIFIED TO take charge of a large and valuable Mill, in a pleasant situation with all pleasant surroundings. A good man can secure a good and permanent situation, and a very liberal salary. None need apply unless of education, pleasant address, and the most correct habits and character. For particulars address Editor Farmer. 7

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DESirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter 21-6

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

For Sale!
A Fine Orchard and Garden.

A BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD AND GARDEN, FULL of Fruit Trees of rare kinds, a new Gothic Cottage House, with pleasant surroundings.

The place contains 150 acres of rich land, all in a high state of cultivation.

The estate is near Oakland, Contra Costa County, and is increasing in value every day. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of this journal. 8

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard
NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.

A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.

The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 per cent per annum. A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 11

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Fine Ranch
IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paole, Sonoma. WILLIAM BIHLER. 8

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental, standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be afforded very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe. For sale by

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
16 Marysville

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From imported Foreign, and American Vines, of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE-ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:

Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:

True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's
Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.
American Seed Store
206 J STREET,
Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863.

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

ALSO—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISUS, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, BULBOCODIUMS, &c, &c, &c.

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,
15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW
Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

☞ PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO,
6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Man and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 76,
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of April, 18—

April 2—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander.
April 13—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Commander.
April 23—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

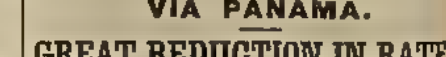
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

RATES OF FARE FOR GOLDEN CITY:

First Cabin—Outside Rooms	$
First Cabin—Inside State Rooms	
Second Cabin	
Steerage	

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.



Two Trains Daily, Each Way
CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Branan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight from either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

☞ Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
21 3-3m General Superintendent

No Opposition until April 23d.

THE PEOPLE'S
OPPOSITION
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!



THE DOUBLE-ENGINE STEAMER
MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN ..... Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA.

Saturday, - - - April 23, 1864

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD, With the splendid Steamship

ILLINOIS
2,500 Tons.
FOR NEW YORK.

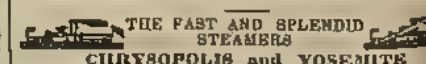
The MOSES TAYLOR, since her last trip, has been on the Dry Dock, newly coppered, thoroughly overhauled and repainted, making her accommodations equal to any on the coast.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
6-td No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock, p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento at alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. From Clay Street Wharf, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17 13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.
List of Agents.

[OUR SUBSCRIBERS can send money BY MAIL safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come safe and sure.]

WELLS, FARGO & CO., *at all their Offices in this State.*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act.*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
J. W. SANBORN, *Benicia.*
POSTMASTER, *Napa City and County.*
A. B. WEBSTER, *Brooklyn,*
Postmaster, *Iona Valley.*
TIMOTY MASON, *San Rafael, Marin county.*
E. LEVY, *Bolinas and Olema, do*
KEYES & BREESE, and DUTTON & BARTON, *Tomales.*
COL. R. J. PRESTON, *Preston's Point.*
R. FOWLER, Postmaster, *Cooperopolis.*
MR. HUNT, Postmaster, *Murphy's.*
W. J. SWEARER, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
J. URGO, Esq., Balmoral Nursery, *Victoria, V. I.*
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, booksellers, *New York City.*

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1864. NUMBER 11.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 330 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery. SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN GREENBACKS.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

Perpetual Motion.

PETALUMA, April 11th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Knowing you to be a natural, educational, and a practically scientific man, I take the liberty of asking you a few questions through the columns of your paper. Being in company with two or three gentlemen, quite recently, we got interested in a conversation upon the subject of "Perpetual Motion." Now, what I want to know is, what is "perpetual motion?" Is the blood coursing through the veins and arteries of an animal, the onward flow of a river to the ocean, the solar or planetary system—are they to be considered as a "perpetual motion?"—if so, then would a machine, if one could be so constructed, that when the last wheel, or the last spring or lever, or the last mechanical stroke be applied, should of itself revolve or be put in motion, and so continue until that machine is worn out—would that be termed by scientific men, "perpetual motion?"—if so, then will you tell me of the advantages, or some of the advantages, such a machine would be to the world, practically or scientifically? And again, like the man that bought the elephant and did not know what to do with him, supposing such a discovery could be brought about, what would be the proper course to pursue in order to secure the inventor the proper honors or rewards of such an invention, or in other words, how would a poor man with a rough model, procure a finished and elegant one without endangering his right? Upon such an important discovery, it would be dangerous to exhibit the draft or rough model, to show it to a rich man for the sake of getting money to procure a good model, or to a skillful mechanic would be attended with risk. Under those circumstances, will you explain through the columns of your paper, the proper or best course to pursue in order to secure with safety the full right to the discoverer, and oblige yours. "INDEX."

We give room to the inquiries of "Index," and lay them before our readers with the hope that others may reply to the writer—this we should prefer.

Perpetual Motion has been a theme for inventors and writers ever since Noah came out of the Ark, and it has been said by a sarcastic writer that the nearest approach to Perpetual Motion ever yet attained, was a Woman's tongue. What a wicked wretch!

It is however conceded that could such a thing as Perpetual Motion ever be found, the world of course would be immediately changed in all its forces; it would be applied to all machinery, all our manufactories, steamers, railway cars, carriages, etc. Coal, gas, horses, cattle, etc, would be useless as a motive power, for this *new power* would be applied.

The word *perpetual* as applied to motion or power, implies *ceaseless, eternal*. We ask "Index" if it is *possible* to construct any kind of machinery of material substances that could be perpetual? Wood, iron, steel, gold, silver, or copper, are all destructible either by decay in their own nature, or they must change in form, size, and substance, by the wear, tear, and friction, and thus in time they would cease their *regular* motion—cease to be *perpetual*.

We have never believed the fantasy of Perpetual Motion. The blood coursing in our veins, the flowing of our rivers, nor the Planetary system are Perpetual Motion—they all *change;* according to the health of the body the blood flows—according to the seasons or tides the rivers run—according to nature the planets in their courses move. These are the nearest approach to the phenomena of Perpetual Motion.

There may be inventions of great merit to advance motion and gain almost endless power. In case of valuable discoveries, ways can be devised to remedy the difficulty spoken of. Contracts for money and aid to advance such enterprises can always be made—this is the better way.

We hope some genius may respond fully to the queries of "Index."

A NEW BANK FOR CALIFORNIA.—English capital is soon to be sent to us by the millions. The capital is limited to $10,000,000. The names of the nobility, and the various bankers and capitalists of Europe are connected with it. Thus capital floods to our metropolitan city.

The Value of the Sewing Machine in our Country.

We do not believe the value of the "Sewing Machine" can be estimated, in all its bearings, as a *labor-saving* machine; and although its praises have been heralded far and wide, yet the half has not been told. To the real comforts of the "Family Circle," it has added very largely, giving release from hard, wearisome soul and body-destroying labor, and thereby giving opportunity for rest, recreation, and improvement of the mind, and more time for the real enjoyment of social life. To those who were dependent on the needle for bread, to hundreds of thousands of poor women, it has given them a new lease of life, and rescued them from degrading misery, and by this means it has saved tens of thousands of God's unfortunates from the alms-house, and an early grave. We give the following important data, which we have collected, and which has been obtained at the East, any elsewhere.

A Day in the Sewing-Machine Manufactory.

It is a wonder always to see what has been and can be done by ingenious mechanics. We do not know where ingenuity has been more developed than in the Wheeler & Wilson machine shops at Bridgeport.

We cannot describe all the curious processes by which a hundred or more machines are finished every day, but we will try to give some general idea of the wonderful art, skill, power, and appliance of machinery that go to the making of a sewing machine.

The least costly, though heaviest part of the machine, is cast iron. For instance, the legs, the treadle, the fly-wheel, the bed-plate, and several minor parts.

Let us suppose a load of pig-iron placed upon a cart at the Lehigh, Pa., mines, and run directly into the works, which are connected by a side track with the New York and New Haven Railroad, and from that into the furnace, thence into the moulds which cover the floor of one immense room, and which employ a score of men.

From the foundry the castings are taken upon small railways to the first floor of the finishing shop which is a three-story building, 36 feet wide and 550 feet long, with lines of shafting from end to end of each floor, which drive two or three tiers of machines upon the center of the floor, and lines along each well-lighted side. It is a glorious sight to look through all these windows from the cars which pass along the front, when all are ablaze with burning gas, which is made up on the spot, to supply the 600 burners required by the workmen.

Wonderful Accuracy of these Machines.

We may here state that one of the secrets of the superiority of the Wheeler & Wilson machines over all others is found in the fact of their superior manufacture, in point of absolute *accuracy*. It is this that renders them more simple and easy to operate than any others, and that makes them so durable that they will bear usage for almost a life-time without needing to be repaired. In order to insure this perfect accuracy in their manufactory, each workman is provided with a hardened steel gauge for the particular work at which he is employed, the standard of which is kept in the iron safe in the superintendent's office. Then, as most of the men work by the piece, each day's work of a finisher is carried to the inspection-room, and if all passes inspection, the workman is credited, so that they earn from $3 to $5 a day.

From the inspector's room the parts are taken, as required, to the plating, gilding, japanning, and ornamenting rooms, and to the workmen who put the machines together, all of which, after being carefully adjusted, are thoroughly proved, but are never ready for sale until they have passed a final inspection by a man who sees that each one works perfectly, no matter whether a high or low-cost one, and that each has its quota of needles and bobbins and tools. When packed for shipment, the cases are lowered from the inspection room and placed directly upon the cars of the New York and New Haven railroads.

The Wood-Work for Cases, Etc.

This branch of the establishment is very extensive, occupying hundreds of workmen. In making tables, all are formed of layers of wood crossing the course of grain, five layers deep, firmly glued and pressed together, so they can neither split nor warp.

The cases—some of which are very rich rosewood or other costly material—are made in the same way. We counted some of the sides of the cases in course of construction of ten thicknesses.

Then there is a vast quantity of lumber made into packing-boxes, in which machines are shipped to almost all parts of the civilized world.

The same skill is exercised in the wood department, that we find in the iron, by substituting machinery for manual labor, so that one man, on the average, does as much as ten men could without machinery, and by this means places it out of the power of individuals to compete in the manufacture of machines, if there were no patents to interfere.

Saving of money and labor in the use of Sewing Machines—Valuable Statistics for future reference.

The following calculation only approximates the saving of time, which is money, by the use of Sewing Machines. The writer gives a fair calculation upon only four articles for which the machine is used, yet look at the sum total! Look, too, at the time saved in every family, and think of the aggregate!

If we calculate the annual average profit arising from the use of sewing machines at $25 each—which is a very reasonable sum, considering how many of them are in daily use—it would give $955,125 for those manufactured in the year 1861 under Howe's patent, to say nothing of all previously made or those under other patents.

We give the following items as a trustworthy calculation of saving:

The importance of the sewing machine to the manufacturing interests of the United States is estimated at $342,000,000 annually. The annual saving by the machine is estimated, on

Men's and Boys' Clothing in New York city alone	$7,500 000
Hats and Caps	162, 00
Shirts and Bosoms	372,750
Boots and Shoes, in Massachusetts	7,500 000

It has revolutionized thirty-seven distinct departments of manufactures, and in no branch of sewing can it be dispensed with where time and health are regarded.

In Troy, New York, where the first practical trial of the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine was made in 1853, for shirt work, about 3000 are now used, and in the shirt manufactory of Messrs. Winchester & Davies, where the second trial was made, 400 are now used. The number of shirts manufactured at this establishment is about 10,000 per week. A machine with an attendant will do the work of six hands, and the estimated saving annually, by using the machine, is $240,000. The shirts are improved in quality, and very many who could not do even passable work by hand, become prime workers on the machine. Indeed, less talent is required for a machine operator than for hand sewing.

The number of shirt bosoms manufactured in the city of Philadelphia is estimated at 36,000 per day, or upwards of 10,000,000 annually, forming seams long enough to extend around the globe. An operator with a machine can stitch 100 to 150 per day, or, if the machine be run by power, twice that number; while by hand, six bosoms would be a day's work.

The manufacture of skirts and mantillas are branches of business that owe their development almost entirely to the sewing machine. Fashion and taste demand frequent changes, and by hand process of manufacture but a small portion of the required number could be made before the style would be changed. By the sewing machine the facilities of production are equal to the emergencies. The millions of garments are furnished as required, and the whole nation clothed according to the prevailing fashion.

One house in New York makes 200,000 mantillas per annum. The eight yards of seams, and twelve of binding, in making one, are done in half an hour far more tastefully than by hand.

The manufacture of white work and infant's clothing have become specialties. A flourishing dry-goods house in New York have organized an extensive sewing department, in connection with their store, employing fourteen sewing machines, and 100 sewers, cutters, and fitters. Purchasers select the material, their measure is taken, and the articles are sent home ready for wear, greatly to the accommodation of the customers and profit to the merchants. This idea is worthy of being adopted in San Francisco, and will no doubt soon be improved upon.

P. S.—Since writing the above paragraph, we learn that the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, at No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have just refitted their elegant second-story room, where they will keep a full assortment of ladies' and childrens' ready-made clothing, of the latest style and finish.

The sewing machine is second in importance to no other mechanical agent of human power, and it is no experiment; it is an acknowledged fact. It is not only a necessity to all manufacturers where stitches are used, but it is a family necessity, one that no family can afford to do without.

What the Wheeler & Wilson Machines are Celebrated for.

1. Beauty and elegance of stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel, and made with—
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5 Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

The *American Institute, New York*, reports:

"That the Wheeler & Wilson Machine makes the 'Lock Stitch,' and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application."

This report was in accordance with the previous repeated awards at the Fairs of the United States, and other Agricultural Societies.

It is a splendid and well deserved compliment to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, that wherever it has been exhibited in competition with others, it has taken the

Highest Premiums.

The highest premiums were awarded to Wheeler & Wilson at the International Exhibition, London, 1862; Industrial Exposition, Paris, in 1861, and at the Fairs of the United States Agricultural Society, and the recent American Institute, New York; Mechanics' Association, Boston; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanics' Association, Cincinnati; Kentucky Institute, Louisville; Mechanical Association, St. Louis; Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. Also, at the State Fairs of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, besides hundreds of County Fairs.

The Famous "Lock Stitch."

The "lock stitch" made by Wheeler & Wilson Machine is formed with two threads, one upon each surface of the fabric sewed and interlocked with each other in the center of it. It forms an *elastic* seam that cannot be raveled, and presents the same appearance upon each surface. Its excellence is no longer problematical. It is as firm and elastic as the fabric sewed, and is not affected by the action of the smoothing-iron or any other wearing surface. It will last as long as the article itself. The sales every year of this celebrated family Sewing Machine are larger than those of *all* the other various sewing machines combined. This fact alone is a proof of its superior merit.

One feature in the use of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, resulting from the wide range of its application, is the varying branches of business to which it is applied. Thus, these machines may be employed in making skirts or mantillas, or diamond ruffling, or shirts, or stitching hats and caps, etc. They are not limited to one branch of manufacture, but, so long as sewing is to be done, these machines are sure of something to do, being adapted to every variety of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods—seaming, quilting, gathering, hemming, felling, cording, and braiding—making a beautiful and perfect stitch alike on both sides, and performing every species of sewing, except making button-holes and stitching on buttons.

Number of Stitches made per Minute.

	By Hand.	With Machine.	Ratio.
Stitching fine Linen	23	640	28
Stitching Satin	24	520	22
Stitching Silk	30	550	18
Seaming fine Cloth	38	594	16
Patent Leather, fine stitching	7	175	25
Fitting Ladies, Gaiters	28	510	18
Stitching Shoe Vamps	10	210	21
Binding Hats	33	374	11

When the machines are driven by power, the ratio is much higher—1500 and 2000 stitches per minute not being an unusual average.

Seams of a considerable length are ordinarily sewed with the best machines, at the rate of a yard a minute, and that, too, in a manner far superior to hand-sewing.

Garments are now made entirely by it, with the exception of sewing on buttons. Laces are stitched on; folds, tucks, gaiters, and plaits, are laid and stitched; cord run in, binding put on, quilting done after elaborate and beautiful designs.

The variety of work done with it is almost inconceivable. It sews leather or cloth, from the stoutest woolen down to the finest cambric, turning the most delicate hem of a lady's handkerchief without any assistance or attention from the operator. It will stitch up and sew in the sleeves of a gentleman's coat, and, one form of it was invented to work button-holes.

We also find that by a recent attachment to the WHEELER & WILSON machine seams can be corded, or ornamental embroidery by cording can be put on with great rapidity.

Who Buys and Uses these Machines.

It is estimated that there are now in use in the city of New York and vicinity not less than 25,000 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, and there, where they are best known, is where they still sell best. In Philadelphia there are upwards of 5,000 of these celebrated machines in use, and the sales are greatly on the increase.

Instead of injuring the trade of the seamstress, it has proved to her a blessing. It is used in such a variety of ways, and so cheapened clothing that it has created demand, and given more employment to sewing-women, and improved their health and comfort.

A rent collector tells us that he never fears to trust a woman who owns one of these machines.

We sincerely hope that the time will soon come when every family in this city and throughout the land will rejoice in the possession of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and that the annual product of their great manufactory, at Bridgeport, instead of being a hundred and fifty thousand, will be a half million machines, as they could be still further reduced in price, in order to place them within reach of those in the humblest circumstances.

The Men who make Sewing Machines.

There is a study in the men as well as the machines. If these are specimens of "Northern mudsills," the superstructure of society never can be shaken down. Here is a man, with his shirt sleeves rolled up and his arms begrimed with oil and iron, who was the representative of the town last year in the State Legislature, and who worthily filled the station.

Here is another who, we suppose, is worth $75,000. And here are scores of them who own these neat, handsome dwellings scattered around East Bridgeport, who live in comfort and independence.

Do you believe they are men of intelligence? Look at them. Watch them as they issue in a stream from the workshops on the way to dinner. There is not a stolid face among the entire number.

The "Name" of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine.

The name is accidental. A. B. Wilson was an inventor. Nathaniel Wheeler was a manufacturer, and circumstances brought them together, and their joint productions were called the "Wheeler & Wilson Machines." In 1852 they turned out from a small shop at Watertown, Conn., eight or ten machines per week, mostly hand-made, and coarse compared to those made for less than half the cost in 1862. The number of machines made in succeeding years show an unparalleled increase until now the number manufactured annually, we believe, exceeds fifty thousand machines. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the loss of the boasted Southern trade, their manufacture and sales last year were vastly larger than they had ever been before.

We feel confident that all who are interested in the Sewing Machines, after having perused the above facts, if they will but call at the Exhibition Rooms, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in this city, the agent, J. H. Hayden, Esq., will satisfy them of the superiority of their machines over all others. Ladies who desire information and instruction, will always find at these rooms ladies accomplished in the art of teaching, ready to instruct them. This agency has always been fortunate in having most capable and courteous attendents, those who made themselves popular with the people by their affability and kindness. The past agents, H. C. Hayden, Esq., and W. R. Wadsworth, Esq., will long be remembered by their many friends, and the present gentlemanly agent, J. H. Hayden, Esq., has secured for this establishment a popularity that commands success.

It is the great and mighty change that is made by their *labor-saving machines* that demands of the press their aid to herald far and wide their intrinsic value.

The Yokohama Squash.

It will be recollected that Mr. Thomas Hogg of New York visited Japan, two years ago, on a botanical tour, and since his arrival there he has sent home a variety of seeds to his brother, among them were seeds of a squash. These were planted by Mr. Hogg, and very carefully cultivated, away from all other varieties. The vines made a strong and vigorous growth, running rapidly, and rooting at the joints. They blossomed abundantly, and ripened a large crop of fine squashes, which proved to be entirely unlike anything we possessed, and so strongly marked as to leave no doubt of its being a new variety. Its appearance is represented as round, corrugated on the rim, flat and dished at the stem, like the scallop squash. Size, medium, about 8 inches in diameter, and 4 inches deep, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds; stem long, woody, and angled like that of a pumpkin; surface strongly ribbed; skin warty, and of a dark green color, which often turns more or less to a dull orange; cavity for the seeds, small, and placed near the blossom end, about the size of the Summer Crookneck squash; flesh very fine grained, sweet, sufficiently dry, and well-flavored. It keeps well.

Such is the general description of this new variety. Those who have tried it pronounce it of superior quality. Its fine growth, early maturity and productiveness, give it a claim to our attention, and it seems likely to become a favorite and profitable variety.

Mr. James Hogg states that the Yokohama keeps until February, and he has little doubt it will keep till March. It becomes quite dry by keeping, nearly as much so as the Hubbard. It is excellent for cooking when not larger than an ordinary Bush squash, thus affording a continual supply from July to March. Mr. Hogg calls it the Yokohama (Japan), the place where his brother resides, and from whence he forwarded the seeds.

TULE GRASSES.—We have received a bunch of clover and native grasses from the tule lands on Bouldin Island, mouth of the Mokelumne river. The clover is 1½ feet high, while the native grass in 1 7-12 feet high; but eventually the clover reaches a hight of three feet, entirely hiding the natural grass. The specimens received are from the ranch of Messrs. Smith & Sargent. The island contains some 7,000 acres, and is owned by different parties. The tule lands, generally, produce the same grasses with this island. Heretofore an error has been committed in the cutting of hay on these lands. It has been usual to cut it so late in the season that the clover had become ripe and had dropped down, leaving none but the native grass standing to be cut. This clover as it lies, however, affords superior pasturage for cattle.—[Bencon.

DROUGHT.

BY WILSON FLAGG.

In every climate, it will be found that the indigenous plants and animals are adapted to the circumstances to which they are liable to be periodically exposed. Between the tropics, where the year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry, both the plants and the animals are organized in such a manner as to meet these emergencies with impunity; and so inured do they become to these alternate extremes as to suffer more or less when they are secured from them. The leaves of the trees are tough and coriaceous, and have a glossy surface that prevents the rapid evaporation of their moisture, and reflects the fervid rays of the sun, without absorbing too great a portion of its heat. The same smooth and polished surface secures them from excessive moisture in the wet season. Nature has thus provided a single expedient to serve a double purpose.

Similar adjustments, with regard to fruits as well as foliage, protect them in tropical climes from extremes of heat, dryness and moisture. While those of northern latitudes are invested with a mere film, like the cherry, the raspberry, and the apple; the southern fruits have a rind like that of the lemon and orange, or are inclosed in a case like the banana. The fruit is thereby enabled to resist the extremes of the climate, and will not suffer decay so rapidly as the northern fruits, which are destined, by the regular course of the seasons, to be destroyed by frost, before many weeks. Another provision for the protection of tropical fruits and foliage, is the essence contained in their outer case, rind or covering. This aroma, being far more volatile than water, evaporates rapidly from the surface, and keeps the fruit and the substance of the leaf constantly cool, even when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, in a hot and dry atmosphere, without exhausting their juices. The pulp is thus preserved in a moist state, until the seed is fully ripened; and the foliage is kept moist until it has performed its destined functions, by the free evaporation of its volatile essence. Probably by the operation of some chemical principle, the water, which is used up in the elaboration of this essence, is small compared with what would be consumed with the cooling process carried on by the direct evaporation of water from the surface of the leaves and fruit.

In northern climes, the plants are organized with reference likewise to two opposite seasons, not of moisture and drought, but of heat and cold. Summer and winter they have, instead of a wet and a dry season. Hence, for the most part, the trees are furnished with a deciduous foliage, and the herbaceous plants with leaves and stalks, that die down to the surface of the soil, and continue their existence by means of their roots. Some of these roots suffer their period of rest chiefly in the latter part of summer and autumn, and vegetate in winter below the action of frost, and produce their flowers in early spring. Such are the hyacinth, the crocus, and the snow-drop, and many other bulbous-rooted plants, whose bulbs remain so deeply buried in the soil as to allow their fibrous roots to push downwards below the frozen earth, and to be in readiness to sustain the wants of the plant at the very earliest thawing of the earth. The future plant being preserved in an embryo state in the bulb, is able to endure with impunity any amount of heat or drought to which it is liable to be exposed.

But nature has not protected the plants of the temperate zone against the effects of drought, which in the usual course of things, as instituted by nature, would be of very unfrequent occurrence in these latitudes. In all temperate regions, where the hand of man has not interposed and created an artificial state of things, nature has provided a constant and equal supply of rain and moisture for the wants of the indigenous plants. This is evident from the structure of their foliage, which is not protected against the deleterious influence of long-continued frequent droughts. The land is covered to a certain extent with wood and shrubbery; and the climate, under these circumstances, is affected with that proportion of heat, dryness, cold and moisture, which is suitable to the wants and habits of vegetation. If all men who cut down forests had correctly understood meteorology, and had governed all their operations by the principles of this science, studying the effects of the different modes of clearing and planting upon the climate, and acting in conformity with this experience, many a region of country, once fertile and now a desert waste, would have retained its ancient fertility and beauty.

I have often been surprised at the zeal which our legislative bodies have always manifested in encouraging the best modes of tilling and planting the soil, while they looked with perfect unconcern upon operations extensively going on, which, if not checked, must, before a great lapse of time, render half the country a desert. Among other subjects of investigation which have been proposed by our legislatures, why has it not occurred to them to institute inquiries respecting the general causes of humidity and drought, the sources of rain, and the laws that influence not only the quantity but frequency of showers? Such investigations, made by committees of scientific men, would lead to many important discoveries, even if they did not prove the correctness of our present views. In order to promote the interests of agriculture, we must study the sources of heat, moisture and fertility, and take heed not to infringe upon any of the conditions on which these sources depend.

Most people comprehend the value of trees for timber and fuel, and their advantages for shade and ornament: but their agency in promoting the fertility of the soil the humidity of the atmosphere, the fullness of the streams and wells, and the salubrity of the climate is more imperfectly understood. But according as we investigate the subject, we shall be convinced that a certain proportion of forest in every country is necessary to preserve that regular supply of moisture which is essentially necessary to render it available for agricultural purposes,—still, if the country be deprived of its wood beyond a certain limit it will become subject to pernicious droughts, its rivers and springs will be dried up, and the land rendered waste and unprofitable.

All scientific observers acknowledge that trees in full foliage condense moisture from the vapors of the atmosphere, and conduct it to the earth; that these vapors would remain for an indefinite time suspended in the atmosphere, until they met some such condensing agents, and that in proportion to the quantity of forest will be the amount of moisture thus arrested in its progress and carried down to water the surface of the soil. Not only the foliage, but the branches of trees, after their leaves have fallen, have the same attraction for moisture of the air, as may be proved, whenever there is a fog, by the wetness of the ground under the trees, compared with that in the open plain. Trees, therefore, act the double part of applying the atmosphere with moisture, which they draw up by their roots from the depth of the earth, and discharged in an invisible form through the breathing pores of their foliage; and of wetting the surface with the moisture which they draw down by condensation from the atmosphere.

Trees are likewise, in frequent instances, the immediate occasion of showers, by conducting to earth the electricity of clouds, and thereby inducing the non-electric state which is necessary to cause them to digest rain. An *organized* cloud is an aggregation of vaporous globules which are suspended in the atmosphere, and held in this state of *union with contact*, by being in a similar electrified condition, and kept separate according to that law of electricity which causes two pith balls, similarly electrified, to repel one another to a certain distance. All those clouds which have a definite or organized arrangement of parts are charged with electricity; there are others which are organized; such are the vapors that rest on the surface of the earth, and which do not produce rain, except by acting as conductors between the earth and the organized clouds in the upper atmosphere.

To illustrate the influence of trees in producing showers, we will suppose a dense cloud in an electric condition to be passing over a desert plain: so long as it encountered no conducting object in its journey, it would remain suspended in the heavens until it met another cloud in an opposite state of electricity, or until it was absorbed into the atmosphere. But if it should pass over a forest sufficiently elevated to exert an influence upon it, the trees, which are good conductors, especially in summer when their sap is flowing, would draw down the electricity from the cloud into the earth. At that moment all the vaporous particles of the cloud, no longer repelling one another, are mingled together by the wind, and coalesce into drops of rain which descend to the earth in showers. By this principle we may explain the cause of a phenomenon which we often witness in a dry season on the coast. A dense cloud is seen to pass over our heads without affording one drop of rain until it reaches the ocean; when the vapors that rest on the surface of the waves acting as conductors, cause the cloud to part with its electric fluid, and to fall in copious showers, at the same moment.

I would not assert that the foliage of trees produces more humidity by exhalation than the same amount of foliage of herbaceous plants: but a square acre of ground covered with trees is productive of a vastly greater quantity of foliage than a square acre with any description of herbaceous plants; and as the roots of trees penetrate deeper than those of other plants into the soil, they draw up the moisture from a greater depth, and do not, therefore, in the same proportion, exhaust the humidity of the surface. To these influences of forests upon the humidity of a climate, we may reasonably attribute the fullness of the streams in all parts of this country, a century ago, compared with their present diminished bulk. This is a matter of common observation, sustained by indubitable proofs. In the same way may we account for the increasing frequency and severity of droughts, as the population has increased, and the woods are diminished.

Mr. Balfour, an English botanist remarks: "*When forests are destroyed, as they are everywhere in America by the European planters, with an imprudent precipitation*, the streams are everywhere dried up, or become less abundant. In those mountains of Greece which have been deprived of their forests, the streams have disappeared. The immoderate felling of woods, or the neglect to maintain them, has converted regions noted for their fertility into scenes of barrenness. The sultry atmosphere, the droughts of the Cape Verd Islands are attributed to the destruction of forests. It is stated that in large districts of India, climate and irrigation have rapidly deteriorated from a similar cause, and that the government is now using means to avert and remedy the mischief. On wooded countries, where the rains are excessive, as in Rio Janeiro, the climate has been improved by the destruction of trees. Gardner says that since the ax has been laid on the dense forests, surrounding the city of Rio Janeiro, the climate has become dry. In fact, so much has the quantity of rain diminished, that the Brazilian government was obliged to pass a law prohibiting the felling of trees in the Corcovado range."

"Dr. Cleghorn remarks, that the conversion of forests is unquestionably a subject of great importance. It is now occupying the attention of the government of India, and of many other governments. The physical history of every country proves incontestibly that a moderate extent of forests especially on mountain slopes and elevated rocky grounds, where tillage is impracticable, promotes to a high degree both the agricultural and manufacturing interests of individuals, as well as the physical soundness and productive resources of extensive countries. It appears that the influence of forests in a physical, economical and hygeanic point of view, is deserving of a more complete investigation than it has yet received. By felling trees which cover the tops and sides of mountains, men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations—the want of fuel and scarcity of water."

These facts seem to demonstrate that trees on elevated situations have a greater influence as conductors of electricity and causes of showers, and that their benefits are proportional to their elevation. And we may well regard it as one of the instances of the beneficence of nature, who has arranged it in her economy, that trees should be the most serviceable in those situations which are of the least value for the purpose of grazing and tillage. A forest consisting of those trees which, like the oak, extend a tap-root deeply into the soil, may be compared to so many hydraulic rams conveying water from the depth of the soil, and afterwards exhaling it into the atmosphere. It seems to me, therefore, an incontrovertible point, that one of the most available means of preventing summer droughts is to preserve the forests on all our lofty hills and barren elevations, and all our sandy plains, and to cover all such places as are already bald, with trees of the most valuable species.

There can be no doubt that many a rain-cloud might be arrested, when passing over a tract of country, by means of lightning-rods, attached to the tallest trees in the most elevated places. These rods would conduct the electric fluid from the passing cloud, which would then descend in showers upon that region. It is undoubtedly attributable to the rods and spires and chimneys of a large city that showers are more frequent and abundant there than in similar open situations in the country. I allude to the effect of lightning-rods in this connection, not to recommend the use of them, but to illustrate more clearly an important principle of meteorology.

The time has come when every old State in the Union should regulate the cutting down of forests by positive and direct legislation. All barren hilltops and steep declivities should be kept constantly covered with wood, and provisions should be made for planting them, or for causing a spontaneous growth, to supply all vacancies made by clearing. Planting should keep pace with clearing except in territories already too extensively wooded. There would be no loss of pasturage occasioned by covering half the area of any moderately steep hill with wood, from the summit downwards. The remaining portion would produce more pasturage, with the protection, the greater humidity and fertilization, caused by the trees, than the whole surface would produce without them. On the other hand all deep vales and lowlands, containing a productive soil, should be deprived of their timber, that the land on which it grows might be rendered available for tillage.

As it would not suit the genius of our republican institutions were government to dictate to the citizens the manner of using his own property, the minds of the people must be influenced by bounties and awards. Let the State exact a law, exempting from taxation all woodland, situated on a hill, mountain or declivity, or on a dry sandy plain. These situations should be precisely defined in the act, and all the wood cut from them should be made subject to a double rate of taxation. The act should also provide for paying out of the public treasury a certain sum per acre, for the planting of certain soils and situations with trees of specified sorts, the sum to be paid to the owners of the land on the third year after planting, if the trees give evidence at that time of being in a healthy and thriving condition, and were planted in sufficient quantity.

Not only the farmer but every citizen is interested in this matter. Upon the proper condition and quantity of forest the community must be dependent not only for its continued supply of timber and fuel, but for regular supplies of rain in the summer, of water for the mill privileges on the smaller streams, and indirectly for the prosperity of every interest. Were the different States, in the aggregate, to expend annually a million of dollars, judiciously appropriated for the planting of forests, on lands which are at present good for no other purpose, in ten years from the time of the appropriation, the country would be made ten millions more wealthy. And unless some such measures are used for the preservation of a constant supply of growing forest, large tracts of land, now fertile and productive, will ere long be converted into barren wastes; and the country will be deprived of its natural resources, in proportion to the increase of its population.—[Hovey's Magazine.

COFFEE AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.—The use of coffee as a beverage seems to have originated among the Turks in Arabia, from whence it was carried to Europe, in 1669. The coffee bean is the seed of the *Coffea Arabica*, a shrub which grows to the hight of thirty feet, but is usually cut down to about six feet, to increase the yield of the bean. Its cultivation was confined, until within the past century, to Egypt and Arabia, but is now cultivated in the West India and East India Islands; also in Brazil, upon a most extensive scale. Roasted coffee contains about 12.50 parts of caffeine, a principle to which is ascribed a peculiar quality for preventing the waste of animal tissue. Lately, several mixtures and substitutes for coffee have become common, on account of the great rise in the price of coffee. In some of our country villages, German families roast acorns, and use them as a substitute for coffee. Roasted rye is an old and well known substitute; and so is "Gabbatt's coffee," which consists of roasted corn. White beans and peas, carrots and beets are roasted and mixed with coffee. No such substance as caffeine is contained in any of these articles; therefore they are not true substitutes for coffee in a chemical and physiological sense.

IMPROVED BUCKWHEAT PANCAKES.—"F. G." in the American Agriculturist, says: "The finest, tenderest pancakes can be made by adding a little unbolted wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with), when put into cold batter, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling. Hence the culminating point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the lightest and tenderest that can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be added than is usual, to counteract the too fresh taste when soda alone is used. Thus the bother of emptyings is all dispensed with. Pancakes in this way can be baked at any time, and on the shortest notice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham with the buckwheat, ready for use."

GATHERING PITCH.—The editor of the Oroville Union made a visit last week to Concow valley and remarks:

Mining in this locality, except in a few instances, has been suspended, and the hills resound with the strokes of the "tappers" for pitch. One company, we believe, have about 20,000 trees tapped in and around Concow, and other parties have tapped and are tapping on a smaller scale. We observed that, in this neighborhood, they have been careful to cut small notches in the trees, with a view to preserving the timber for future use. The "Digger" or nut-pine, which is generally dwarfed and useless for lumber, is equally as valuable for pitch, we learn, as the pitch pine, while the pitch of the white and "sugar pine," cannot be used, thus insuring the safety of the most valuable timber for lumber.

INDIAN CORN.—Our great cereal crop is of Southern origin, and is only made a success by the torrid heats of July and August. It luxuriates in the sunshine, when the thermometer points to a hundred, and bears drought better than any other of our crops. *Our country is the Paradise of this plant*, and one can hardly comprehend the magnitude of the corn crop. It is easy to write "a thousand millions of bushels," but difficult to take in the conception of so vast a bulk. It is nearly a bushel for every inhabitant of the globe, and thirty bushels to every one of our own population. What countless stores of food for man and beast!—[*Ex.*

A correspondent of the Yreka Journal gives the *modus operandi* for ascertaining whether rock contains silver or not. It is this:

Pound a small quantity of rock supposed to contain silver as fine as possible, then place it on an iron shovel or pan, hold it over a slow fire to burn away sulphur or arsenic, which is more or less found in silver ore; then take a cup or a glass or any earthen vessel, into which pour a small quantity of nitric acid, (aquafortis) in which put a teaspoonful of the powdered ore. Let it boil a minute or so. Then take some kitchen salt dissolved in water, in another cup, pour a small quantity of this liquid into the boiling acid; if it turns white or murky there is silver in the ore.

Two new hotel companies for the city of New York are being chartered at Albany. These hotels are to cost two and a half millions each, and one is to be erected facing Central Park.

"IT WAS," says he, "first *nitrum* that governed the world, and then *nitrum*; first *Saint* Peter, and then *Saltpetre*."

A WESTERN KITCHEN VS. A NEW ENGLAND ONE.—The St Louis Union in speaking of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Sanitary Fair says, in alluding to the contrast between a Western kitchen and a New England kitchen:

"Our Missouri kitchens have nothing so inviting about them that they could be made an attractive feature in a great Fair. But we humbly suggest to the managers of our St. Louis Fair, that if they will raise a monster tent in the neighborhood of the Fair, and institute within it a daily barbecue, with all the arrangements and paraphernalia of such an institution, it will be one of the most attractive as well as profitable features of the exhibition. Think of dining on barbacued pig, lamb, or a roasted ox, with a small accompaniment of genuine hoecake, to be washed down with a libation of cider dipped with a tin cup from a flowing hogshead, and then of an immense breakdown in the way of a contra-dance—with the barefooted girls and boys waiting for their turn till the last. Would not such an appendage throw the Yankee kitchen quite into the shade?

THE FEAR OF ANIMALS.—Preserve girls from fear and affectation, which for the most part, find place where reason is excluded. Even at a very early age you may cover, with a many colored veil, many imaginary fears: for instance, you may tell a child that the first clap of thunder he hears is the rolling of the chariot on which the long expected spring arrives; or you may yourself unconcernedly regard animals which alarm by the rapidity of their movements, as mice; or by their size, as horses; or by their unpleasing forms, as spiders or toads. Then direct the children's eye from the whole to the individual beautiful limbs, and gradually, without compulsion, draw child and beast together; for children have scarcely any other fear than that produced by strangeness. One scream of fear from a mother may resound through the whole life of her daughter; for no rational discourse can extinguish the mother's scream. You may make any full stop, colon, or semicolon, or comma of life before your children, but not a note of exclamation!—[Jean Paul.

TO THE SOLDIERS.—The postal law passed in January last contains a provision intended for the benefit of the non. coms. and privates of the army which should be made more generally known, than we believe it is. It is this: "Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe."

HUMAN LIFE.—Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadows fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life; and the cold thought of a tomb is the skeleton of all our feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to Paradise; and, with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bedfellows. But the fiat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and we fade as the leaves of the forest and the flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a frailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude which fills the world to day will to-morrow disappear as the footsteps on the shore.

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MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

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And every description of Marble Work.

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NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,

HIGHLAND RICE,

TOBACCO,

SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.



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and in endless variety, imported direct from Holland and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (thirteen years), and his very extensive stock appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEED

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THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seeds

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And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEEDS BE DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be sent to some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

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13 San Francisco.

California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 9

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

[Continued from the California Farmer of April 1st, 1864.

Grasshoppers in 1864.—The Drouth of 13 Months.

FARMERS in the foothills say that these destructive insects will be more numerous this year than they have been for several years past. Recently Mr. Cunningham, while digging on his ranch, came across large beds of full-grown ones a short distance below the surface, with innumerable young ones.—[Mariposa Gazette, March 12th, 1864.

"There is a satisfaction in knowing, if this prognostication is correct, the varmints will all die for something to eat—[Marysville Appeal.

"Not so; the grasshopper is omnivorous, and it is their habit—like fish and stock-brokers—big ones eat the little ones. We have often watched a long, lean, lank, alligator-snouted grasshopper eat his weak but more succulent companion, yet as in the instance of Pharaoh's lean kine, "they were still ill-favored as in the beginning." In the summer of 1854 (July and August), grasshoppers were so plenty, on the Stanislaus and Tuolumne, as to eat up all green vegetation in that section. Near the running streams we noticed *ash trees of large size peeled by them, from the topmost limb to the root—peeled, smooth and white as a bone, was the wood!* This seemed strange as no other trees were touched, although abundance of oak, alder, willow and other shrubbery, usually found in moist lands, were growing thriftily. Snakes and poisonous insects, it is said, abhor the water or black ash, and why the grasshopper should feast and flourish on it is a mystery for *quid nunes* to solve. Out on the plains, at this time, they were so plenty under the shady oak trees, as to more than cover the ground, while millions were crawling through the leaves on the trees. In fact bags full of them, might have been shoveled up during the heat of the day, and the hogs fared sumptuously on them, each morning —[California Farmer, March 25th.

The foregoing extracts will indicate the probabilities of a light visitation of the locusts in 1864; a season between March, 1863, to the present in which not more than five inches of rain fell in all the country below the parallel of Cape Mendocino for the space of twelve months and the most drouthy one since 1840-1. It is not likely that these pests will be very plentiful in 1864, as the want of rain and the violent excessively dry winds from the northwest, which have occured in all March, 1864, throughout the Pacific domain, and even as far down as Cape St. Lucas, likewise all over Arizona, where the drought has been from all accounts the severest within the memory of the oldest people; at least extending south to Cedros Island, in latitude 30°. No grasshoppers *at all* have been seen in Santa Barbara county, up to 30th March, nor have we been able to hear of any in Los Angeles or San Diego, and very few were seen in these parts during 1863. They were equally absent in other districts of the State, the past year, of 1863, probably, from the floods of 1861-62 destroying their eggs and young from the excessive dampness of the ground.

NAMES PROPOSED FOR THE CALIFORNIA LOCUSTS AND SALTATORIA.

We have been able to meet no scientific designation of the California winged migratory locust, of the coast line and great valleys, nor for the great wingless locust, grasshopper or cricket, of the Shasta, Honey Lake and Klamath Lake Valleys; the wingless insect is said to be of same color as the other, but from three to four inches in length, at maturity: indeed the Honey Lake farmers and miners call them from their appearance and size, *mice crickets*, as may be seen in various places of our notes, and they very closely resemble, in many particulars, the young *saltones* of the winged species.

We may propose, therefore, if not heretofore named by Entomologists, the term of *Locusta Californicus Migratoria*, for the *winged* variety; and for the *wingless* insect, described vaguely but well-figured by Vollum, in the Smithsonian Institute's Annual Report, for the year 1860, and adverted to largely by us, and which seems to be different from those of Great Salt Lake, in Stansbury's Report, of 1849, also noted in our series We may propose that of *Orthoptera Saltatoria Californicus*, which will prevent, hereafter, great confusion in comparisons between these species, or varieties, from those of Texas, Mexico, Central America, Chile, Argentina, or of those of the Mediterranean basin. The figures and descriptions of the *Locusta*, of the Atlantic States, in the Agricultural Office Report, 1862, by Mr. S. S. Rathvon, do not conform entirely to the *California species*, and it is highly probable they are undescribed; indeed the migratory locust of this State, or of Lower California is, strange to say, not even mentioned, though from the notoriety given to them they ought to have been.—[Note of April 3d, 1864.

MORE ALABASTER CAVES.—We learn from the Virginia City Union of new and interesting discoveries of alabaster caves. That paper says:

There are probably but very few persons who are aware of the existence of caves of beautiful alabaster within three or four miles from this city. Among the hills to the west of American Flat there is an extensive limestone formation, worn and corroded into precisely similar shapes as the limestone that forms so peculiar a feature in the geology of the counties of Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Amador in California. But a short distance from this limestone there is a beautiful cave of alabaster, from the roof of which, when first discovered, hung long pendant stalactites, of snowy whiteness and rare beauty, which visitors have, from time to time, carried away. The alabaster in this cave is so soft that it may readily be cut with a jack-knife while much of it is both in appearance and softness very much like damped common loaf sugar. Unfortunately both it and the limestone are wholly unfit for building purposes, as they crumble on exposure to the air, though they are very beautiful in appearance.

PAIN.—Pain is life's sentinel. It gives warning of danger. It is nature's monitor. It says: "Take care—you have violated the laws of health—you have wounded yourself—desist or you die." But when the wound is mortal beyond hope, the sentinel gives no challenge. Pain is of no use then. The victim must die, and usually he suffers; little. Pain, therefore, if it be a penalty, is also a mercy. It is destined only to tell us of danger and to make us avoid it.

MINERALOGY.

[Continued from California Farmer of April 8th, 1864.

Sand.—Clay.—Kaolin.

[CONCLUDED.]

Potter's clay and *pipe clay* are pure plastic clays, free from iron, and consequently burning white. The clay of Milwaukie, from which the cream-colored bricks are made, is much used also for pottery.

In the *manufacture of coarse pottery*, the clay is worked with water and tempered; and then the required form of a pot or pan is given on a wheel. The ware is dried under cover for a while, and next receives the glaze in a cream-like state. The glaze for the most common ware consists of very finely pulverized galena, mixed with clay and water. The ware after drying again is next placed in the kiln, which is gradually heated; the heat causes the baking of the clay, and drives off the sulphur of the galena, thus producing an oxyd of lead, which forms a kind of glass (or glaze), with the alumina. For a better stone ware, common salt is used, and it is put on after the baking has begun.

For the finer earthenware, a mixture of red and white lead, feldspar, silica and flint-glass, is used for a glaze, the proportions differing according to the ware. The clay for this ware is mixed with flint-powder (ground flints or sand), to render it less liable to contract or break, and it is worked with great care, and through various processes to prepare it for molding. The ware is usually baked to a biscuit, before the glazing is put on, as in the manufacture of porcelain.

Kaolin. This name is applied to the clay that results from the decomposition of feldspar. It is the material used for making porcelain or China ware. The change the feldspar undergoes in producing kaolin consists principally in a removal of of the alkali, potash, with part of the silica and the addition of water. *Composition* of a specimen from Schneeberg, silica 43.6, alumina 37·7, peroxyd of iron 1·5, water 12·6 (Berthier). It occurs in extensive beds in granite regions, where it has been derived from the decomposition of this rock. A granite containing talc seems to be the most common source of it.

Kaolin or *porcelain clay*, is derived from the decomposition of feldspar. The foreign kaolin occurs in Saxony; in France at St. Yrieux-la-Porche, near Limoges; in Cornwall, England; also in China and Japan. The Kaolin used at the Philadelphia porcelain works comes mostly from the neighborhood of Wilmington, Delaware.

The name kaolin is a corruption of the Chinese *Kauling*, meaning *high-ridge*, the name of a hill near Jauchau Fu, where this material is obtained.

In the *manufacture of porcelain*, the kaolin, and also the other ingredients, are first ground up separately to an impalpable powder. The kaolin is mixed with a certain proportion of feldspar, flint and lime. The whole are worked up together in water, by mallets and spades, and well kneaded by the hands and sometimes the feet of the workmen. The plastic material is then laid aside in masses of the size of a man's head, and kept damp till required; the *dough*, as it is called, is now ready for the potter's lathe (or other means), by which it is molded into the various forms of China ware. After molding, they are slowly and thoroughly dried, and then taken to the kiln, for a preliminary baking. They come out in the state of *biscuit*, and are ready for painting and glazing. The colors are metallic oxyds, which are put on either from a wet copper-plate impression on bibulous paper, or by means of a brush. The former is used for flat surfaces; the paper is rubbed on carefully to transfer the impression to the porcelain, and is then wet and washed off. It is then carefully heated to evaporate any oil or grease employed in the printing. The glaze is made of a quartzose feldspar; it is ground to a very fine powder and worked into a paste with water, and a little vinegar. The articles are dipped for an instant into this milky fluid, and as they absorb the water they come out with a delicate layer of feldspar in a dry state. They are touched with a brush wherever not well covered. They are then ready to be finally baked in the kiln, for which purpose each vessel is placed in a separate baked clay case or receptacle, called a *sagger*. In this process the material undergoes a softening, amounting almost to a partial fusion, and thus receives the translucency which distinguishes porcelain from earthen or stone ware.

The blue color of common China ware is produced by means of oxyd of cobalt; carmine, purple and violet, by means of chlorid of gold; red of all shades by oxyd of iron; yellow by oxyd of lead, or white oxyd of antimony and sand; green by oxyd of copper or carbonate of lead; brown by oxyd of iron, manganese, or copper. A steel luster is produced from chlorid of platinum.

The best Sèvres ware is made from 63 to 70 parts of kaolin, 23 to 15 of feldspar, nearly 10 of flint, and 5 or 6 of chalk. In China the kaolin is mixed with a quartzose feldspar rock, consisting mainly of quartz, called *peh-tun-tze*.

Soapstone is sometimes used in this manufacture; and as it substitutes magnesia for a part of the potash, it makes a harder ware; but it is also more brittle.

[A white chalk-earthy substance, known as *lava*, and said to be *kaolin*, abounds in Calaveras, Amador, Tuolumne and other mining counties in California. Near San Andreas, beds of "kaolin," or *liquefied quartz*, are found in all directions, for miles around; some places the mining shafts expose beds of this "kaolin" from ten to forty feet in thickness varying in depth with the pitch of the bed-rock.—[EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow catchers." He expects to use them in taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay, in place of the lasso.

A quibbling writer of the last century quaintly observes, that when the cannons of the princes began to war, the cannons of the Church were destroyed.

THE GUNBOAT WATEREE.—This vessel is now on her way to our shores and may soon be expected. As anything which has reference to the defense and security of California is received with interest we copy the following description of this war vessel: "She is a fast steamer armed with ten guns—four of them nine-inch, two rifled guns of 200 pounds each, and two 20-pound guns, with two howitzers of 20 pounds each. A mate to the Wateree, now building, and which will be ready to sail in six weeks, is also to go to California. In addition to this, the Navy department will contract with the loyal [who wont take greenbacks] Californians to build in San Francisco three or four iron clads of the Monitor class—all the material, so far as possible, to be procured and manufactured in that State. The object of this is to establish on that distant coast the facilities for the creation of such vessels as the National exegencies may require. Mighty as is our struggle to maintain the unity and integrity of the Government on its own soil, those charged with its administration are evidently preparing for the dominion of the seas. The Comanche will be afloat about the middle of August."

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20, 1853.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. BETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

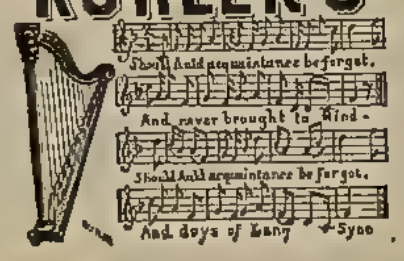
Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

KOHLER'S



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,
Music Dealer, San Francisco.

Encourage

HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

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PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY,

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office. 7

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale at LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive.

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

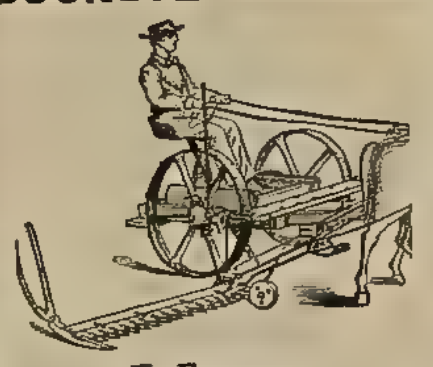
EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets,
San Francisco.

2-3m

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
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....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,

21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool; Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240, Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Angel Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't
481 Broadway, New York,
Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst: "Le Pirl Polka;" "West Point March;" 25c each. "Omatepe Waltz;" "L'Armotee Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller, "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart,' Mrs. Parkhurst, "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy!" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't.
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
8 SAN FRANCISCO

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....APRIL 14, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum(s) of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Will our Subscribers?

Will our Subscribers, without further notice, be so kind as to remit their dues to this office. Send us U. S. Treasury Notes. WE TAKE THEM AT PAR for all dues on account of Subscriptions to the FARMER. Surely this liberal offer should induce all to remit. This is paying our Subscribers a handsome commission for remitting their dues, and saves us the trouble and cost of collecting.

New Comers—Homesteads.

Those New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Muon's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.

And many other valuable Books at lowest prices.

What the "Greenbacks" do for the Old States.

We see by the Reports on labor, in the old States, that in New Hampshire, Connecticut and elsewhere, farm hands are getting $30 $40 and even $50 per month, according to their ability. Old prices were about $8, $10, $12 and $16. Pretty good for over there? Suppose we try it here, in California. We do try it in the FARMER office—*i. e.*, we take them for *our paper*. Let them come—the more the merrier; they have got a tinge of the Eagle and the Stars and Stripes on them.

Railroad Imposition.

We can hardly conceive of a more daring and bold attempt at fraud, upon the people, than the one now practiced by the City Railroad Companies. After every effort failed them to secure from the Legislature the *right* to raise their fares, this Company *assume the right* that our lawgivers refused; and not only assume it, but treat (by their Conductors), those who travel in the cars with insolence; this we know. How long the people will bear it, remains to be proved. Why was it necessary for them to ask the Legislature the right to do this, if they intended to do it "*nolens volens*." It is true that the several Companies advertise to furnish tickets, in large quantities, and with the Federal Tax added to the old rates, but this does not prevent them from taking 6¼ cents from strangers or those whose means will not allow them to buy in large quantities. There is only *one way* to crush the evil, that is to *refrain from patronizing the Railroad* until they come to the lawful and legitimate rate to all the people. *The people hold the power*—will the people act? We think we see by the nearly empty cars, that the people *prefer to walk*. Time will tell.

The New Clip of Wool.

We again refer to this for our wool-growers' sake. By reference to our telegraph news, it will be seen that Congress will, in all probability, make large additions to the duty on imported wool. Every additional penny of duty is so much gain to our own wool-growers. As we said in our last article on this subject, we advise *wool-growers to hold on to their clip*—do not sell now!—wait until the Congressional action is had, then you will know what is done. To them, however, who wish to realize, or those who *must* realize now, we urge them to call on us with their samples, as we can place them in a position to realize at once, and thus save all risk.

It will be seen by our Washinton news, that there was imported from abroad, last year, wools to the value of $112,000,000. Such is the dependence of our home manufacture—they must either import foreign wool or stop their works. Is it not then our duty, as a nation, to do all in our power to encourage the home growth of wool? Let our sheep-raisers, our wool-growers, look at these figures, and they will at once see that there is a home demand for wool large enough to take *hundreds of millions of pounds annually*. The great object with the grower, then, is to meet that demand with a home supply. Everything, then, should be done by Congress to aid our home product, and the grower should have the benefit of it. Let the wools of California be of such a quality and character as to meet the wants of the buyer, and to be in market at the right time, and there will always be a ready remuneration for the grower. We refer our growers to the card of Messrs. W. T. Coleman, & Co., who are always ready to aid those who desire to ship wool—by liberal advances.

The Departure.—Farewell, Kind Friend, Farewell.

Never was there a more beautiful day, than Wednesday last; the sun was shining brightly, the air was balmy and the world was full of the moving panoramas of life. Busy mortals, all, "marching on;" amid the busy throng that were moving down our streets were a group of friends escorting one who was about to leave, for a season, the scenes and associations that had been to him a part of his life for more than *ten years*:

> "Life hath as many farewells,
> As it hath sunny hours;
> And over some are scattered thorns,
> And over others, Flowers."

The occasion of this theme was the departure of our early, long-tried and former friend, J. K. PHILLIPS, Esq., the former publisher of this journal and who, ever since its first issue, has been associated with us—for eight years, in charge as the foreman of the office, and two years as a partner; and, when we say that in all these ten years, and more, there has existed as kindly an intercourse, as strong a friendship as falls to the lot of dwellers of this earth; and of him from whom we are now parted, we can say, seldom does it fall to a man to have as good a friend, as true a friend. *He was as a brother to us.* But even brothers must part. Life's changes must come, and one whose kindness we have often tried and found of "true metal," we can say now that he has gone and left us—we may seek for long years—and we may find none equal to thee, our well-tried friend. Mr. PHILLIPS, as a man and a friend, was ever true—an experience of ten years is our testimony. He is now gone to a new field of labor in a responsible position, among the rich treasures of a new and yet undeveloped land. The Island of Santa Catalina, we trust, may prove a "*type*" of that wealth which he so richly deserves. Our wish is that every *lead* may prove for him a *capital* one.

MR. PHILLIPS, as a *compositor*, had no superior in our State, and as a *proof-reader*, very few equals. Of this we can give the proof, for we believe the FARMER is sufficient, for under his supervision our journal has won a good, an enviable name for its typographical correctness and beauty. We say these things in justice to a faithful and good man, from whom all part with deep and abiding regrets; yet his prosperity we esteem a part of our own—we love to have our friends prosper. To our absent friend, we would say, could our voice reach him:

> "In after years,—when thou, perchance,
> As thoughts of *Auld Lang Syne* arise,
> 'Midst other scenes shall cast a glance,
> Along these pages, should thine eyes
> Rest on this tribute—think on me;
> Think kindly—as I do of thee."

The Typos in our office met "Phil," as he was about to leave, and presented him as a slight testimonial of their good will and appreciation, an elegant Meerschaum Pipe, silver-mounted and richly chased, with amber mouth-piece and cherry stem, all enclosed in a neat morocco case. The donor's short speech was to the point, as "typo's" speeches always are; it was good, because full of sincerity and good wishes. Other gifts and remembrances were added as proofs that one so long with them could not leave without an evidence there were *friendships* in the world. With that Meerschaum, were the following words, as the sentiment and wishes of the donors:

TO OUR OLD FRIEND AND BOSS:—"*Put this in your Pipe and smoke it.*"

> Yes, fill your Pipe and let the smoke curl,
> As the steamer leaves and her paddles whirl;
> Puff! Puff away, our good old friend,
> And keep on puffing 'till your journey's end;
> Then with *new life* leap on the shore,
> And boldly strike for the "silver ore."
> We bid "good bye," old friends must part,
> Tho' it tries the strings around the heart,
> But when you're gone, we all shall miss you,
> And now you go, we say "GOD BLESS YOU."

The types and friends met him on the steamer, and then the grasp of the hand was the assurance, made doubly sure, "our friend" had passed away on the ocean's wave—

To the silver shores of Catalina.

Napa Collegiate Institute.—We invite special attention to the card of this Institute, as this College embraces in its range of studies several features worthy of special consideration. The *location* of the college, the size and conveniences within, the great advantages derived from able teachers, whose aim is a high moral, as well as an intellectual preparation, will secure for this Institute, we are certain, a large share of confidence and patronage.

The Season—the Country.

"God made the Country."

We give the following extracts from a private letter, to show the prosperous condition of the country now, since the late rains. The letter is from a visitor from our city to the country, and shows how *life* may be enjoyed by our citizens if they could only improve it:

"The weather is truly delightful; everything around and about us speaks of the "wondrous beauties of nature; the air is filled with a variety of birds, and they are so tame that they come pecking at our windows woolt sit sowing. There has been no frost here; everything is thriving. There will be an abundance of Fruit of every description this year; we have had considerable rain for a week. It is so beautiful here, that I almost regret returning to San Francisco.

I am a great lover of "the beautiful," of trees, birds, flowers, and everything that appertains to an "elegant country residence." *This just suits me!* and I sit and dream all day, and wonder why I was not born with a "silver spoon in my mouth" or a "million" at my command. Yes! I wonder why? I ought to spend my days in just such a place as this! it is so near Heaven.

You would be delighted to see little daughter; every moment of time she enjoys to the fullest extent; she seems to think that the time she spends in *sleep* is *lost time*. Dear child! she little knows how much pleasure and comfort she is having. You can hear her laugh and the "echo" all over the grounds."

Such is the *heart* language of the country, the beautiful country, now at this season of the year. Who will not strive to enjoy it?

Hie then to the country all ye who can, and enjoy it while you may, for life is short at the longest, and it is our duty to make the most of it. Never has our country looked more charmingly than now; to the country all that can.

Books Received.

We have from Roman's Book-publishing and Book-selling Warehouse, the following new works. These are all works on human character, and intended to illustrate social life in all its phases:

Home Life, what it is and what it needs. This is a beautiful little book—a volume of teachings set in a tiara of truths like to a radii of diamonds. These beautiful teachings are divided into chapters. "Home, the Residence;" "Home, its Institution and Constitution;" "Home Intercourse;" "Home Influences;" "Evening's at Home;" "The Sunday at Home;" "The New England Home." Would the reader desire to know if the book is really full of beautiful thoughts? We will give the author's words on the dedicatory page, and in the few words we think we give evidence that *this book* is a noble one: "To the memory of her who had faith in the *boy*, who counseled and comforted the *man*, who was given me that I might know Home in all its beauty; whom alone I knew and loved as my Mother." These words alone are enough to inspire every heart that cherishes the memory of a Mother, to read this book. Such books upon the parlor table, are "policies of insurance" for the peace and happiness of our Homes. John F. A. Ware, of Cambridge, Mass., is the author of this little treasure book; Spencer, of Boston, Publishers.

The Post of Honor. This is a work of much interest, illustrating those trials incident to Religious character. It is written by a lady. The "Post of Honor" alluded to, is not that of a Military life, but the honor that comes from God, as the reward of a well spent life amid peculiar trials and persecutions, as known in the life of the Missionary.

Revelations of Mother Juliana. The nature and character of this book is revealed in a few words from the preface of the author, who says: "These revelations of Mother Juliana present to us a beautiful picture of a devoted soul, who lived nearer to God than most persons believe possible." We promise the reader in its perusal a rich treat, both intellectual and spiritual. J. F. Hecker of N. Y., is the author; Tichnor & Fields, Boston, publishers.

Elsa Woodson, or the Early Days of one of the World's Workers. A story of American life. A New York publication. This is a work exemplifying religious character—from the preface we glean the insight to the work: "The cup of hemlock was not the first trial of Socrates. Had we been with him there in Athens, you and I, we should have seen that the days and weeks went over him much as ours do; sorrows, humiliations, and triumphs, following each other, as to all lesser souls. But high blessing can only be seized, like fruit that ripens on the topmost bough, by the hand that is courageous and resolute enough to take it where it waits us."

Rubina. The author's page is blank; a New York publication. This book is one of those works of a sensation kind; it is a vivid picture of social life, wrought up in vivid colors; we give the "Dedicatory," which often gives the character of a book. The writer (author) says: "I dedicate this book to my sister, in memory of a love beyond the parental, a friendliness beyond friendship, brightening the darkness of our mutual lives, and exalting joy into the holier luster of happiness." To further show what the book is, we give the *first* paragraph that meets us upon opening it: "Slowly rises the vision of a dismembered Home; of a forsaken woman, who, bowed to the very dust, yet disdains all human sympathy, resolutely casts of humility, and cuts adrift from the sheltering harbor of Home and a husband's protection; the roaring cataracts of public gossip, scandal, and sneers to stem; unfeeling questions to evade; a mighty sorrow to be concealed, a helpless child to be supported, and the wrecks of a fortune to be gathered in—mere stranded spars of illusive hope, looking substantial enough in the distance, but melting in the avaricious clutch of the attorney's bony fingers, like an avalanche under summer skies and showers." Such is the picture of a book that will be sought for and read, for there is a fever for such works—it is the life-blood, and it must circulate.

We have other books which we must defer to notice now. Roman's Book-warehouse is full of valuable literature. Go, buy and read!

Address of C. F. Fay.

We have received the address of Caleb T. Fay, Esq., delivered before the Washington Council, or No. 1, Union League, Feb. 18, in this city. This address, we are glad to know, is to be widely circulated, 5000 copies to be sent abroad. This is well; it should be widely read; it is a very able document, and does great credit to the author of it, it will do good, great good. We take the following paragraph of statistics from the work, most valuable. They show great truths, they show that education, free labor, and a general knowledge of the world's machinery for human progress, must inevitably establish peace and freedom, and the permanent re-union of the States.

Let us consider further what these emigrants from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland, and their descendants have done; and in doing so, we will take facts and figures, that we may not be deceived through extravagant words. As an illustration of what the North has done, I propose to pit the little State of Massachusetts, with her eight thousand square miles of territory and a million and a quarter of people, without inland navigation, without coal or iron, without fertility of soil, without natural productions save granite and codfish, against the whole Southern Confederacy, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, with her seven hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles of territory, and her nine millions of people, her thousands of miles of sea coast, her thousands of miles of navigable streams, her immense forests, her luxurious soil and mild climate, her immense beds of iron and coal, her great advantages for variety of production—together with all her boasted superiority of blood and descent. I do not, however, select Massachussetts for comparison because I wish to claim for her any distinction above her loyal sisters, but because she is the oldest Northern State—the mother of Republican institutions, as they exist in the North to-day. Republics are now on trial upon the charge of failure to answer the end for which government is instituted among men, namely, the common good—the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people. Take Plymouth Rock as our base of operations, and the old Commonwealth as our battle-ground, and we may safely challenge the whole Southern Confederacy to an investigation of facts and figures.

In Massachusetts, public schools number 4,500, maintained at a cost of $2,500,000 per annum, the child of the poorest citizen can enter these schools without money or price. Public schools do not flourish in the Southern Confederacy, and the same number of free schools cannot be found within her borders. A melancholy evidence of this is found in the fact, that more than one-half the common soldiers taken prisoners from the Southern armies, are unable to read or write. The other side of the picture is found in language as follows: "Never did an army before possess so much cultivated intellect, or demand such contributions for its mental food, as that now marshaled in its country's defense. Many of our divisions of the army carry the printing press and type, and the soldiers issue daily publications." Massachusetts has normal schools to train teachers for public schools, State scholarships to train teachers for high schools, evening schools for persons who are compelled to labor during the day, schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind, hospitals for the insane, schools for idiots, reform schools for boys and girls, State agencies to aid discharged convicts, almshouses for the poor of every village—and all these are public institutions, supported at public cost. Where, in all the Southern Confederacy, or in all the world, is there such ample provision made for the improvement of the human mind, or for the comfort and welfare of the poor and unfortunate? These institutions are not confined to the large towns, but are to be found in every portion of the old Bay State. The ship tunnage of Massachusetts in 1860, was 840,000 tons register. The tunnage of the Southern Confederacy, all combined, including steamboats on rivers, was 645,000 tons register, being 205,000 tons less than Massachusetts.

	Mass.	*S. Con.*
Value of Ag. Tools manufactured in 1860	$1,749,000	$1,582,000
" Engines and Machinery	5 131,000	1 060,000
" Cotton Goods	36,745,000	7,172,000
" Woolen Goods	18,930,000	2,300,000
" Leather	10,251,000	4,674,000
" Boots and Shoes	46,440,000	2,739,000
Circulation of Newspapers and Periodicals	102,000,000	53,000,000
Total product of industry, in 1860	$266,000,000	$145,350,000
	145,750,000	

Excess of Massachusetts over the whole Confederacy.....$120,650,000

Number of Patents issued to citizens of Mass., in 1860...467
" " " Southern Confederacy, in 1860...430
" " " Northern States, in 1860.....4 800
" " " South Carolina (the pink of the rebellion), in 1860.....22

These statistics are enough to show that Massachusetts, with her educated labor, guiding her thousands of machines and managing her bold enterprises, can accomplish more real benefit and work for herself and the world, than the whole Southern Confederacy, with her combatic words and ignorant muscle. The instances given, are only a tithe, and specimen of the facts as they exist, North and South. What is there in all this that looks like failure of Republican institutions, as they exist in the North, or encouragement to recognize, and set up an independent Slaveocracy in the South?

New Music.

We have received by the mail per Golden City, another collection of New Music from Horace Waters, Esq., Musical Warehouse, 481 Broadway, N. Y. Among these pieces we find the following choice music:

Katy Did and Katy Didn't—a comic song.

The Young Volunteer—dedicated to Volunteers from the Sunday School to the Federal Army.

Dost thou ever think of Me, Love?—a solo and chorus; music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

The Golden Bow—Mazurka Etude.

The King—Redowa Waltz—a part of the choice collection of the Beauties of Terpsichore; music by Johann Munck, celebrated at all Watering places in the U. S.

The Cloud with a Silver Lining—a fantasia for the Piano; composed by Mrs. Parkhurst.

Sweet Little Nell—a song and chorus, a sweet song; words by Mrs. M. A. Kidder and music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

Bury me in the Morning, Mother—one of the late Stephen C. Foster's melodies.

When Old Friends were Here and *She was all the World to Me*—these were the last two songs of Stephen C. Foster, well known as the composer of many fine and beautiful songs, arranged under the title of "Foster's Melodies;" he is no more for earth, but gone where eternal harmony reigns. Mr. Foster died Jan. 13, 1864; he was a celebrated composer.

The above pieces and many more received, can all be found at the Music Stores of our city.

Raffling at Sanitary Fairs.

The excitement on this subject, among the clergy and citizens of New York, as connected with Sanitary Fairs, has assumed an important aspect. We find a very interesting letter from Rev. Dr. Bellows, who is to take charge of the Church and Society of the late T. Starr King, which will be read with interest by the people of this city, as it establishes his status on this subject. He writes as follows to the N-Y. Evening Post:

"New York, Feb. 22, 1864.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In sending you the correspondence between the Standing Committee of the United-States Sanitary Commission and the lady managers of the Metropolitan Fair, on the subject of 'raffling,' I beg leave to say that when the Fair was started, and the generous services of the managers were obtained, the objections to raffling had not taken so clear a form as to give any body the impression that it could be abolished. The most that was hoped for was, that the practice could be regulated, and to this the point the Ladies' Committee courageously addressed themselves. It was well known that even church fairs profitted by the custom, and that clergymen's salaries had been eked out by its fruits. It is not surprising that a sudden and vehement expression of scruples, imputing dullness to the consciences of the managers of the Fair, should have aroused some irritation and retard their disposition to yield, under moral duress and and threats of the law, to such an unexpected outbreak of conscientiousness. The truth is, the subject is new. The moral sensitivity of any considerable portion of the public in regard to it is new. Pious and conscientious people have raffled too lately, with perfect innocence of feeling, to be able at once to appreciate the moral evil of the usage or the scruples of those who oppose it; and there are still many thoroughly and excellent Christians who regard the custom when confined to benevolent fairs, as wholly unobjectionable.

On the other hand, the same may be said of most of the evils which have yielded to the rising tide of Christian sentiment. They have enjoyed the countenance of many of the excellent and judicious down to the very hour of their fall. Things which are not evil in themselves, but only when evil by those tendencies, are not easily characterized. Those who have not had special reason for considering their tendencies do not see the evil. The Standing Committee of the Sanitary Commission, having had their most anxious attention drawn to all the consequences of the custom of raffling, have thought it their duty to discourage it on the grounds given in their communication to the ladies. They desire, however, to acknowledge their full appreciation of the difficulties which embarass the managers of the Fair in adopting their conclusion, and to express their grateful sense of the ladies' compliance with their wishes.

It is not to be concealed that the pecuniary success and immediate interest of the Fair are greatly imperilled by the abandonment of a custom which has enlivened fairs as well as filled their treasuries. Let those, then, who with ourselves have felt it to be a duty to discountenance 'raffling,' turn their minds to some practical suggestions for supplying innocent substitutes for the custom. Is our population so poverty-stricken that we cannot devise other means than this for giving interest to our Fairs? Above all, let that portion of the public who rejoice in this effort to stop a practice which was at least first cousin, if not own brother to the 'lottery,' see to it that the interests of the sick and wounded soldiers do not suffer by the high ground now taken in regard to the raising the means for their succor.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS."

Interesting to the Suscol Ranch Settlers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14th, 1864.

"I noticed with satisfaction the very excellent publicity you gave the case of Doll vs. The Town Site of Red Bluff. Since my communication to you [Morning Call], of the 11th January last, much has transpired here of interest to Californians and especially to the Pre-emption Settlers. Another thing of no little importance has transpired here since the period referred to, in reference to the Pre-emptors on the "Suscol Rancho," so called, declared, in substance, to be public land at the December term of the United States Supreme Court in 1861. What I refer to is the inability of the Land League, or the portion of them contending against the Pre-emptors on said fraudulent grant, from obtaining "patents" under the proofs offered by them before the "late" Register and Receiver. On the contrary, indeed, these "grabbers" are called upon to go over the whole proofs again, and to be confronted in each case by any party or parties claiming under the general Pre-emption Law. In fact these "grabbers" thought that all they had to do was to give the wink to District Attorney Sharp, and he would assume the responsibility of interpreting the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to suit their desires. You can scarcely credit it, Messrs. Editors, when I tell you that Mr. Sharp's understanding of them was exactly to suit the League, and make the whole matter one-sided. The Commissioner, however, has not seen fit to indorse Mr. Sharp's views, by declaring that under the special Act of March 3d, 1863, in reference to the Suscol Ranch, the purchasers under Vallejo or assigns only were authorized to offer proof in support of their claims under said bill. On the contrary, the Commissioner declares, and very justly, too, that no man on the street might as well undertake to judge of the nature of the instructions referred to as for Mr. Sharp to undertake to explain them. In fact, Mr. S. exceeded the bounds of propriety as well as his jurisdiction, when he undertook to do so. But this matter is now set at rest by the instructions of the Commissioner to the Register and Receiver, which are about to be transmitted. In reference to this matter, they declare in full and plain language that the settlers on the Rancho, under the general pre-emption Law, shall have full and ample time to present proofs of their settlement, and to cross-examine witnesses produced on the part of the purchasers under Vallejo; and that six weeks' public notice shall be given for that purpose, so that the Pre-emptors under the general law may rest assured that they will have every facility afforded them by the Government, for the purpose of enabling them to perfect their pre-emption claims. There is one class of pre-emptors, under the general Pre-emption Law, on the Suscol Rancho, whom the instructions now about to be transmitted, undertake to disqualify under the general Pre-emption Law. These are the purchasers of small tracts from Vallejo or his assigns. The instructions provide that they shall present their claims under the Act of March 3d, 1863, and estops them from presenting their claims under the general Pre-emption Law. To this point I have objected, and filed a long brief in reference to it, showing its illegality. The point is still undecided, but will soon be disposed of. I am, very respectfully yours,

B. B. NAWMAN."

The History of the Willow.

As we promised, last week, we give herewith a full history of the Willow, from standard authority. this will include all the useful varieties and their peculiarities:

Willow (*Salix*: from *sal*, near, and *lis*, water, Celtic—in allusion to the place of its growth). An extensive genus of well-known useful and ornamental trees and shrubs. They all delight to grow in swampy places, and are increased by cuttings, though some of the more rare alpine kinds excel with difficulty. There is no tribe of trees of such various magnitude as the willows, from the large white willow to the minute *Salix herbacea*, six of which may be placed between two leaves of a dodecimo, roots, stems, leaves, and flowers. Many of the species of willow, under the names of osier and sallow, are extensively grown for the manufacture of basket-rods; the best sorts for which are the great round-leaved sallow (*S. caprea*) and the common osier (*S. Viminalis*). The branches of some of the species are used as stakes, poles, hoodles to rakes, hoes and a great variety of economical purposes. Loudon (Arb. Brit.) says, "In the north of Europe the bark of *S. Alba* is used for tanning leather, and for dyeing yarn of a common cinnamon color; and the leaves and young shoots are given to cattle in a green state, or dried like the twigs of the birch, and laid up for winter fodder." The bark, however, is less valuable than that of some of the other species. The leaves of the least willow (*S. herbacea*), soaked in water, are employed in Iceland for tanning leather. (Paxton's Bot. Dict). The arrangement of the species of willows is a matter of considerable difficulty, as well as their technical discrimination. Among the numerous species of willows there are only a few which are cultivated for farm purposes: of these we shall enumerate and describe the following:—

1. The long-leaved triandrous willow (*S. triandra*). This tree is very common in wet woods, hedges, and osier grounds. It is of an upright form, rising naturally, when not injured, to the height of 30 feet; towards autumn casting the bark of its trunk and larger branches in broad, solid portions, cracking angularly asunder, like the plane tree. The young branches are erect, long, tough, and pliant, smooth, leafy, brownish, somewhat brittle at their joint or insertion. Leaves linear-oblong, serrated, smooth, rather unequally sloping at the base. The narrower-leaved willows generally come under the denomination of osiers, of which this is the most valuable. It is cultivated for the white basketwork, producing rods 8 or 9 feet long, tough and pliant, even when stripped of their bark, and very durable. They are cut down every year. There are several varieties of this species; one, called the French willow, is cultivated in Sussex and in the eastern parts of England; it is more slender in form, and only about 12 or 15 feet high.

2. Bedford willow (*S. Russelliana*). When this tree was first recommended for cultivation, by the name of the Leicestershire, or Dishley willow, it was regarded with scorn as "only the crack willow" (*S fragilis*), a sort notoriously useless. This ignorance and prejudice are now removed, and this willow is found the most profitable for cultivation of any species of the genus, for the value of its timber as well as bark, the rapidity of its growth, and the handsome aspect of the tree. This species of willow was first brought into notice by the late Duke of Bedford, who engaged an able chemist, Mr. Biggio, to make experiments upon it. It was found to contain in its bark more of the tanning principle than any other tree of England, except the oak. The bark also contains the largest quantity of *salicina*, a salt which has been found useful as a substitute for the quinia and cinchona in agues, and which is much less liable to excite irritation in the stomach than the salts of the cinchona. It is of great importance that the distinctions between this willow and the crack willow (*S. fragilis*) should be clearly pointed out, on account of the wide difference in their qualities and value. This tree is more handsome than the willow in its mode of growth, as well as altogether of a lighter or brighter hue. The branches are long, straight, and slender, not angular in their insertion, like *S fragilis;* and the trees, when stripped of their leaves, may always be distinguished by these marks. They are polished, very tough, flexible, round, and smooth. Leaves lanceolate, tapering at each end, serrated throughout, and very smooth. Those of *S. fragilis* are ovate-lanceolate; the foot-stalk, alone, is longer than the scale, whilst in *S. fragilis* it is so short that the leaf is nearly sessile. In both it is glandular or leafy.

3. Bitter purple willow (*S. purpurea*). This is a shrub growing in low meadows, about the banks of rivers and ditches, but not common. The trunk is three or four feet high, with long, slender, very smooth branches, spreading widely, and, if not supported, trailing on the ground, of a rich and shining purple, with a somewhat glaucous hue. Leaves partly opposite, obvate-lanceolate, serrated, very smooth, narrow at the base. This is a very valuable osier for fine basket-work, but more especially for platting into low, close fences, to keep out hares and rabbits; the leaves and bark being intensely bitter, those animals will not touch either. The twigs, moreover, are so long, tough, and flexible, that they may be interwoven into any shape, and kept very close to the ground, as they always retain their horizontal mode of growth. Such a fence is scarcely inferior to one made of wire, and is, perhaps, more durable, as continually producing young shoots, to supply the place of those that decay. It is important to distinguish this useful and elegant willow from that to be next described. The bark contains much salicina.

4. The rose willow (*S. helix*) grows in marshes, osier holts, and about the banks of rivulets. It is a tree of humble growth, erect, about 10 feet high, smooth in every part, altogether of a lighter hue than the last. The branches not trailing, but upright, smooth, and polished, of a pale yellowish or purplish ash color, tough, and pliable, less slender and elongated than the foregoing species, though useful for the coarser sorts of basket-work. Leaves partly opposite, oblong-lanceolate, pointed, slightly serrated, very smooth, linear towards the base. Their color a light, rather glaucous green, turning blackish in drying. The leaves and twigs are less bitter than the former, and the greater size of the trunk, as well as branches, renders this species fit for several purposes which that is not. It also makes a better figure in plantations, and the roots give more solidity to the banks of rivers or ditches.

5. Common white willow (*S. alba*). This is a tall tree, whose bark is thick, full of cracks, useful for tanning; and, as yielding much salicine, good also for the cure of agues, though inferior in quality to that of the true Bedford, or Huntingdon willow. The bark is called *cortex salignum*, and *anglicanum* by some writers. The branches are numerous, spreading widely, silky when young. Leaves all alternate, elliptic-lanceolate, pointed, serrated, silky on both sides; the lowest serratures glandular. There is a variety which is very superior in the value of the wood and bark, and the rapid growth as well as handsome aspect of the tree, to the original species.

The willow genus contains more than 130 species, chiefly distributed over the northern parts of Europe. It is less multiplied in the Northern and Southern than in the Middle and especially in the Western States. It is found on the banks of the great rivers, such as the Susquehanna and the Ohio, and is called black willow, or simply willow.

The black willow is rarely more than 30 or 35 feet high and 12 or 15 inches in diameter. It divides at a small height into several divergent but not pendent limbs, and forms a spacious summit. The leaves are long, narrow, finely denticulated, of a light green, and destitute of stipulæ. In the uniformity of its coloring the foliage of this species differs from that of the European willow, the lower surface of which is glaucous.

Upon the trunk the bark is grayish and finely chapt; upon the roots it is of a dark brown, whence may have been derived the specific name of the tree. The roots afford an immensely bitter decoction, which is considered in the country as a purifier of the blood, and as a preventive and a remedy for intermittent fevers.

The wood is white and soft, and the branches are easily broken from the tree. Neither the wood nor the twigs are applied to any useful purpose. (Michaux.)

Michaux describes two other species of American willow. One, from being found on the shores of Lake Champlain, he calls Champlain willow (*S. ligustrina*). It grows 20 to to 25 feet high, with 7 or 8 inches diameter, and very much resembles the black willow, except that the leaves are longer and narrower. The other is the shining willow (*S. lucida*), so called on account of the brilliancy of its foliage. This Michaux found only in the Middle and Northern States. It is found in moist but open grounds, and is more common on the edges of the salt meadows than in the interior of the forests; it is also seen on the islands, not covered with woods, in the rivers, and near the shores of the lakes.

This species is easily distinguished by the superior size of its leaves, which are oval-acuminate, denticulated, and sometimes 4 inches in length.

The shining willow attains the hight of 18 or 20 feet; but its ordinary elevation is 9 or ten feet. Baskets are made of its branches, when those of the European willow, which are preferable, cannot be obtained; but it possesses no property that recommends it to attention.

Many species of willow are found in the United States and in Canada, the greater part of which are susceptible of no useful employment. The three species described are distinguished only by their superior hight; but even these are greatly inferior to the European willow in size and in the properties of their wood. In the Northern and Middle States, particularly in Pennsylvania and in some townships in the lower part of New Jersey, great numbers of the European willow have been planted, of which light baskets are fabricated for the market of Philadelphia. This tree furnishes the charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. (Michaux.)

The common yellow willow in the *S. vitellina* of botanists. It is also frequently called golden willow, and by some egg-yoke willow. The French call it Le Saule. This, says Dr. Darlington, was early introduced here as a shade tree, and has become partially naturalized in many places. I think I have never seen any but the *pistillate* plant. A variety with paler bark (perhaps the *S. alba* of authors) is also occasionally to be met with. The handsome *S. babylonica*, or weeping willow, is more generally preferred as an ornamental shade-tree, and the pistillate plant of that species is extensively propagated about houses, but it can hardly be said to be naturalized.

Geo. Ball's Reapers.—We call attention to the six Reapers advertised by Messrs. Klopenstine & Co., in our columns this week. They will be sold low if applied for immediately.

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For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 15. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-11

FAIR OF THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—By the circular of this Institute, now before the people, it is known that they will hold a grand Fair in our city this summer, commencing August 30. By the liberality of the friends of this Society the handsome sum of $10,000 has been raised, and from the interest already shown it is evident the Fair will be a grand one. The whole plan will soon be spread before the public, and their hearty cooperation solicited. This will be the Fourth Annual Exhibition, and it is to be hoped it will be a very successful one. It will be held on Union Square.

OUR NEW SURVEYOR.—L. Upson, Esq., formerly Editor of the Sacramento Union, has filed his bond, $60,000, and entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Upson will make, for California, a good Surveyor General, and we trust he will bring all his *nobs* to the mark and help to make California's interests known.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has disposed of all interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and his connection with the publication of the same ceases with this date. Messrs. WARREN & CO., who will continue the publication, he hopes will retain the favors of friends and patrons. J. K. PHILLIPS.
San Francisco, March 21, 1864

☞ Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Pleurisy. Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the chest, as pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment.
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM,
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☞ We should not suffer from a cough, which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, comfort, and health, are all saved by it.

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6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.
Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.
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Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.
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Wanted.—Improved Property.
A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the
CITY, OR OAKLAND,
Or a small Improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange
First-class Improved Lots in New York,
Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange
First-class Reese River Mining Stock.
For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

Hubbard Squash.
WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER SMALL INVOICE of the true "Hubbard Squash Seed," from the Atlantic States.
This is the best Squash in the world. It is a hard shell, and the only way to cook it is to saw the shell in halves and bake in the oven, then serve on the table in the shell. The flavor of the Squash is better than the best Sweet Potato, and for pies has never had an equal.
Seed for Sale at this Office.

1864. 1864.
HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.
"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.
BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.
The MABURY HEADER.
THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.
WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:
McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:
Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:
Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:
Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.
PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.
GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.
STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.
NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.
PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.
3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.
RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.
LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.
LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose,
ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth,
Mill-stones.
Cotton-Gins.
Flax and Hemp Dressers.
Cider and Wine-Presses.
Cane-Crushers.
Corn-Shellers.
Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.
Hardware & Agricultural
IMPLEMENTS,
In Great Variety.
21-1

A CAR . .

☞ IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY MISAPPREhension arising from the fact that the prosecutions instituted against me, in the Police Court, were dismissed on the ground that the time within which indictments could lawfully be found had elapsed, I desire to state that in the month of February, William B. Garrison and others endeavored to obtain indictments against me on the charge subsequently made in the Police Court; that after a full examination of all the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution and without hearing my witnesses, the Grand Jury refused to find any bill against me—the time in which the indictment could be lawfully brought had not then expired. Garrison, foiled in his efforts in that quarter, then instituted the Police Court prosecutions. On the second of March I was called to answer before that tribunal, and the case was, by agreement of Court, continued to another day. On the adjourned day it was further continued, at the request of Garrison's counsel, to the 25th of March. In the meantime, I was advised by my counsel that it was useless to go to the expense of summoning witnesses from a distance to establish my innocence, when, in their opinion, the Court would of its own motion dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction as soon as the first witness for the prosecution should have been examined. To save expense to both parties, it was then agreed by the counsel for Garrison and myself that the matter should be argued on the 25th, and that if the Court did not then dismiss the complaints, another day should be fixed for hearing the testimony. Upon my counsel stating his first point, and before argument, the counsel for the prosecution admitted that the prosecution could not be maintained, and they were accordingly dismissed. Whenever the merits of my Wide West transactions with Garrison shall be investigated, and the civil suit pending between us shall be heard, I shall be prepared to show that the charges so industriously circulated against me are false, and that nothing whatever in my transactions with him or with others have been otherwise than perfectly fair and honorable on my part.
9-1m J. W. TUCKER.

Farmers and Immigrants.
LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
THE ANTELOPE RANCH,
(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of
100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,
above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.
The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.
The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.
Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.
Mowers, Headers, Thrashers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors.
☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous outbuildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.
Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to
E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
Dec. 17—19-2m San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

San Francisco Cordage Company.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of
CORDAGE.
Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.
TUBBS & CO.,
11616 and 613 Front street.

Harness. Saddles.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.
FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.
N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
20-21

Splendid Windmill for Sale.
ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGUlating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3 horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

A Lady Teacher.
A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

Home Miscellany.

"FIFTY YEARS AGO."

Stockton, April 5, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The following simple little song was cut from a newspaper by a relative, before her marriage, more than fifty years ago. She is now dead and gone; the paper has come down to her grandchildren, but the hand of time has rendered the words nearly illegible, and the paper is crumbling to dust. If you will please reprint them you will greatly oblige a friend and well wisher. C. A. S.

"VARIETY."

Ask you who is singing there,
Who so blythe can thus appear?
I'm the child of Mirth and Glee,
And my name's "Variety."

Ne'er have I a clouded face,
Swift I change from place to place,
Ever wandering, ever free—
Nothing's like "Variety."

Like a bird that skims the air,
Here and there, and everywhere,
Sip my pleasures like a bee—
Such am I, "Variety."

Crowded scenes and lonely graves,
All, by turns, I can approve;
Follow, follow, follow me,
Balm of life, "Variety."

Love's sweet passion charms the breast,
Roving love I do detest,
One true heart's enough for me,
Although my name's "Variety."

"A LITTLE WHILE."

Oh for the peace which floweth as a river!
Making life's desert places bloom and smile;
Oh for a faith to grasp heaven's bright "forever,"
Amid the shadows of earth's "little while."

"A little while" for patient vigil keeping,
To face the storm, to wrestle with the strong;
"A little while" to sow the seed with weeping,
Then bind the sheaves and sing the harvest song.

"A little while" to wear the robe of sadness,
To toil with weary steps through erring ways;
Then to pour forth the fragrant oil of gladness;
And grasp the girdle of the robe of praise.

"A little while," mid shadow and illusion,
To strive by faith love's mysteries to spell;
Then read each dark enigma's clear solution;
Then hail light's verdict, "He doeth all things well."

"A little while," the earthen pitcher taking
To wayside brooks from far-off fountains fed;
Then the parched lip its thirst forever slaking
Beside the fullness of the Fountain-Head.

"A little while" to keep the oil from failing:
"A little while" faith's flickering lamp to trim,
And then the Bridegroom's coming footsteps hailing,
To haste to meet him with the bridal hymn.

And he who is at once both Gift and Giver,
The future glory, and the present smile,
With the bright promise of the glad "forever,"
Will light the shadows of the "little while."

EPITAPH.

[An Epitaph on Mr. John May, who died of cholera morbus, 1833, in England.]

READER, pass on, but let a falling tear,
A tribute pay to him who slumbers here.
In life's fair morn, when "Hope paints all things gay,"
A sudden summons called his soul away,
To enter on that "undiscovered shore,
From whence the mariner returns no more."
Let then his death this moral lesson give:
Short and uncertain is the time we live!
Death unprepared may summon us away
Before the closing of the present day:
Oh, may our lives, then, so distinguished prove,
That when commanded to appear above,
Our conduct here may Mercy's voice obtain—
So shall our earthly loss prove eternal gain.—[J. H

Lord Byrons's Mother.

Lord Byron was afflicted with a club foot, and when young he submitted to some very painful operations to have the deformity removed, but without success. His mother was a proud, passionate, wicked woman, and even the yearnings of natural affection seemed stifled. Let us see the influence his mother exerted on this brilliant and powerful mind.

The readers of Byron's Life must have shuddered to hear him speak of his mother. Moore, the biographer of Byron, speaks three times of this fact, and the passages are so remarkable that we will transcribe them literally. The first is brief, but significant:

"On the subject of his deformed foot," says Moore, in his Byron, "Byron described the feeling of horror and humiliation that came over him when his mother, in one of her fits of passion, called him a *'lame brat!'*"

The second passage is scarcely less significant:

"But in the case of Lord Byron, disappointment met him at the very threshold of life. His mother, to whom his affections first naturally and with order turned, either repelled them rudely, or capriciously trifled with them. In speaking of his early days, to a friend at Genoa, a short time before his departure to Greece, he traced his first feeling of pain and humiliation to the coldness with which his mother had received his caresses in infancy, and the frequent taunts on his personal deformity with which she wounded him."

This passage is excelled in dreadfulness by the following:

"He had spoken of his mother to Lord Sligo, and with a feeling that seemed little short of aversion. 'Some time or other,' said Byron, 'I will tell you why I thus felt towards her.' A few days after, when they were bathing together in the Gulf of Lepanto, he referred to his promise, and pointing to his naked leg, exclaimed, 'Look there! it is to her false delicacy at my birth I owe that deformity; and yet, as long as I can remember, she has never ceased to taunt and reproach me with it. Even a few days before we parted for the last time, on my leaving England, she, in one of her fits of passion, uttered an imprecation on me, praying that I might prove as ill formed in mind as I am in body!' His look and manner, in relating the frightful circumstance, can only be conceived by those who have seen him in a similar state of excitement."

What an imprecation from the lips of a woman, and that woman a mother—"Praying that I might prove as ill formed in mind as I am in body!"

How prone we are to judge from partial knowledge, and to be deceived by appearances. In this world things are oftentimes very different from what they seem to be. Men frequently wear the mask of cheerfulness when the worm of care or grief is gnawing at the heart. Evils assume the garb of angels and saints. Wasting disease often decks herself in the roscate hues of health. Sin allures with the promise of life and pleasure, and profit, concealing the sting with which it infuses the death-bearing poison into the soul.

If a few civil words will render a man happy, he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Let another man, light his candle by your own, and yours loses none of its brilliancy by what he gains.

Great Thoughts.

We commend the following great thought from the pen of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child; and from another author, a paragraph of beauty; and also thoughts from that excellent work, Trumbull's "Under Currents." These extracts are worth reading and remembering, to those who ever philosophize upon the mysterious events of human life:

"Remember: Before us stands the Future, a shadow robed in vapor, with a far-off sunlight shining through. The Present is around us—passing away—passing away. And *we?* Oh, fearful indeed is this earths's pilgrimage when the soul has learned that all its sounds are echoes, all its sights are shadows. But lo! the clouds open, and a face serene and hopeful looks forth and says: Be thou as a little child, and thou shalt thou become a seraph. The shadows which perplex thee are all realities; the echoes are all from the eternal voice which gave to light its being. All the changes around thee are but the images of the Infinite and the True, seen in the mirror of Time, as they pass by, each on a heavenly mission."

"Remember, although the loss of a friend often afflicts us less by the momentary shock, than when it is brought back to our minds sometime afterward, by the sight of some object associated with him in the memory—of something which reminds us that we have laughed together, or shed tears together; that our hearts have trembled under the same breeze of gladness, or that we have bowed our head under the same stroke of sorrow. So may one behold the sun sink quietly below the horizon, without leaving anything to betoken that he is gone; while the sky seems to stand unconscious of its loss, unless its chill blueness in the east be interpreted into an expression of dismay. But anon, rose-tinted clouds, call them rather streaks of rosy light, come forward in the west, as it were to announce the tidings of a joyous resurrection."

"Step by step we become accustomed to what happens. Gradually pushed from one stand-point to another, we learn to submit. Wonderful is the power of adaptation in man; to climate and temperature, to every kind of food and clothing, to every variety of habit and condition and circumstance. Let the hand be put forth against him, and does he fall, does he wither into insignificance? No, he adapts himself to his new state. He discovers that his former condition was not propitious to a high moral and intellectual life. He sees things in a new light, and his opinions alter accordingly. Misfortune still pursues him. Instead of crouching, crushed and humiliated, he stands up and proclaims aloud that it *is* only in adversity the true powers are developed. Press him down harder, and closer, until he is in positive extremety; he boldly defies the god of this world, points triumphantly to the next, and welcomes what shall come *there;* averring that only as a sojourner he has tarried here; never claiming a residence, he desires none, for he will soon leave for *home*—verily, strange is the power of the soul!

Indolence And Industry.

A little indolence, a brief vacuity of thought, may enervate the mind for the labor of a whole day. If you feel its poppy influences spreading over you, start up and shake yourself. Be intent about something, however trivial it may seem, and the insidious languor will soon pass away. John Leech in one of his sketches, has well illustrated the distinction between croaking idleness and self-contented activity. Two young men have gone out to spend their annual holiday in fishing. The rain begins to pour down in torrents. One of them throws aside his rod, but the other continues to fish with stern determination. "Do come home," says the croaker. "Well," says the happy fellow, "I never see such a precious disagreeable old chap; you come out for a day's pleasure, and you are always for going home." Of course the rain was far from pleasant, but he knew that a day of enforced idleness was still worse, and clung to his rod as a protection against ennui and discontent. He knew the value of the words of the wise man—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might;" he had come out to fish, and fish he would, though a waterspout should burst upon his head. We should all act on the same principle, and many of the clouds of life will be dissipated; the lion in the path will be found to be only a jackass; the mind once set in motion will find happiness in the play of its own faculties, and be proof against the corroding cares of life. No matter what the employment may be, so long as it is innocent; read, think, write, fish, shoot, paint, farm, go down in a diving bell or up in a balloon, do anything you choose; but above all things never be idle, or you will soon become a croaker. We were traveling the other day with a gentlemen who had made a large fortune in one of the colonies, and returned to England to enjoy it. It is the manner of our countrymen, Froissart tells us, to take their pleasure sadly; it certainly was so in this case. He was traveling for pleasure, but pleasure seemed to elude his grasp; like the old man in Rogers' poem, "he looked for something, he knew not what," and seemed grievously disappointed at not finding it. With all his wealth he was a man to be pitied; he felt so himself; the change from active employment to listless idleness had embittered his mind. "I have nothing to do," he said, "but spend my money, and I had far more pleasure in making it." Of course, he had because the making of it elicited all his powers, and gave a healthy tone to his mind, which became morbid when it had no longer anything to occupy it. The spending of money conferred no pleasure, because he felt no interest in the objects on which it was spent.—[English Paper

PICTURES.—A room with pictures in it and a room without pictures, differ about as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than bleak walls with nothing on them, for pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, leading to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing, or even reading, on looking up, not to have his line of vision cropped off by an odious white wall, but find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes; where the fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a relief to the imprisoned thought, they are books, they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning the leaves. [Downing.

SINGULAR.—It is said that the rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no songs; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit; dandies the shiniest of men, have no sense; and ball-room belles, the loveliest creatures in the world, are very often ditto—only more so!

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A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

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Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H JOHNSON cut in it

20

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IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

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A PERSON FROM CANADA WISHES EMPLOYment of some kind, either upon a farm, care of stock, or would take a position in store for the sake of immediate employment in a permanent place. Reasonable wages only, would be asked till full capacity is known. 8

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Letters of Credit for $240,000.

$50,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

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BIGELOW BROTHERS,
AGENTS.

v16-6

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

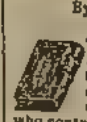
TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
10 54 Gold street, New York.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot
At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $5 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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16

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1855.



SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
18 Inventor and Patentee.

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at Bookstores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in white soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 167) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Volcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

9 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere, I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
SAN FRANCISCO

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest, until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-3 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

CHOICE GRAPES!



B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner, Kohlen Traube,
Johnisberger Riesling. Gray Gleffner,
Riesling Franken, Silvaner,
Traminer, Goodethel,
Rulander.

FOR THE TABLE:

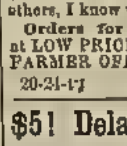
Goodethel, Muscat Rose,
Black Hamburg, Muscat Alexandria,
Chasselas Musque, Golden Chasselas,
Charlesworth Tocay.

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved. The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-17 B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

(or the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50c each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG,
24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREA reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

1 TREADWELL & CO,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coas

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City



A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

Literary Shrubbery.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Dialogue.

"It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art
Of gold, and gems, to sanctify,
And purify, the heart;
But O, if those who cluster round
The altar, and the hearth,
Have loving words and pleasant smiles,
How beautiful is earth!"

How true, and beautiful because true, are the lines above. But some one has said "the truth is not to be spoken at all times." Perhaps it is not, yet it has got to come sometime, for children are getting to be so inquisitive that they will bring out strange arguments, sometimes. Now I am going to give a dialogue, from a small book which I read when a child. Perhaps I shall not get it word for word, but will give it from memory's page as appropriate for the times:

Daniel. "Father, Mr. W. is going to lecture at our school-house, next Wednesday evening, on slavery, mayn't I go to hear him?"

Father. "Go to hear him! No indeed you shall not."

D. "Why, Father?"

F. "Why? Because he is a brawler, a lunatic, a cut-throat, and an incendiary."

D. "Why, Father, he once lectured here on Temperance, and you said he was a very good man, and you hoped, one day, to see me just such a man."

F. "Did I? Well, I had forgotten that I ever said so."

D. "How, then, can he be a brawler, a lunatic, a cut-throat, and an incendiary?"

F. "Go to bed, Daniel, you are too young to talk about such things."

D, "Good night, Father."

One day a farmer, driving along in his wagon, stopped and took in a little boy. The boy seemed much pleased. But soon he seemed filled with wonder. He would look for a while at the little front wheel, and then at the big hind wheel. The farmer couldn't think why he kept looking and laughing, till, at length, driving his horse quite fast, the boy forgetting himself, burst out in a fit of laughter, and spoke to the little front wheel. "Go it, little wheel, big wheel can't catch you."

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium on Gold!

It is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] April 14.

Since our last weekly report no new features have presented themselves in our Grain Market. The remarks preceding our Prices Current then, will apply favorably to this week's Market. Wheat is offering less freely, a sufficient amount, however, to supply the demand, is on the Market. Holders, in some cases, seem dissatisfied, and regret that they did not sell at past prices. Many, who were offered from 2 to 2½c per pound (and did not sell) are now holding on in hopes of a favorable change for them, and should the Wheat Market again reach 2c we doubt not the offerings will be large. In connection with the Wheat Market, we think it but just to ourselves, and many others who are among the oldest established houses in this city, to present a copy of a report—(Puff, or rather an Advertisement)—that appeared under the head of Domestic Produce Market, Tuesday, April, 12, in the Evening Bulletin:

Domestic Produce Market.—Tuesday, April 12—1 p. m. We have been shown a letter, to-day, from a leading Sacramento house, extensively engaged in Grain dealing, addressed to a commission dealer and buyer of Wheat in this city upon the subject of short weight in various invoices and parcels of Wheat purchased in this market. The writer says:

"We wish to call your attention to the short weight on Wheat. We cannot stand this tariff; it is all wrong, sure. For instance: A lot, of 1139 sks, fell short 3534 lbs; 305 sks; short 854 lbs; 323 do, short 1000 lbs; 255 do, short 1051 lbs. These parcels were all received recently. We weigh all Wheat received by us, as it arrives. There is certainly something wrong going on which must be remedied. These lots of Wheat were all shipped by different vessels, bought in various parcels, and weighed by different weighers at separate wharfs and warehouses, and yet there is a large deficiency in weight. There is no such thing as a loss of 3 to 5lbs of Grain per sack, if honestly weighed in San Francisco and shipped to Sacramento. Scales will not vary this much, and this leak must be looked after and stopped. We do not charge you nor others of whom we buy, with intentional fraud or systematic wrong-doing; but to the laborers or employees that do the work or carrying. Please make this public, as a matter of business. The wrong must be remedied. There is a redress to be had somewhere; and it is high time that more care was exercised in the weighing and delivering of Grain in California. The loss of weight is too great, and no business can stand it, if honestly pursued.

"We are having good growing weather, but many fields of sowed ground will not produce Grain, while many others will."

In referring to the above serious charge, we would remark that if the grain sacks are good, there should be no loss of weight in its transportation. Still it is an undeniable fact that a large proportion of the bags used for the carrying of Grain are light and flimsy, made of poor material and entirely unfitted for the purpose. By the use of such sacks there must of necessity be a loss in weight. Bags will and do burst and tear in handling, on the wharf, on the drays, in the hold of vessels—in fact, they are liable to constant breakage. Any person walking on the wharfs where grain is landed will often see piles of Wheat and other grains spilled on the ground, and there left to waste. Go also into the hold of any grain-carrying vessel and there will also be found much loss. Perhaps several bags out of a thousand might be gathered up with care in the transmission of Wheat, through all the channels of its conveyance, from the farmer to its final resting place in the mill. So that after all the serious charges of our neighbor at Sacramento, they may in truth be chargeable to the inferior quality of the bags used rather than to the carrier thereof. However, the question is an important one, and ought to be well ventilated and the evil be remedied at once. At all events, give us a full supply of Campbell's extra-heavy English hand-sewed Grain Sacks, and we venture to say that there will be no more complaints of this kind sent to this office for publication in our columns.

We contend that there are some honest, fair traders and dealers engaged in the Produce business in this city and such a wholesale onslaught should be rebuked. If the Sacramento-city merchant that has taken up his abode with us, knows where the odium or stigma belongs, let him give names. A few years since an amusing affair to some (but an expressive one to the party principal in interest) occured in this city. We condense as much as possible:

A capitalist bought a mill, and at a high price bought a large amount of Wheat which went into storehouses, and in the course of time was manufactured into Flour and sold. When the business was closed up it proved a heavy loss, although large prices were obtained for the Flour. Investigation showed the profit on the wrong side of the balance sheet. The only way the loss could be accounted for—because all were honest men here in those times—was that the rats had destroyed *many, many thousand pounds*. Questions were freely asked of millers: How much Wheat rats would eat? and in course of inquiry the answer was by question, first, "how many rats?" Interested party—"all the rats, *all, all* the rats, all the *d——d* rats." This story savors much of the first, and one should be told with the other.

In Feed and Feed-Grains there has been a marked decline. Consumers now are using every thing in way of substitutes. The demand for Barley and Oats has materially fallen off. Hay, Straw, Bran, etc, are all much easier in price for the buyer. For Beans, Corn, Buckwheat, etc., there is but a limited demand. There is still a great diversity of opinion relative to the future crop. The past few warm days have again started croakers, and the many statements they advance to support their arguments, are amusing; another good shower will quiet their fears and reassure all of there being no cause of alarm. Sack-makers are a good barometer of the prospects of the crops; to know that they have already canvassed the country and are so well satisfied they have secured the bulk of the grain sacks and sacking material here and to arrive. This is unfortunate for farmers and leads us to believe that the heavy sack-tax is not yet to be ignored. In fact, so long as a few shippers are able to control and dictate the grain market of California, so long will farmers be oppressed. We should invite competition, for only on competition can fair prices be realized. The more buyers there are in the market the better it is for all parties concerned. Our China trade is one of much importance and rapidly on the increase. The past course pursued by the China merchants has given satisfaction both here in China, and their future grain demand will be large.

Our exports are as follows: Per Hamburg Bark Horburg, for Auckland, N. Z., 5000 qr-sks Flour; 1476 sks Oats. Per Bark Sarata, for Victoria, 650 sks Barley; 026 sks Beans; Flour 100 hf and 400 qr-sks; Oats 206 sks. Per Russian Bark Oscar & George, for Victoria, 126 bales Hay. Per Ship Galatea, Flour 300 bbls, 1000 hf and 1000 qr-sks. Ex steamer J. L. Stephens, for Mexico, 1310 hf sks and 203 qr sks Flour; 100 sks Barley. Ex Bark Live Yankee, for Victoria, 2124 qr-sks Flour; 20 sks Oats.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 23,026 sks, Barley 4507 sks, Oats 1147 sks, Beans 105 sks, Potatoes 1619 sks, Flour 1600 qr-sks, Bran 300 sks, Hay 1228 bales, Wool 210 bales, Corn 80 sks, Salt 400 sks, Straw 302 bales, Cornmeal 72 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 4072 sks, Barley 612 sks, Oats 1810 sks, Wool 168 bales, Wheat 1429 sks, Beans 664 sks.

Wheat, ℘ 100 lbs—		Flour....℘ bbl—	
Shipping	1 65@ 1 75	Superfine	5 00@ 5 50
Milling	1 75@ 1 80	Extra	7 00@ 7 50
Barley	2 62@ 2 75	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 25@ 2 50	Domestic ℘ 100 lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats	2 75@ 3 00	Hay ℘ ton	25 00@35 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 60	Ground Feed ℘ ton	45 00@50 00
Rye	2 25@ 2 50	Bran	@25 00
Buckwheat	@ 1 50	Middlings	00@30 00
Potatoes ℘ sk	50@ 1 00	Beans ℘ 100 lbs	1 50@3 50
Squash ℘ ton	@	Onions	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon ℘ lb	24@ 25	Dry Hides ℘ lb	12@ 13¼
do Best An. Fall clip	16@ 19	Green salted	2½@ 3
do Medium & low	12@ 15	Sheep skins, woolen	@ ..
do Burry & inf.	9@ 12	do do plain	5@ 10
Wool-sacks, new	1 00@ 1 25	Goat skins ...each	@ 37
do 2nd hand	50@ 75	Refined Tallow ℘ lb	6½@ 7

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala ℘ lb	35@ 45	Cheese, Cala ℘ lb	10@ 17
do Eastern	40@ 45	" Eastern ℘ lb	@ ..
Eggs ℘ doz	30@ 32	Farallon eggs ℘ doz	@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Apr. 14.

Hens ℘ doz	7 50@8 50	Tame Geese ℘ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ℘ doz	@1 50
Turkeys ℘ lb	20@ 22	do domestic	@2 50
Ducks, tame ℘ doz	10 00@ ..		

San Francisco Cattle Market. Apr. 14.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

Beef—American, 1st quality, 5@8c ℘ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
Mutton—6@7c ℘ lb. Lamb—8@12½c.
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ℘ lb.
Veal—5@8c ℘ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Apr. 14.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Koeller, No. 76, and Marten & Bredhoff, No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing, Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples ℘ lb	6@ 12	Crab Apples ℘ lb	@ ..
do cooking	5@ 8	Peaches	@ ..
Pears, Bartlett	@ ..	Limes ℘ doz	25
Vicar of Winkfield	@ ..	Oranges	25@ 75
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons, per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis	@ ..	Pine Apples each	75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas	4@ 12
Easter Beurre	@ ..	do ℘ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white ℘ lb	@ ..
Fall Butter	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
cooking	@ 10	Catawba	@ ..
Strawberries ℘ lb	75@1 00	Hamburgh	@ ..
Raspberries	@1 00	Los Angeles	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common	@ ..
do English	@ ..	Yellow Gage	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	..	Damsons	@ ..
Cherry-currants	..	Peach Plums	..
Blackberries wild	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	..
Cherries, com var	@ ..	Almonds Cala	..
Bigarreau	..	Filberts	25
Black Tartarian	..	English Walnuts	15
Apricots	@ ..	Green gages	@ ..
Nectarines	@ ..	Pie-melons	..
Figs, new	@ ..	Watermelons each	@ ..
Peanuts	25	Sicilian Muskmelon	@ ..
Citrons ℘ doz	..	Cantelopes	@ ..

Dried Apples 15c ℘ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c, Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ℘ lb	12@ 15	Okra, Dry ℘ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ℘ doz	75@1 00	do Green	..
Brussels sprouts ℘ lb	@ 15	Potatoes	2@ 2½
Beets ℘ doz	37	do New	6@ 8
Broccoli ℘ doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	8@ .
Cabbage	75@1 25	do Yams (S Isls)	..
Cauliflower	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins	3
Carrots	37	Parsnips ℘ doz bunches	37
Celery ℘ bunch	12	Parsley	37
Cress ℘ doz bunches	37	Pickles, in jars each	50@ 62
Cucumbers each	25@ 37	Rhubarb ℘ lb	@ 15
Cranberries ℘ gal	@2 00	Radishes ℘ doz bunches	37
Dried Herbs ℘ lb	50	do yellow	37
Egg Plant	..	do black, ℘ bunch	12
Garlics new	8@ 10	Red Peppers ℘ lb	50
Green Beans	..	Summer Squash	..
Green Peas	@ 8	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green Peppers	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green Corn, ears ℘ doz	@ ..	String Beans	@ ..
Lettuce ℘ doz	37@ 50	Spinage	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth ℘ lb	75	Salsify ℘ bunch	@ 5
do cultivated	50	Turnips ℘ doz	@ 25
Onions ℘ lb	@ 12	Tomatoes, fresh ℘ lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME.

Ducks, wild, ℘ pair	@ ..	Snipe ℘ doz	1 50@1 75
do tame	@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	@ 75	Venison ℘ lb	@ ..
do Mallard	@ ..	Quails ℘ doz	@ ..
do Teal ℘ doz	@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ℘ pair	@1 00	do wild	2 00
do tame each	2 25@3 00	Hares each	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	62@ 75
Turkeys ℘ lb	27@ 30	do wild	12@ 15
Hens each	75@1 00	Squirrel ℘ pair	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's ℘ lb	40@ 60	Cheese ℘ lb	15@ 25
do Eastern	@ 50	Lard, California	@ 20
Eggs Cala ℘ doz	35@ 37	do Eastern	@ ..
Duck eggs	@ 48	Honey, in comb	40@ 50
Farallon eggs	@ .	Maple Sugar	@ 60

FISH.

Salmon ℘ lb	8	Crabs, large ℘ doz	100
do smoked	15@ 20	do small	25@37
do pickled ℘ bbl	11 00	Soft Crabs	50
do do ℘ lb	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts	6	do fresh	..
Perch	10	Shrimps ℘ lb	10
Rockfish	10	Flounders	@20
Codfish	10	Sea Bass	@ ..
Herring, fresh ℘ lb	..	Halibut (rare)	..
do smoked ℘ doz	20	Sturgeons	4
Tomcod ℘ lb	10	Crawfish	15
Sardines (fresh)	..	Oysters ℘ 100	1 00
Sole-fish	20	Clams	50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ℘ lb	..	Leg Mutton ℘ lb	12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb	@20
Pork—rib, etc	20	Pigs' Tongues each	12
Veal	12	Bacon, California ℘ lb	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	..
Corned Beef	6@7	do imported	15
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues each	75@1 00
Pork chops	20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Apr. 14.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 6@8c, ℘ lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ℘ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ℘ lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ℘ lb. California Dried Figs 30@50c ℘ lb. Strawberries 50@ 75c, A No. 1 75c@$1 00 ℘ lb. Raspberries 75@$1 25 ℘ lb. Lemons $8@$10 ℘ box, retail 50@75c ℘ doz. Oranges $2 00@$4 00 ℘ 100, retail 25@ ℘ 75 doz. Chestnuts 30@40c ℘ lb. Black Walnuts 15@20c ℘ lb.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO APRIL. 14.

A boiler at Merrick & Son's foundry exploded at Philadelphia, April 6th, causing much loss of life. Seven workmen were killed and over 30 wounded 700 men are temporarily thrown out of employment. The explosion will cause much delay in the machinery for Government steamers.

The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall March 25th, arrived at New York, April 6th. We see in the list of passengers is Samuel Ward, bearer of the Central American Transit Company's ratified contract with Nicaragua. The House of Deputies had rejected Capt. Pine's British railroad project. Medina was elected President of Honduras. The Nicaragua Congress had refused to accept President Martine's resignation. A disastrous fire took place at Valparaiso on the 23d of February, which destroyed $400,000 worth of property.

The Supreme Court has sued an injunction restraining the Trustees of the Mariposa Company from issuing more bonds, which the Company propose to do to the amount of $2,000,000.

John O. Rives, formerly of the firm of Blair & Rives, and for many years publisher of the Congressional Globe, containing the official reports of the debates in Congress, died at Washington on Sunday, the 10th.

The President has recognized Gov. Hahn as Civil Governor of Louisiana. He has also conferred on him the powers of Military Governor. These powers are doubtless intended to be temporary, and to be withdrawn so soon as the people have adopted the State Constitution.

General Sherman, after a careful general inspection of the troops and position in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama, has returned to headquarters at Nashville.

All sutlers have been ordered to leave the Army of the Potomac before the end of the week.

The Forrest excitement is over. It is supposed he is now far on his way to the South, carrying the plunder taken at Paducah, and the horses, mules, etc., stolen on his transit over the country.

The Washington War Department is, about weeding out unemployed Generals to the number of 30 or more, to make room for the promotion of others.

Troops are now raised as rapidly as the Government equip them. It is rumored that if volunteering continues at the present rate the draft may be avoided in New York, and other States.

A special to the Times says Gen. Sedgwick testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He justified the conduct of Gen. Meade at the battle of Gettysburg, and was very severe on Hooker. He also laid before the Committee many other important orders in connection with that movement which never have been made public.

In the debate in the House, April 8th, Mr. Long of Ohio declared he would rather recognize the Southern Confederacy than continue the war for the subjugation of the South. Speaker Colfax offered a resolution for his expulsion. During the discussion Harris of Maryland declared he was not only in favor of the recognition of the Confederacy but of acquiescing in secession. This declaration caused considerable excitement, and at the close of the debate Washburne offered a resolution for Harris's expulsion, which was lost—ayes 81, noes 53—a two-thirds vote being required. It will be impossible to obtain the requisite vote to expel Long. The resolution is not so strong as in Harris's case, which declared the latter unworthy of a seat in Congress. All the Democrats voted against the expulsion of Harris. Subsequent to the vote in the House on the expulsion of Harris, Schenck offered a resolution declaring Harris unworthy to be a member of the House, and that he is hereby censured. Eldridge moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—23 to 80. The resolution to censure then passed by a vote of 93 to 18. During the debate Orth of Indiana, called Harris of Illinois, a traitor, and said that he should be sent to the capitol prison. Harris retorted by calling Orth a liar.

The National Bank Bill was laid on the table by a vote of nearly two to one. This is considered tantamount to a defeat of the measure.

The Senate Military Committee reported a large number of names for confirmation. Schofield and Gillmore were reported against. The latter officer was furiously assailed by several of the Committee, who charged him with being the originator of the Florida expedition.

Mr Collins has returned to Washington after nearly two years absence in Russia and England. The negotiations for the right of way and constructions of a telegraph across Asiatic Russia, Russian America, and British Columbia, so as to connect Europe with America via Behrings Straits, having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion under very favorable terms, he now awaits the final action of Congress, having in view the cooperation of our Government.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows and the Zoyara equestrian troupe sailed April 4th for California.

The Committee on Manufactures have made a report relative to the duties on wool. They say the duties on imported low grades of wool would not compete with domestic products and has not been realized. Seven-tenths of all the importation of last year was invoiced below the minimum of 18 cents per pound, the whole averageing less than 17 cents. This has defrauded the Treasury, and is doing great injustice to wool growers. The entire duties the last year did not produce more than $500,000. The Committee recommended a duty of 5 per cent. on wools under 12 cents to be charged, and a specific duty of 6 cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of 28 per cent, on wool costing over 24 cents per pound, and 20 per cent. ad valorem at the port where the duty is paid.

The total amount of wool imported during the last fiscal year was nearly 72,000,000 pounds, costing over $112,000,000.

Mrs. Lucretia Clay, a relation of Henry Clay, died at her residence near Lexington April 4th aged 83.

The Navy Department has received advices of the capture of the steamers Sumter and Hattie Brooks, by the Columbine of the South Atlantic Squadron. The latter is a very valuable prize.

The heaviest freshet known for two years occurred on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last Saturday night. The line is said to be badly damaged. At Cameron Run, 4 miles from Alexandria, the water ran entirely over the track and bridges. At that point heavy slides occurred, and deep cuts have been made between Springfield and Beck Station. Bull Run bridge was washed away. Broad Run and Kettle Run bridges were badly damaged.

A dispatch from Cairo, April 14th, says no demonstration, beyond the bravado demand for the surrender of Columbus, has been made by the rebels. Their force left yesterday in the direction of Mayfield. A dispatch from Col. Hicks, at Paducah, says the place was attacked this morning, by a force of rebels—the number not stated. Word was sent in that an hour would be allowed noncombatants to leave, at the expiration of which time a small force attacked the place and fought for some time, while their spare men were busy stealing horses. They were finally shelled off by Col. Hicks and the gunboats. The garrison has been reinforced, and Col. Hicks is confident of his entire ability to protect himself.

The steamer Platte Valley from Memphis, is reported to have arrived from Fort Pillow. While the battle was going on, the rebel force, about 6,000, was under the command of Forest in person. The rebels appeared first with a flag of truce, and placed their troops at daylight while the demand for the surrender was being considered, and then opened with artillery and small arms. They took one fort, turned its heavy guns upon Pillow, and poured death and destruction into our ranks. Col. Bradford was wounded, and, seeing he could not hold out, though aided by the gunboats, finally capitulated at three in the afternoon. The enemy came in an hour after, and cruelly butchered every colored soldier they could lay their hands on, and the officers commanding them. The steamer Platte Valley stopped at Fort Pillow, under a flag of truce. While the wounded were being brought on board, passengers saw the rebel soldiers butchering the colored men on the field, and mutilating the bodies of those already dead—mostly those of colored soldiers. It is stated that out of 600 in the garrison, only 200 are alive, and some of these were wounded after the capitulation. The rebels commenced dismantling the works, carrying off what guns there were there. It is supposed they will not endeavor to hold the fort, but evacuate it soon.

Forrest is reported to have sent across the Coldwater, near Jackson, recently, 3,000 horses and 1,000 wagons, loaded with plunder.

The draft is postponed, probably, until June 1st.

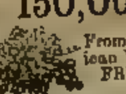
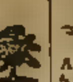
The California column, 8,000 strong, have arrived in Texas, and joined the Union army.

Gold.—Private dispatches quote gold at 179@180, in New York, on the 14th April.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From imported Foreign, and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr Grant of N. Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Tramineer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riessling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10.000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetshe).

....ALSO....

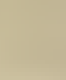
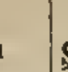
Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's
Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

American Seed Store
206 J STREET,
Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—
White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass; Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass; Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass; Lucerne; Hungarian Grass; Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as
Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Bulbocodiums, &c, &c, &c

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the Lowest Rates.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,
15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.
Patented September 13, 1859.
This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.
Patented January, 3, 1860.
This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.
With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.
This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.
A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.
This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

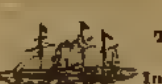
The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Compan…



THE FOLLOWING STEA… SHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of April, 18…
April 3—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Com…
April 13—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Com…
April 23—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Com…

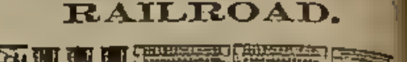
From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff stree…

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.



Two Trains Daily, Each Way

CHANGE OF TIME

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and Intermediate stations, as follows:
Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6.20 p. m.

RETURNING.
Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

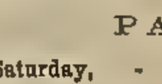
FREIGHT.
Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight to either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose, or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

☞ Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.
A. H. HOUSTON,
21-33m General Superintendent.

No Opposition until April 23d.

THE PEOPLE'S
OPPOSITION
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

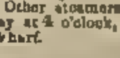
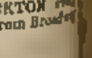


THE DOUBLE-ENGINE STEAMER
MOSES TAYLOR,
J. H. BLETHEN ....Commander
Will be dispatched for
PANAMA.
Saturday, - - - April 23, 1864
From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.
Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD
With the splendid Steamship
ILLINOIS
2,500 Tons.
FOR NEW YORK.

The MOSES TAYLOR, since her last trip, has been on Dry Dock, newly coppered, thoroughly overhauled and painted, making her accommodations equal to any on the coast.
For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
6-td No. 101 Battery street, cor of Pine, up stairs.

California Steam Navigation Company
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.
Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.
For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Letter from Utah.

We have good news from the farming interest of the Great Salt Lake district. We are pleased to receive the statistics, kindly sent us, and therefore recognize the order for our Journal, and shall try to repay the favor of such interchange of courtesy. It will be seen, by our readers, that grain and produce and business all advances under the auspices of the *Green Back Currency*, far beyond the difference of *Exchange*. Grain 5c ₱ lb, is good news for the farmer:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 12th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The Directors of the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," at their last meeting, instructed me to remit $5 in Treasury Note, for your valuable paper, the CALIFORNIA FARMER. * * *

The weather is now beautiful, after the earth has been thoroughly soaked with timely snow, hail and rain. Prospects are good, here, for our farmers, the recent falling weather having replenished the mountains with snow for our farmers' use. Provisions are unusually high: Grain having more than doubled in value within our borders, to supply our inhabitants, but the heavy influx of goldseekers, together with supplying the California Volunteers, and the merchants who freight for the Idaho and Reese River miners, have made a heavy demand for our breadstuffs. Barley and oats command almost any price, and have ranged within the last few weeks between $2 and $3 ₱ bushel; the former generally 50c in advance of the latter; but little, however, can be obtained at these prices. Butter is selling at 90c ₱ lb, the usual price at this time of the year being 25c ₱ lb. All our currency, here, is United States Treasury Notes, and Postal Currecy, except a little change issued by our City Corporation. Respectfully yours,

ROB'T L. CAMPBELL,
Secretary, D. A. & M. Society

Thoughts relative to Monuments.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

You are a utilitarian—so am I. You approve of the useful as well as the ornamental—so do I. We believe in improvements—something that will benefit our fellow-men. It is appropriate that we erect monuments, to commemorate the worth of the good and great men, and to keep in memory important events that transpire in the world; but may we not find other ways of handing down to future ages the names of those we love to honor and immortalize, than by spending thousands in raising towering spires of granite and marble, which must forever remain useless—merely to be gazed at and soon forgotten?

Could we consult the spirits of those for whom thousands are cheerfully given for the erection of costly monuments to their memory, I think they would say: devote the money in relieving suffering humanity, by purchasing land and erecting suitable buildings for the poor firemen, soldiers or sailors who have become disabled in their various callings, and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for their defense of our lives, property, and country; suitable inscriptions can cover the buildings to denote the motives or objects which moved the people to erect these monuments in memory of departed friends.

I pen these thoughts, hoping that others may coincide with the suggestions, or make any other application tending to a similar end.

Let the minds of the people be opened to this subject, and I believe nine-tenths of the givers would approve of combining usefulness with the ornamental, utility with generosity, and philanthropy with patriotism; and coming generations would rise up and bless them. D. C. K.

OAKLAND, April 8th, 1864.

THE GREAT SONOMA VALLEY SAFE.—From information given us every day by visitors to our Reading Rooms, we have encouraging news from almost all sections of our State, almost without exception. We have especially flattering news from the great Sonoma Valley, we mean embracing all Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma, Santa Rosa. Every kind of product is promising, grain fine, fruit abundant, vegetation universally good, so that croakers may go and take a dose of ipecac and remove all the nausea from their stomachs, brains, and pockets.

From the Country.

SUISUN CITY, April 10th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

In regard to your queries respecting crops, etc, I will say that we do not consider the crops yet out of danger. We think it best for the farmers to sell at any and all times when they can realize the highest prices at which wheat can be shipped for we depend on the shippers for a market; and anything above their prices is speculation, and the market will have to drop back to their figures sooner or later.

A steady market is better for the miller, provided there is a reasonable profit; otherwise they will have to depend on the fluctuations of the market for profit or loss, as the case may be.

We think, with the probability of getting a few showers along—the time for heavy rains having passed—that a half crop would be a fair average of what we expect to raise in Suisun.

Yours, respectfully, M. S.

Coming to California.

TECUMSEH, March 17, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

My dear sir: I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in writing you for information, but the position you hold at the head of the chief agricultural paper of your State, makes you, *ex-officio*, the proper one, to whom all in my circumstances should apply. I wish to inquire what part of your State is, in your opinion, best adapted to the cultivation of the grape—taking into consideration *all* circumstances of site, soil, nearness to market, and whatever else should be considered. Also, what time of the year you think best adapted for me to come to California with such an object in view? Everything in your State is so different from things here, that I have never been able to find out even the time of the year during which vines are planted. I have here a small vineyard, which yields so well as to astonish all not conversant with the properties of vines, but I do not like the climate. The winters are too cold. Also, please give me some idea how much capital would be required to begin in a small way—plant a few acres with vines and fruit trees—and the length of time necessary to wait before the returns would begin to come in. Any return to these questions you may give, will be gratefully received.

I remain yours,
WM. A. PATTERSON.

We give the above letter as it comes to us to show the desire on the part of the people in other States to come to California, and to show, also, the need that information should be conveyed to them, so they can come to us. Every lover of this State should send information home, and bring all the good folks hither they can.

In answer to our new correspondent, we say, that in every county of it the grape can be successfully grown. In a majority it is pre-eminently successful.

When our friend comes to California, we will show him *twenty valleys* as beautiful as ever greeted the eye of man, where the grape never fails of a crop, and will yield double any product ever gathered in the old States. We can show him locations near market, and every inducement and prospect of a successful result, especially to one who has knowledge and skill. *We have no cold winters here*, save in the mountains. Our markets are full of luxurious fruits, including strawberries, all the year round.

As to the capital required—bring all you can. The more the better. No place so good as this, no business better than vine-growing or fruit-raising. Fruit trees begin to bear in two years—often the first—heavy crops the third and fourth year.

We recommend all who are good cultivators to come, and to bring all the capital they can. If they will call at the Farmer's Reading-room, they can find maps of all parts of the State—registers of land for sale, farms, vineyards, orchards for sale, and every facility to aid them in finding a good and permanent home.

We send a goodly number of our FARMERS to our correspondent, desiring them to be circulated, and at the same time advising all who wish to be advised about our California—"the garden of the world"—to become subscribers, and send us those pretty "Treasury notes" so abundant there. A "V" secures a FARMER for a year, and the information we give is worth five times that sum to all who wish to come to California.

TO DISTINGUISH ARTIFICIALLY-COLORED WINES.—M. Blume gives the following simple test:—"Saturate a piece of bread crumb with the wine to be tested, and place it in a plate full of water. If the wine is artificially colored, the water very soon becomes colored reddish violet; but if the coloring matter is natural, the water, after a quarter or half an hour, is but very little colored, and a slight opalescence only is perceptible. The test depends upon the difficult solubility of the real coloring matters of wine in water free from tartaric acid."

[Let this be tried.]

The Science of Creation.

THE following highly important truths should receive the careful attention of all stock breeders, who desire truly to understand and advance in the highest degree their profession.

The theory here promulgated was made known to us in France, from the Academy of Science, while on a European tour in 1846–7. It was then for the first time advanced, as also another principle on the same theory of vital moment, and acting upon "nature's laws," the animals created are always of a better and higher character.

The advancement of truth in this connection must inevitably lead to a series of thought of the highest moment to every reflective mind.

When the world was created, as we read in sacred writings, after the work was once perfected, and Man was created, man was made Lord of the creation. Yet man has groped his way in the dark, neglectful and forgetful of his high calling. In all the orders of animals, from the lowest up to the highest, man, God's laws and Nature's laws have been violated, and thus we see all things by man created sadly degenerated. Light is now breaking. Who will receive it? The following was published in an Eastern exchange.

Every animal and plant grows up from a single, simple cell, produced by the female. This is called in plants an ovule, and in animals an egg. Independent vitality and organization is imparted to this cell, by contact with a product of the male plant or animal. This is called impregnation. In all, except some of the lower forms of animal life, the male and females are distinct individuals. They are equally distinct in many plants. Perhaps no power is more desired by breeders of farm stock than the ability to cause *the production of either sex at will*. Some time ago Prof. Thury of Geneva, made some very important investigations and arrived at conclusions, which if demonstrated, will be recognized as of immense importance. He submitted his views to the Academy of Sciences, and a commission was appointed to verify them. So far as we know this commission has not yet reported—but J. A. Barral, the well known agricultural writer and editor, has published a statement which we find translated in part in the Country Gentleman. From this we learn that Prof. Thury asserts *that the sex of the future animal (or plant) is settled by the maturity of the cell (ovule or egg) at the time of impregnation—a very mature cell producing male, and one less mature producing female offspring.* Thus when an animal comes in heat, the egg, though mature, is much less mature than toward the close of this period. In accordance with this theory he advises, that when heifer calves are desired, the very earliest period of a cow's coming in heat should be taken advantage of—and if a bull calf is wanted, the latest practicable moment. A series of experiments are cited, made by a son of the president of the Ag'l Society of Southern Switzerland, in Canton Vaud. This former had a herd of Swiss cows, and used a Durham Short-horn bull. He obtained heifer calves in 22 successive cases. Wishing to raise 3 yokes of steers, he selected cows of similar color and form, and bred with this object in view. The result was, six bull calves, well mated for working cattle. His own words are: "I have made in all 30 experiments by the new system, and *all have given the product sought, male or female, without a single instance of failure.* These experiments were all made myself, and I regard the system as perfectly correct and sure."

Liverpool Wool Market.

JOHN L. BOWES & BRO.'s Wool Circular, 5th March, 1864, says: The chief Wool markets in Europe have shown more animation the last fortnight, and in many instances prices are ½d dearer. Stocks on the whole are small, and of some kinds insufficient, and consumption is large. For the next three months we can only look for light receipts of medium and coarse kinds, particularly of long-stapled: of Australian and Mestizo an abundant supply is now afloat, but the latter will not be available before April, and the former in May.

The London auction sales of 35,000 bales Australian, and 17,000 bales Cape commenced 3d inst.; buyers are plentiful and competition strong; prices, compared with the November series, are from par to 1d per lb higher for Australian. Washed Cape shows no material change. Unwashed Cape, in the absence of American orders for such, has fallen 1d per lb. Australian sells at 26d to 32d for good average to extra scoured, 22d to 26d good washed fleece; Cape at 22d to 26d good average to extra scoured, 20d to 21d good long fleece, unwashed at 10d to 11d for superior, 9½d good fair, 8½d to 9d inferior to middling. At Antwerp and Havre the stock of desirable Mestizo is small, a little of passable No. 1 may be got at close on 9d, but first class lots of Merino and No. 1 are held at 5 to 10 per cent over that.

For the United States the demand continues small, excepting one operation of fully 300,000 lbs English South Down and Lincolnshire, etc, fleeces, at 21d to 24d per lb. At Marseilles 1500 bags Kersey Wool are reported at about 9d for Casablanca and Rabat, and 7¾d to 8d Mazagan. At Antwerp 500 bales Odessa Merino have been bought, and in England the business for the American market also includes 600 bales gray and black Donskoi fleece at 9d; 350 bales Camels' Hair at 8d, some small parcels of gray Donskoi Noils, Cordova, Crimean, and African, and 500 bales scoured Australian and Cape. 1,000 bales short flocks, chiefly German, are being shipped from Liverpool.

The Cultivation of the Rose.

NO country in the world can be more successful with the rose, than California, and we have never seen, in any part of Europe, even in conservatories, such perfect blooms as we have seen grown in the open air in California. The rose needs a rich soil, deep cultivation and careful pruning; with these three pre-requisites, here in our beautiful climate, we may in our open gardens put to the blush the greatest skill and most costly care of the Florists of Europe. Even the Duke of Devonshire, at his Palatial Gardens—the finest in Europe—supported at a cost of a million per year, cannot surpass the roses blooomed here.

We give the following valuable Essay, of Rev. Mr. Radclyffe, a celebrated Rose Grower, of England, as published in the Gardiner's Chronicle, at London. It will be found valuable to the grower of roses:

"The rose cause in England is as yet but in its infancy; still it spreads. The furor is national. The Rev. S. R. Hole, to whom we owe so much for bringing the rose more prominently before the public, has lighted a candle that I believe will never be extinguished. I propose now to answer a few questions that are sometimes put to me.

1. "Would you advise me to have roses on their own roots?"

"I can hardly answer such a question as this, without knowing other circumstances. I would advise no one to depend entirely upon roses on their own roots. To succeed well they require great care, till the roots are firm and strong. Rosewood roots, when matured, are very hardy. Tea-roses for out-of-door purposes, when nursed for a year or two, do well on their own roots. Elise Sauvage, Devoniensis, Sileno, Souvenir d'un Ami, Gloire de Dijon, are quite hardy on their own roots. As regards other autumnals—except Malmaison—the finest and best of all light-colored autumnals—I do not think that roses on their own roots bloom so abundantly, so continuously, or so late, as on alien stocks. There is, however, this advantage in having roses on their own roots, viz., that if the wood of a previous year is bad, or if it is killed by the winter, you may cut it down to the stump; and if it is injured there, it will still break from the roots. My advice is, have some roses on their own roots, and also other stocks. Here, no stock is so early, so bloom-producing, so continuous in producing blooms, or so late a producer, as the Manetti stock. As an old Harrow cricketer I call it the "tip and run" stock. The following autumnals here are (besides being on other stock) on their own roots, and do well: Malmaison, Gloire de Vitry, Jules Margottin, Geant des Batailles, General Jacqueminot, M. Laffay, Caroline de Sansal, Pauline Lansezeur, Cardinal Patrizzi, Proserpine, Paul Joseph, La Reine, Madame Campbell, Augusta Mie, and Baronne Provost. The five Teas and those are all that I have on their own roots.

2. "What roses won't die, or at any rate will die least?"

This has been partly answered. Confirmed rose roots will last longest; but, if these questions relate to families, then I answer that the summer roses are the hardiest of all roses. About seven years ago I procured some of Mr. Cranston, on two-feet briars. They are nearly all alive, and they are better trees than when they came here. Half of them are in my home garden, and were removed this time last year; the other half (the same kinds) are in my N. E. Garden, and have just been removed for the first time (Nov. 25). I was surprised at their splendid roots—so much better do briars root with summer roses on them than with autumnals; moreover their heads are splendid, and their wood is uninjured by summer demolitions, from which other kinds have suffered more or less. They do equally well on Manetti. From their freedom of growth, and sucking so freely at their heads, the stocks and roots are kept more healthy. Roses, however, as I have said before, will, on their own roots, and on all stocks, occasionally die. The most scientific gardener himself has not an immunity from decay and death. How unreasonable then is it to expect that roses should never decay and die! Even if they were budded on "Lignum vitæ," they would be subject to death and to

"Time's tyrannic sway."

The great wonder to me is, considering what the weather has been for the last four years, that roses, on own roots and on all stocks, have not been exterminated. The demolition in England and in France this summer has been very great. I watered all mine four times copiously during the torrid weather before the rain came, and I saved all but a very few. They gave an excellent bloom, and they are in excellent condition for next year. Owing to the mischief done to the foliage there is, however, amongst them more dead wood (this year's wood) than I ever saw before. Still there is plenty of matured wood, old and young.

I would here ask those who have lost many roses this summer, two questions—first: Did you, after the continuous rains of winter, fork the ground deeply in the spring with Parkes's fork to make the ground healthy? Secondly, after the torrid weather set in, did you water the roses copiously? If you did not do these two things, they are the main reasons why you have lost your roses, and why I have saved mine. I dare say you divided the blame between Providence and the nurserymen! I hope nurserymen do not listen.

3. "Is it best to move roses?"

This depends on circumstances. My rule is to let well alone. If a rose looks ill, or continues to do badly, I remove it. Roses may be removed annually, or biennially, into fresh ground, if it is done carefully. All depends on the *modus operandi*. The remover should dig all round the plant in a 10-inch radius, and cut off all the roots before he lifts with the spade under the plants. I have seen some dig the spade down under the plant and force it up. Of course some of the best roots are broken off close to the stock. By the above plan I have just moved 200 briar roses without the least damage to the roots. After the plant is up, cut out all broad suckers, and shorten the roots to a 6 or 8-inch radius, preserving the fringy roots as much as you can. If it is not desired to remove the plant, to stop blind wood, the roots may be pruned with good effect. Trees given to blind wood should be thinned out, but allowed to carry a liberal quantity of wood.

4. "My roses are covered with sedge; what would you do?"

Many of mine are much in the same state. I have ordered two bushels of quicklime, which I shall slake and mix with soot; and, having made it into a wash, I shall apply it with a brush. This compost is excellent for apple trees. Add a little salt, and it is good for American blight. This moss or sedge is owing to excessive moisture, and also to injury done to the foliage, and, as it grows into the rind of the tree it thus impedes its healthy functions. It is equivalent to scurf in the skin. Clean rind and clean foliage are essential to the health of the stock, and of the rose on it. A hardy rose often dies because the stock, or its roots die.

"What are the best tallies?"

Use none myself. They are apt to be lost, or the name becomes defaced. I plant my roses chiefly in straight lines, and always write their name in a book. The chief object of tallies is to enable the rosarian to know how to prune them, similar, some requiring merely thinning out and a more liberal quantity of wood than others.

6. "What is the best time to prune?"

[In California, December and January.] Taking the average of seven years as regards summer roses and autumnals (excepting Teas and Chinas, which should be pruned later, the 15th March would be the best time. The two exceptions require but little pruning.

On these and many other points, the excellent books of Mr. Rivers, Mr. W. Paul, and Mr. Cranston, give sound advice—indeed one or other, or all, should be in the library of all rosarians.

I believe that I have now answered, as well as I can, questions frequently proposed to me. The questions may seem trifling, but there are by no means immaterial.

FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.—Letters received detailing the capture of Fort Pillow, give even a more appalling description of the fiendishness of the rebels than the telegraph. Many of the wounded were shot in the hospital, and the remainder driven out, and the hospital burned. The morning after the battle rebels went about the field to shoot the negroes who had not died from previous wounds. Many of those who had escaped from the works and hospitals, who desired to be treated as prisoners of war as the rebels had promised, were ordered into line and inhumanly shot down. Of 350 colored troops, not more than 50 or 60 escaped, and not one of the officers in command of the colored troops survives. Gen. Chalmers told the correspondent that although it was against the policy of his Government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, yet he had done all in his power to stop the carnage; at the same time he believed it was right. Another officer said our white troops would have been protected, had they not been found on duty with negroes. Some wounded officers came up and say they begged the enemy not to shoot them after surrender, but in vain. Five negroes who were in the hospital had been buried alive, two of whom had dug their way out with their hands. Gen. Chalmers is reported to have been in command at the attack on Fort Pillow, at first; but Gen. Lee arriving before the battle he assumed the command. The rebels evacuated Fort Pillow, after destroying everything destructible; they burned every building, and finished by blowing up the walls and fortifications of the defensive works. It is not known in what direction they went. The rebels suffered heavily, and their wounded well filled three hospitals, a short distance in the country. Our loss was 53 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 colored troops murdered in cold blood. The Senate has instructed the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the matter, and report at an early day. Earnest speeches were made by Conness and others, in favor of strict measures of retaliation. There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of the teeth among officers throughout the East and West, when the massacre at Fort Pillow is mentioned. Several officers have been heard to say that unless the Government takes retaliatory steps they should consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrest's and Chalmer's commands they meet, taking no prisoners. The soldiers have threatened to shoot every one of Forrest's men now in prison, if they get a chance. President Lincoln, in an address at the inauguration exercises of the Maryland Fair, referred to the great change which had taken place in Baltimore the last three years. When he alluded to the massacre at Fort Pillow he said many supposed the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of colored soldiers. He desired to say that all such were mistaken. When the question respecting colored men as soldiers was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced that it was his duty to employ them, he did not hesitate. He stood before the American people responsible for the act—responsible before the Christian world—and should stand responsible in the eye of the historian. He declared that the Government would protect them the same as white soldiers, whenever a clear and authenticated case was made out. Hitherto it had been difficult to ascertain with certainty what the Government's decision in a matter so serious should be. But in the Fort Pillow affair he thought we were likely to find a clear case. When Government does know the facts from official sources, and should they substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given. The President's remarks were warmly applauded, and especially his determination to retaliate for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

The First Public Lecture, Delivered in California, upon the Subject of Agriculture.

We republish the Lecture of Dr. Henry Gibbons, (one of a series), of this city, which was given in the Old Musical Hall, on Bush street, October 13th, 1853, during the *First Agricultural Fair* held in this city. We republish this Lecture to show how the seed planted in early days, for the cause of Agriculture, has matured and brought forth a glorious harvest—and to remind our readers of what was exhibited at that Fair, and ask them to prove by their coming Exhibitions, this year, that we are not going backward. It should be remembered that this Exhibition was planned and carried on by a private enterprise, and yet we think we shall be sustained, by those who remember it, when we assert that the Exhibition of that day presented many features that have never been surpassed since. We refer to the records. Some of the samples of grain, referred to, and other samples are *now* preserved and on exhibition at the "Farmer's Reading Room," after a lapse of eleven years:

It is a blessed age in which we live. The chief labor of man is not, as of old, to sunder and destroy; but rather to build, and unite and bind together. Nation to nation is linked by golden ties, stronger to their shame, be it said, than the ties of Christianity: but let us hope not to remain so forever. State to State, city to city are chained by bands of iron on the earth, and magic wires above. That oceans separate continents—as the school book used to teach—is no longer true. The interests of the human family are becoming one and universal—union is the watchword! Some who have learned but the first lesson, restrict their views to party or section; others can embrace half a continent in their prayers and labors; while others, treading in the footsteps of the glorious missionary of Bethlehem, and limiting *their* vision by no horizon, acknowledge the universal brotherhood, and aim to gather into their union the entire heritage of God.

Science and art have joined hands and become helpmates. Not a department of human pursuit, intellectual or mechanical, but receives rich benefits from other departments. All are linked together in a system of harmonious coöperation and mutual dependence. The hand helps the head and the head the hand. That any one branch of art or knowledge should stand or progress alone, is impossible. It must give aid to others and receive aid from them in return. It is the tendency of the age to establish a union of arts and sciences, as well as a union of nations.

It is late in the day to ask the question, "what have the population of a city to do with agriculture? What has the merchant to do with the construction of the plow? What the physician with the culture of wheat? the lawyer with potatoes? the reverend divine with oxen?" It is late in the day for the farmer to inquire what his occupation has to do with books; what relation the tillage of the earth has to chemistry, or to mineralogy, or to geology. It is late in the day to attempt to cover up ignorance of everything outside of the counting-house, the shop or the stable, by the stale cant of minding one's own business. The fact is, people who mind their own business are the most useless animals in the world, ignorant, selfish, heartless, soulless. If all men and women could be compelled to mind their own business, or in other words to keep within their own "appropriate sphere," there would be an end of progress; the world would come to a stand-still, and the glories of our progressive age would be tarnished and effaced. When, in the history of the world, was there ever a race so determined to attend to other people's business, as well as their own; so obstinately resolved to be cramped up in no particular sphere, as the race that inhabits the land of Washington and of Franklin? What barriers do they acknowledge in morals or in geography? what scheme of reform is beyond their efforts? what portion of the earth's surface beyond their ambition? To use a term as expressive as it is inelegant, they are a generation of *squatters;* some under the banner of moral reform, squatting on every moral field, and contending for what they deem right, and truth, and justice, regardless of consequences. Others, under the stars and stripes, and with "manifest destiny" for their watchword squatting on every spot of soil, the occupants of which are too feeble or too lazy to defend it.

Declaim as we please against extravagance, and ultraism, and fanaticism, the truth is, ultraists and fanatics are the very salt of the earth. They stir up the moral and political elements and purify the atmosphere. An old farmer once said to me at the close of a lecture on a moral theme, that he at first thought the lecturer went too far; but on second thought had changed his mind. "Because," he added, "in driving my team up a hill, it is necessary to drive the lead horses beyond the top, or the wagon don't reach it. So, if some of you lead horses, don't go beyond the right point, or the passengers who wait to be carried will never get there." The simile is a sound one. It is true in morals and politics. We give ourselves needless alarm at what we deem bold and extravagant doctrines. Even these have their use, and those who preach them may not break their necks.

The matron of the poultry-yard, who has hatched a brood of ducklings, supposing them to be her own legitimate offspring, is terribly frightened to see them rush into the water-pond. She is a true conservative, a genuine old fogy, in agonies at the daring of radicalism.

The attempt to circumscribe the range of human thought and action by appropriate spheres will ever prove futile. Many of those who would thus impose restrictions, themselves desire a wider range in another direction; while those again who make the most noise on the subject, neither attend properly to their own nor to any other sphere. It is common to advise women who are found abroad talking about their rights, to go home and darn their husband's stockings. I am not certain but that the stockings of such husbands are mostly better darned than those of their censorious advisers.

An eminent physician once made the remark to me, that he expected a change of weather when the moon should change. On asking his reason for the opinion, he had no argument to give, but simply took it for granted because such was the general impression—adding that he left all such questions to astronomers and others, and never bothered his head about subjects foreign to his profession. Now it happened that this gentleman did bother his head about sundry things foreign to his profession. He was a good "whip," and drove a pair of splendid horses. Half the time he had devoted to his stable would have revealed to him all the known secrets of meteorology. He also bothered his head very materially with wine and could expatiate eloquently on the flavor of Sauterne and Heidsick. Half the time spent over the wine cup would have given him an insight into the sublime mysteries of astronomy, with much less "botheration" to his head.

Such remarks, however, though intended to impress the hearer with the exclusive devotion of the individual to his calling, are in reality but ingenious apologies for ignorance on subjects really connected with his profession. The influence of the moon on disease, is truly an interesting theme, and cannot be investigated without reference to its reputed influence on the weather.

I knew a young lady who exhibited in her person the very perfection of the system of minding one's own business. She had spent all her life at school; could talk French, Spanish, and almost Latin; could pass her fingers over the keys of the piano with invisible celerity; could waltz irresistibly—in short could do everything required by a fashionable education, and nothing more. Having observed the frequent and by no means disagreeable association of lamb and peas on the dinner table, this most accomplished young lady inquired with infinite simplicity, what part of the lamb peas were taken from? Poor girl! She had wandered for once beyond her appropriate sphere.

In all departments of human pursuit, people who coop themselves up in the limited sphere of their calling, are fools out of that sphere and never fully wise in it. How is it possible that men should dwell on this noble planet of ours surrounded with all its beauties and glories and mysteries—and fill up the measure of life on such a stage with eyes turned away from surrounding objects and thoughts cramped into one narrow channel—how is it possible that they should do this without stunting their growth and falling short of the stature of manhood? Did God make man in his own image that he should shut out the effulgent light of heaven from his soul, till his eyes, like those of the moping owl, fit him only to prowl about the hen-roosts of traffic for a livelihood? "*Auri sacre fames!*"—Inordinate and accursed thirst for gold! How has it debased the human character, thwarted human destiny, dragged down man from heaven, enslaved and brutalized the immortal mind!

Exhibitions like that now on the carpet are admirably adapted to impress a people with the identity of the varied interests, and to turn the thoughts aside from narrow and selfish channels. Especially is this the bearing of the series of lectures devised by the enterprising and enthusiastic proprietor. There is great need in California of all such appliances. Whatever diverts attention from the sensuous to the intellectual—whatever exhumes the mind for an hour from the mountain heap of day-books, ledgers, and invoices, beneath which it is entombed—is a great public good and its author is most undoubtedly a public benefactor.

The modesty of the American people has never deterred them from enjoying and expressing a high opinion of themselves and their country. In leaving their former homes, the immigrants to California brought with them an ample supply of the spirit of boasting. If I should say that the most adventurous, enterprising and intelligent race of men under heaven, have commissioned the most adventurous, enterprising and intelligent of their number to colonize this western empire, and develope its unbounded resources, my audience will perceive nothing new or incredible in the declaration. There is in the recent settlers of this land, a degree of intellectual and moral power not to be found in the same amount of population elsewhere on God's footstool.

But to what uses has this young Hercules applied his strength? What have the people of California done with the ten talents committed to their care? Alas! have they not buried them in the earth! Are not the mass at this moment groveling spiritually, as they are physically, in the soil? How many lift their thoughts above the dust? How many wash their hands of toil to turn the pages of the Book of Knowledge? The theme is not likely to be popular. Men are not fond of being told their faults. Gratuitous counsel particularly is unpalatable. But the physician who would cure disease must first detect and expose it. As a member of this community, my destiny and that of those dearest to me on earth, interwoven with its interests, I offer no apology for plainness of speech on this subject. On the contrary, silence and concealment would require an apology.

Who, in California, reads a useful book? What proportion of our population rise above the desultory columns of the daily press, or the trashy works of fiction which infest the land, creeping like the lice of Egypt, even into the dough troughs; or at best the "Monthlies," which contain as much substantial nutriment for the mind as whipt syllabub for the body.

In the infant state of society, a few years ago, there was some excuse for such habits. The opportunities of improvement were wanting. The ameliorating influence of female society were wanting. The blessed atmosphere of home, the sterling enjoyments of domestic life were wanting. There was no place of rest for the weary spirit—no house of refuge for the troubled soul. No wonder then 'that men look downward rather than upward. No wonder then that the few moments spared from the greedy pursuit of gain were spent in amusement and dissipation. No wonder that men of intellect and vigor should acquire habits of mental inertia, and bury their souls in a living tomb.

But that day has gone by. Our wives and our children are here, and we have the fixtures of home around us. Is it not time for us to change our habits—time that our substantial and influential men, parents especially, should find some other employment for their hours of leisure than the theater and the billiard-room—not to mention worse places?—time that they should add to their stores of knowledge and to their vigor of intellect, instead of forgetting what they once learned, and suffering their energies to perish by neglect?—time that they should present a different example to their offspring, and surround the rising generation with better influences?

Early in the present year, a number of citizens, impressed with the necessity of making some provision for the intellectual and moral improvement of our young men, established the Mercantile Library Association. It was ushered into active existence under flattering auspices, and has been sustained thus far with much difficulty, owing to the utter indifference of the great mass of our population. Even the small pittance required to keep open a commodious reading room, with an excellent and rapidly increasing library, is paid grudgingly by many. The rooms of this institution form a comfortable and quiet home, well supplied with books and newspapers—the only establishment of the kind in California. Here you will find, in the evenings, a few individuals availing themselves of its benefits—sometimes as many as half a score, out of a population of 40,000 souls. Where are the merchants, the tradesmen, the professional and business men of San Francisco to be found? They are in the playhouse, in the billiard and bowling-saloons, in the groggeries. Alas, for the tastes of our people! "Where the carrion is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

We have another institution, recently formed, and now struggling for existence—the California Academy of Natural Sciences, of which our enterprising and industrious citizens know less than they do of the literary institutions of Japan. I regard the Societies that I have named as of higher importance to the vital interests of this community than the great Pacific Railroad, or any other scheme of a mercantile and financial character. They are schools for the young—to feed the mind and strengthen the intellect—to make of our children men and women, who will do honor to the name of California; to divert from base and sensual pursuits to the exalted and ennobling culture of the rational faculties. It is the duty of every lover of his country, every friend of man, to give not only his good wishes but a hearty and practical aid and comfort to all such associations.

The reputation of our city and the State, the moral welfare of the population, the interests of the rising generation, demand that such institutions should receive the good wishes and the practical aid of every citizen. The great object now is to divert men from sordid and sensual pursuits, and to induce them to look around with observing eyes, and to think. A habit of observation and reflection leads to perpetual enjoyment and to elevation of character. Exhibitions of the products of the farm, the garden, and the orchard, such as will be found in the adjoining Hall, tend to these results; especially the plan of public lectures associated with the Exhibition by the proprietors. But I will turn abruptly from this sermonizing which, unfortunately is not heard by those who most need it, and take up the remainder of my time with reference to some of the prominent features of the exhibition.

On entering the Hall you are struck with the tasteful decorations and paintings on the walls, and the profuse display of flowering plants, many of which are rare and beautiful. Prominent on the tables are enormous squashes, the largest weighing 121 pounds; onions that might bring tears of delight to the eye of a native of Wethersfield, weighing four pounds and measuring from 20 to 23 inches in circumference; beets, 36, 40, and even 51 pounds—several of the long variety, some of which measure two feet eight inches, to which another foot may be added for the missing extremity, which appears to have been pulled through by the antipodes; sweet potatoes from San Jose, a foot and upwards in length; carrots, 5, 8, and 10 pounds in weight, and turnips and cabbages raised to order, of any size called for. The most striking feature of the Vegetable Department is the potato, specimens of which, weighing four pounds, and measuring a foot or more in length, have been sent from all directions—San Jose, Santa Cruz, Alameda, Oakland, etc. Three years ago, when I landed here, it was a question whether California would ever produce a good crop of potatoes; now the soil is full of them, and thousands of bushels will rot in the earth, not worth the digging; even in Contra Costa, almost at the door of this great market, the farmer will give half his crop to the laborer who gathers it. The productiveness is almost incredible. Twelve bushels are exhibited, weight 700 pounds; the product of three potatoes grown at San Jose. It is a remarkable fact, that these large potatoes are always perfectly sound, and of excellent quality. I have heard of only two or three hollow potatoes in California. It is also remarkable that this vegetable requires no cultivation. Only plant the seed, without manure, and the work is done. Not a hoe or a plow enters the field till the crop is gathered. Weeds do not interfere, because the dry weather, which is really a blessing in this respect, prevents the germination of the seeds on the surface. There have been instances of the native farmers plowing up their entire crop and replanting, because of rains falling after the first planting, and starting the weeds. It was cheaper to replant than to till.

In the vicinity of Santa Cruz and elsewhere, the potato has been attacked by a coleopterous insect, which burrows in the eyes and perforates the tuber in all directions. The Academy of Natural Science of this city have anticipated the exigencies of the farmer in regard to the ominous pest, by making it the subject of investigation, with a view to a remedy. The ends of the potato which project from the ground are first effected; and it is quite probable that if the plants were hilled, in the Atlantic fashion; the roots would be protected from the evil. I am not aware that the potato rot has made its appearance on this coast.

Ten or twelve varieties of wheat are exhibited, the growth of California and Oregon, some of which have produced sixty to seventy bushels an acre; weight 62 to 65 lbs ℔ bushel. The productiveness of barley is extraordinary. A specimen is exhibited from a crop of one hundred and forty-nine bushels to the acre—the evidence being above dispute. Stalks of Indian corn fourteen feet high, ten feet to the ears, from San Jose; ears from a crop of one hundred bushels to the acre; luxuriant specimens also from Alameda, directly across the Bay. Whether this crop can be made a profitable crop in California, remains to be proved. The cool nights which characterize the climate of the entire country, are unfavorable to its maturation.

Oats are exhibited 9 feet 4 inches high, and one specimen 10 feet 7 inches. Stalks of this grain were shown by the ardent and ill-fated Shelton, at his exhibition two years ago, 13 feet in height.

The specimens of flour are very interesting, both for quality and the beauty of the packages, showing perfection in this important branch of manufacture, which sprang up but yesterday. Specimens are shown manufactured in various quarters of the State, equal in whiteness and quality to the celebrated brands of Gallego and Haxall, as I know from actual trial.

Among the fruits are an abundance of grapes in superb clusters, a common weight of which is 5 to 6 pounds; delicious pears, many of which exceed a pound, a cluster of four on a stem, weighing 7 pounds from that garden spot, San Jose; Pound or Bell pears, the largest weighing two pounds; Washington pears from Los Angeles, of uncommon size and beauty; apples from Oregon and California, one of which is 12 inches in circumference; three apples from a single graft a year old, from San Jose; Pearmains and Seek-no-farthers, from Capt. Morgan's, the trees planted last year, and growing directly on the coast, a few miles north of the Heads, in a sunny nook, backed by high hills to the leeward. This locality produces a spontaneous growth of the superb "Humboldt Raspberry," the fruit of which is 3 inches in circumference. It is highly worthy of cultivation, though in its native localities it is not a full bearer, and the berry is rather acid and destitute of the rich flavor of the Antwerp and other cultivated species. The plant grows abundantly in rich and moist situations on the coast to the northward.

There are exhibited some luxuriant specimens of a noxious weed called tobacco, raised in Sacramento Valley, by a gentleman who is about to engage in its cultivation. The only decent use of this plant is to kill vermin, though men with perverted appetites often cram it into their mouth and nose. You will observe also a quantity of mustard seed, weighing five and a half ounces, the product of two plants, each plant producing, by careful computation, an increase of one hundred and five thousand. With the exception of tobacco, the mustard causes more annoyance than any other weed in California. It grows in complete forests, so high as to overtop one's head when riding on a horse. It frequently takes possession of a field and ruins the crop, the stem growing six inches in circumference and effectually defying the scythe or sickle. The seeds remain in the soil and continue to germinate for many years.

Of embroidery and fine needle-work, there are specimens not to be surpassed in richness and elegance. The wax-fruit and shell work also possess extraordinary merit. But I cannot pretend to enumerate even the most prominent articles of the Exhibition. To appreciate them you must use your own eyes. I must not, however, conclude without calling your attention to the collections of Algæ, or sea-weeds, prepared by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Boston, of Monterey. It is only within a few years that productions of this class have been closely studied by naturalists. The specimens are arranged with exceeding taste, and you will be surprised to observe from these collections what an elegant and diversified flora "the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear." They are to be found on the sea shores at low tide, and they possess a beauty and variety of color, and a delicacy of structure which might well compensate a collector, even without regard to their scientific relations. We need a sprinkling through the State of such ladies as Mrs. Boston and Mrs. Williams, to revolutionize society and to give an intellectual and scientific complexion to our population. What a blessing it would be to California if but *a few* of our young ladies would read the Book of Nature instead of the Book of Fashion—would substitute botany for bracelets and jewelry—would cultivate their brains as much as their curls!

How to Measure Coal.—Coal put into bins and leveled can be measured, from one to a thousand tons, with as much accuracy as it can be weighed on scales. For instance, Lehigh white-ash coal per ton of 2,000 pounds, of the egg or stove size, will uniformly measure 34½ feet cubical, white-ash Schuylkill coal will measure 35, and the pink gray and red-ash will reach 36 cubical feet per ton of 2,000 lbs. or 40 feet for 2,240 pounds, the difference of cubical contents between the net and gross ton being exactly 4 feet. If the length, breadth and hight of the bin be multiplied together, and the product divided by the aforesaid contents of a ton, the quotient must show the number of tons therein.—[Troy (N. Y.) Advertiser.

The Crops.—The recent rains have made glad the hearts of the farmers, as it has all classes of the community. Never were crops growing faster than at present. The farmers generally, are under the impression that the crops of this year in this county, will be fully up to, if not over the average. It can be said of San Joaquin, that it has never failed to raise a crop since the settlement of the county.—[Beacon.

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The Machine can be made with

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These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
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and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained.

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1854. 5-3m



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Kentucky Blue-grass;	Orchard Grass;
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HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED

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Sheep Husbandry.

[The following thoughts upon "Sheep Husbandry," we extract from the Country Gentleman, of June 31st, by Judge French, upon Agricultural subjects. They are worth reading.]

For some years before the rebellion, it had become manifest to observing men, that all over the country, on the prairies and on the small farms of New England, sheep husbandry would in future prove a most profitable branch of agriculture. Those who were familiar with English farming, and knew that its whole system depends upon the sheep, as the enricher of the soil, and that their system was a permanent and improving system, while ours, if indeed we have any system, is temporary and exhausting, they especially, were advocates for the introduction of sheep upon our old farms.

It was argued too, that breeds of mutton sheep, such as are approved in England, instead of the fine wools common in the country, might be found most profitable, especially near large markets, where the freight, which is so much greater in proportion to value upon the meat than upon the wool, would be of small account.

All these considerations have still their weight, but the war, with the high price of cotton, has added new reasons for increased attention to the subject. We have heretofore used cotton because it was cheaper than wool. Now, taking all things into account, with about equal prices per pound of the raw material, woolen fabrics are even cheaper than cotton. The clothing of soldiers is almost exclusively of wool, and it is so, because it is the only material that sufficiently protects those exposed to great hardships, and to sudden alternations of heat and cold. To fit out a million of men, and maintain half that number constantly in the field, has consumed vast quantities of wool.

It may be assumed that cotton will not for many years be reduced to its former low price, and it may safely be assumed too, that woolen fabrics, after having been thoroughly introduced into general use, will always be preferred to cotton or linen, except for special uses.

We are rapidly finding out too, in this country, what has long been known abroad, especially in England, that mutton of really good quality is not inferior as food, to any other meat. Before the war, Boston used to get some of her best mutton from Kentucky, and the British steamers furnished the Astor House and Fifth Avenue Hotel with choice Southdown. It is easily demonstrated that a pound of good mutton can be produced generally, cheaper than the like quantity of beef. The sheep pays large interest annually, both in the fleece and in lambs, while the bullock takes a three years credit before he repays at all.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for 1862, contains a capital article, covering 43 pages, upon the "Condition and Prospects of Sheep Husbandry in the United States."

The author's name does not appear, but for a guess, we will attribute it to Mr. Grinnell, the chief clerk of that department.

It is well considered and exhaustive, giving the statistics of sheep husbandry in the States, the imports and exports of wool and woolen fabrics, the comparative prices of wool in different years, since 1824, the wool supply of Great Britain, with well considered remarks upon the different breeds of sheep and their management, and the profits of raising mutton, wool and lambs. In short, could the reader have access to the article in question, we should recommend him not to spend much time in reading our remarks on the subject, which have only the merit of brevity, which is imposed upon writers for weekly papers.

One fact is worthy of special attention, namely, that long wools in the fleece command about the same price now as short wools. Without presuming to even intimate an opinion in favor of any particular breed, which we well know would call down wrath and indignation from the breeders of every other sort, it may be said in general, that the long wools or middle wools are more hardy, more prolific, better nurses, and bear a heavier fleece than the fine wools. The improved Leicester or Dishley sheep, which in England is prized because of its early maturity under the most luxurious feeding with turnips and oil-cake, is an exception to this rule. An English friend in a letter just received, says that his flock of nine hundred improved Lincolns averaged 9½ pounds per fleece at the last shearing, which is perhaps greater than any equal number of any breed ever yielded in our country.

Again, it is said that the silky luster which belongs to some wool, and which is now much prized in ladies' dress goods, depends not on fineness of fiber, but is found in greatest perfection in certain breeds of long wools. It is a quality so valuable, that it occasions a difference of 25 per cent over other wools of equal fineness.

On the whole, we believe that the prospects of sheep husbandry were never so good as at the present time, whether upon the rough old New England farms, which demand a renewal that no other treatment can give, or upon the vast prairies where guarding and slight protection are the only requisites to abundant success.

[However great the success may have been, or may be now, we think California can show as great results in sheep-raising and wool-growing as the world ever saw. Our reports on wool-growing show this.]

The new gun-boat Ticonderoga, which rates as a sloop-of-war and is a screw propeller of very great speed and considered more than an equal of the rebel pirate Alabama, will leave in a few days for the Pacific coast. Other gun-boats also, will be dispatched to western waters as soon as men can be obtained for their crews. The Government is preparing for the possible contingency of a war with France, and will soon be in a position to dispute the supremacy of the seas with both France and England combined.

A young Englishman, with a large scar on his cheek, was accepted and sworn in as a recruit at New Haven, who was a soldier in the Crimea, and was one of the famous six hundred, immortalized by Tennyson, that made the charge at Balaklava.

A Spanish Officer's Opinion of the Union Armies.

MADRID, February 13th, 1864.—The military importance of the United States had been unknown in Spain and in Europe, except in England, until the breaking out of the war between the Northern and Southern States. Old Europe has gone on for many years believing that the United States was a nation of shopkeepers, occupying itself principally in increasing its commerce, so as to augment its wealth, without taking any care whatever of its military affairs. Because its permanent army—reduced to a few thousand men, indeed, to defend the frontiers—was not to be seen in the parks and public streets of its great cities; because the foreigner, on arriving in New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, or even in Washington, did not anywhere observe sentinels, guards or escorts; nor could he witness those brilliant parades, made up of magnificent battalions, squadrons and splendid batteries, of which the nations of Europe make such ostentatious display—it was believed, I say, that in that country there was not any military element; and this idea was carried to such an extent that any nation of Europe considered itself capable of measuring arms with the great people of Washington. This judgment, as disdainful as erroneous, was supported by the insignificance of the naval force which that people maintained in times of peace, which, according to careless and thoughtless persons, it was not possible for them to increase if any serious danger should threaten the country, because the State was not in possession of immense and therefore costly arsenals like those we see in Woolwich, Toulon and La Caracca. But it was not taken into account that in that country, as a consequence of its political and administrative organization, every citizen employs his time, his intelligence, and his wealth in the way that suits him best, so that with perfect liberty church ornaments are manufactured, and guns, cannon, and every engine of war constructed without impediment or prevention whatever; the result being that, without the State having the necessity, as we have, to sustain such costly arsenals, foundries and workshops, the day on which the Government may require arms, ships, or material of war, it appeals to private industry, and this supplies it with everything that it may need in the greatest abundance and with surprising rapidity, because the elements of construction contained in the industry of that intelligent country borders upon the fabulous; and, as is commonly said, it is necessary to see it to believe it (*"se necesita verle para creerlo"*).

For my own part, I never participated in the disdain with which the most of my fellow-countrymen, the most of the people of Europe—and I refer to thinking men—have regarded the great republic as respects its elements of war. I knew the burning energy, the irresistible activity of the people who constitute the American Union; I knew their geographical position—the most beautiful, the richest, the most extensive, for its unlimited boundaries, for its immense rivers and great harbors, which facilitate the movements of their ships-of-war and transports. In short, I knew the mighty—nay, gigantic—efforts which the people of the land of Washington had to put forth to emancipate themselves from their mother country; and this was sufficient for me to comprehend that in that land there were all the principles of wisdom, wealth, and bravery which nations require in order to be great.

Of all the armies which I have seen in campaign, those that are best provided with the indispensable element of transportation are those of the United States. The Army of the Potomac, for instance, carried with it five thousand large wagons, each drawn by four vigorous horses or six mules, conducted by a driver mounted *a la Dumont*. It had besides a thousand pack mules to transport things over places inaccessible to the wagons, and, in addition, two thousand were let loose to graze as a reserve to supply the places of those that might be used up. This is the way in which an army may be well provided.

From the moment I arrived at White House (Va.), and while traversing those immense woods, rivers and lagoons, I began to comprehend the difficulties with which the invading army had to struggle, as I thought within myself—a matter which few persons in Europe can account for on reading in the official accounts of the great losses suffered by the beligerents, and on reading, as it has occurred more than once, that the conquered forces surrendering the field had carried off more prisoners than those which had been victorious. This is easily explained, and will be easily comprehended. The armies operate and fight their battles on a ground covered by dense woods. The combatants scarcely see each other; neither do the soldiers of the same army, see the lines of a single *corps d'armee* or division, and therefore they cannot lend mutual aid to each other. The wings advance while the center finds itself compelled to retreat, without the General-in-Chief being able to send forward the troops of the body in reserve to reinforce it, because he cannot see its movements, and for the same reason he cannot know what is going on unless he has the good fortune to divine it. When least expected the opposing forces find themselves close to each other in some of the glades of the forest in greater numbers than the extent of the ground permits them to operate, they then fire at arm's length, and to destroy one another is the work of a moment, whole companies of the forces that have borne the brunt of the fight becoming prisoners.

From all that I have said, it seems, in my opinion, that if the importance of nations is to be measured by the number of soldiers that they can put into the field—when these are well fed, armed and equipped—the United States is the first nation of the world; because I do not know of another nation which can maintain for the long period of four years a million and a half of men under arms, expending in all that appertains to war about four millions of dollars a day, without up to this hour calling for a foreign loan.

Men, arms, ships, materials, money—all spring out of its bosom—all gems of its vigorous life. It must be borne in mind that my judgment embraces the States both North and South; for, although at present they cordially hate each other, when the war is ended—which, in my opinion, it soon will be—although the States of the South may be finally separated from the Federation—whenever the Monroe doctrine is to be defended—America for the Americans—they will form a single power, and woe unto those who shall dare to contend with them in America. If this article should, perchance, come to the knowledge of the statesmen of France, it is to be hoped that they will take note of this prophecy.

WOULDN'T THAT SUPPORT A RAILROAD?—The cost of wagon freights across the Sierra Nevada mountains to Washoe, last season, is estimated at $14,000,000. This is exclusive of the freights to Esmeralda, and almost all of that taken to Humboldt—which does not touch Virginia nor Carson. Take this into account with the constant stream of passengers by stage, and the freight charges on bullion and mails, and it would make a handsome sum for a railroad to take in a year. The stages loaded with passengers will figure up, taking all the lines, about twelve each way daily. This matter of stage fare must be about $2,000 daily, between California and the Territory.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

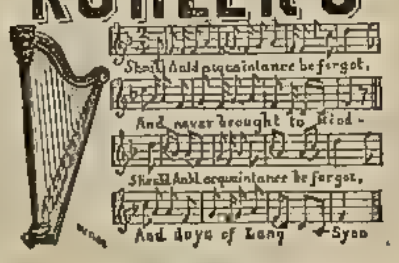
Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression as desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

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New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

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THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office. 7

1864.

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AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

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As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

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Reapers,

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Combined Machines,

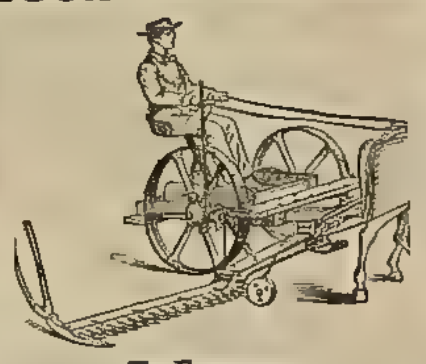
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EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

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2-3m

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To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

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FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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Produce Grain Brokers,

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General Commission Merchants.

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Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $3000, 2½ per cent; $3000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 3 per cent; over $3000, 2 per cent.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

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HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

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"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

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"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

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Toned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

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HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100, cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley: "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," S. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence, "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Masters; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....APRIL 22, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publishers California Farmer, San Francisco.

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The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Will our Subscribers?

Will our Subscribers, without further notice, be so kind as to remit their dues to this office. Send us U. S. Treasury Notes. We TAKE THEM AT PAR for all dues on account of Subscriptions to the Farmer. Surely this liberal offer should induce all to remit. This is paying our Subscribers a handsome commission for remitting their dues, and saves us the trouble and cost of collecting.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Mann's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.
And many other valuable Books at lowest prices.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in receipt of letters from our valued correspondent M. A. S, New York—will appear in our next.

Letter from "Glencoe," upon Chicken Lice—next week.

Letter from G. H. B., Pennsylvania, upon New Grapes, will appear next week, also, several other correspondents' favors will be responded to.

We ask a careful reading of the valuable Address of Dr. Henry Gibbon, of this city. It will be found very interesting; it improves, like wine, by experience and age.

The poem of "Agnes" is full of beautiful, but sad thoughts, and delicacy of feeling.

A Spanish Officer's opinion of our Armies, should be read—there is powerful truth in it.

The "Pacific Railroad." We shall commence a very able dissertation upon the Pacific Railroad, in our next, from the pen of an able correspondent.

The 19th of April 1776—The 19th of April 1861. The present week contains one day that will ever be remembered in the annals of American history, the 19th day of April. This day was baptized by martyrs' blood on the plains of Lexington, in 1776, the first blood of our revolution. The day was again consecrated at Baltimore by the first blood in our great rebellion, after the fall of Sumter; and in this instance, a most remarkable one, by the soldiers of Massachusetts also. Thus twice have this State commenced the battle for freedom. These two great events should never be forgotten in our country's remembrance.

Loss of Horses by War.—The present war is sweeping off the horse-flesh at a terrible rate, and if we are not very much mistaken, we shall see that *horse-flesh* will rise in the market in coming years, so that our horse-breeders can drive horses back over the plains to a good profit.

We want Specimens.—If our friends in the *mining regions* will send us specimens of gold, silver, lead, or copper ore, for our museum, we will gladly send them our journal to the value of the ores they send, and also do what we can to make their mines known.

New Advertisements.—Our readers will please look to our new advertisements—Pianos of Woodworth & Co., Dry Goods of Kirby, Byrne & Co., and others.

"A Sower Went out to Sow."

The present season thus far has been one that has elicited more thought and practical study than any previous year. We esteem the late dry season a means for a good end. Farmers begin to see the error of doing things "slip shode"—the mere scratching of the earth. They begin to see, know, and feel (in their pockets) the folly of poor farming.

We wish those farmers that have no crops would come and spend a week in the Farmer's Reading-room, and hear the reports of farming that come to us daily. Some of them are so severe upon "slip-shod" farming, as it is termed, that we could not publish them. Scarcely a practical farmer, one who is a reading, thinking, and working farmer, have we seen this season, but what agree with us, that seven-eighths of what is termed "lost crops," have been lost, not by reason of the dry weather, but by reason of late or shallow plowing, or late planting, thin sowing, or upon land that has never been rotated or summer-fallowed. Good cultivation, wise, careful, and considerate calculations of the soil, season, culture, and adaptation of the crop to the soil, will rarely ever fail, even in this country, dry as it is. We have hundreds of callers at our rooms who all testify to the excellent condition of those crops planted on summer-fallowed land, or where crops have been rotated, and upon well cultivated land.

The whole matter of this failure of crops, we feel confident, can be illustrated, and most beautifully too, by that most admirable, and in this case, appropriate parable or sermon of Christ—"The Sower." Let farmers just read it here, and apply it at the present time, and it verifies all we desire to urge:

"Behold! there went out a sower to sow;

"And it came to pass as he sowed, some fell by the wayside and the fowls of the air came and devoured it up.

"And some fell on stony ground, where it had *not much earth*, and immediately it sprang up *because it had no depth of earth*;

"But when the sun was up it was scorched, and because it had no root it withered away.

"And some fell among thorns (weeds) and the thorns grew up and choked it, and it yielded no fruit.

"And other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit, that sprang up and increased, and brought forth, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold."

Now, we simply ask our easy, careless, and plod-along farmers, to read this parable, and apply it to their farms, and the condition of their own soil, and its cultivation, and the whole secret of lost crop is explained: They have not prepared the soil good, consequently have not got, nor will they get, the hundred fold, nor the sixty, nor the thirty, for their land has been so poorly tilled, that when the grain was planted it had not much depth of earth, and when the sun was up it was scorched, and because it had no root it withered away. Here is the whole gist of our reasoning.

We don't know of any way to get this advice to this class of farmers—they don't take any paper.—they rarely ever read about their own farming business—but to request all intelligent farmers (they do take our paper) to loan this number to them to read, or send to us, and we will send extras for their especial benefit, for we are conscious of the truths of what we write.

Highland Rice not Injured by Frost.

We have information from one of our subscribers who has Highland Rice planted, at Santa Rosa, that it has passed *two* severe frosts, severe enough to cut down potatoes, and no injury was done to the Rice; this establishes its hardy character, and this is valuable information. This Highland Rice is from Japan; it will produce a large crop twice or thrice the weight per acre of wheat, and worth more than double in price per Ton. We have the Rice Mills of Messrs. Battles & Co., in full operation, for cleaning the rough rice, and we are surprised our farmers do not try this Rice when it can be grown as easily as wheat. We furnish samples of the grain, freely, to all by which they can secure the seed.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received from Dr. E. Pugh, President of the Faculty of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, a Report upon the "Plan of Organizing Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." The Plan, of Dr. Pugh, is a noble one. We shall in future numbers give a synopsis, if not the whole, of his plan; it is a valuable one. Thanks for the Report.

Tobacco Grown in Santa Rosa.—John Barry, Esq., Santa Rosa, called at our office and gave an account of his tobacco crop. He raised 11 acres, the product of which was 12,000lbs, well-cured Tobacco—samples of his crop can be seen at our office. Mr. Barry's lot of Tobacco we think is the best we have seen of the last year's growth, it has been well cared for, being cured well and all in good condition. Many of the crops of last year was ruined by ignorance and bad management. We invite all who have Tobacco for sale to bring us samples for exhibition.

We are indebted to our old friend Hutchings, of the Magazine, for a copy of his book, with illustrations of the great Yosemity Valley and the Mariposa and Calaveras Big Tree forests, and other mountain scenes. A most interesting book. For sale at Rosenfield's.

To Mr. Hutchings we are also indebted for a fine sample of argentiferous galena, from the Fiela Lode, Inyo District, Cuso.

Shakespearean Anniversary.—We are glad to know that the memory of this great Dramatist is to be duly honored in all parts of the world, and while plans are in progress for the observance of the day and his memory, let all ignoble and inglorious thoughts and feelings be discarded, and let every actor on that occasion act as if the immortal Shakespeare himself were present to witness the performance, and see who were worthy to tread the stage, and he himself to mark and reward those worthy to do so.

Shall we have Immigration?

The State of California, with her unparalleled climate, the unprecedented richness of her mineral resources, and the vast extent of her fertile valleys, capable of sustaining a population equal to all New England, is yet without a population of even *one million of people*, although it is *fifteen years* since the discovery of gold in our State. Why is this? What has hindered our State from becoming populous, *very* populous, and why should not the vast and almost boundless wealth of her mines, the riches of her soil, and the geniality of her climate be developed to the utmost, by the intelligent and skillful of every nation under heaven?

Throughout the length and breadth of our Union, this State is the only one that is free from the turmoils of the terrible war now going on in the United States. We are at peace within our borders; a quiet and glorious tranquility reigns everywhere over our State, whose every section, even hundreds of miles of it yet untouched, is full of riches unexplored. We have hundreds of thousands and *millions* of acres of the richest of lands, highland, valley, and lowland, capable of the highest culture, that has never yet been moved by the plow, and only awaits the coming of the husbandman.

We have rivers whose water power would carry ten thousand factories, woolen, cotton, linen, and every other kind of machinery that would tend to develop this vast territory, or manufacture its products. We have, as is well known, hills and mountains full of gold and silver, we have coal mines, iron mines, lead mines, copper mines. We have mountains of sulphur and of the richest ores of every conceivable variety that tend to the advancement of the arts and sciences.

We have rivers of oil beneath our feet—petroleum gushes up as "a light to our path." Our forests abound with timber for our ships, with millions of trees from which flow turpentine in its crude state, resin, tar, and turpentine enough to supply a world. The wool of California—the wine of California—the gold and silver of California—and the golden grains of California, are now heralded in all the mercantile marts of the world.

Our gold is the balance-weight that swings like a pendulum on the world's exchange clock, and gold rises or falls, as our steamers, laden with it, bear it from the Pacific slope to meet the wants of the Atlantic, and to make up her deficiency for Europe by her excessive importation of goods that should be manufactured at home. Our grain, golden, too, loads our clipper ships for the East, for Europe, and for China and Japan, to feed hungry millions. Our wine is now being sent abroad, and is checking the import of a poorer wine, and by this means will soon stop the drain of millions of dollars annually of our gold, that would otherwise be drawn from the Treasury of our State, to pay for foreign wines. Our wool, too, tells in millions of pounds annually, and is quoted in all the Eastern world, and rolls back wealth to our coffers, by its increasing amount in this State. But although we are now working wonders, and loading an hundred and fifty ships annually with our products for all parts of the world, yet this vast wealth, these great results are but as "drops to an ocean," of the business that will be consummated when California shall have those *facilities of intercourse* with the older States and Europe, that her vast territories and endless riches, and great undeveloped capacities demand and require.

The People's Line of Steamers are beginning to work a change, and the people see it—and they are coming by the hundreds and will come by thousands, but we want such steamers as these *every week*. It is of vital moment that the people see this—feel this—and *act* upon it. The people must take hold of the work; they must talk about it, write about it, and send what they say and do abroad; and by these means bring hither the people by the thousand—tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands. California can support ten millions of people as easy as one million, and yet she has not even that *one million*.

The people have been hindered from coming, for years, by a powerful monopoly. Long voyages "Round the Horn" was an objection; the excessive charge by steamers, made it an impossibility with the masses, and the masses were without information of our climate and vast resources. Now we have a coming hope: a *People's Line* of Steamers has been established—splendid steamers, with ample accommodations—safe and speedy passages—good fare—faithful, intelligent, and obliging officers: these are our present hope. It now remains for the people to say whether we will have an immigration or not. We know this, that if the people will but take the matter in hand, if they—the masses—will give their united aid to the People's Line, if they will go in their steamers and come in them in preference, other steamers will be added by this company until a weekly line shall be established, so that the people shall come and go at a "low price"—even lower than at the present rates.

Give but the proper encouragement to this Line, give it to this in *preference*, and they will show the people that they will work for their interests, and the best interests of the State. The people in the old States are in the dark, even now, about the soil and fertility of this State, in spite of all that has been done to inform them; they know but little about the climate—they cannot conceive of a country where the climate makes it a *perpetual summer of fruit and flowers*—they cannot realize a land of perpetual fruits—yet such is the truth; and for this reason we desire to herald this news far and wide; we wish to send ten thousand copies of important statistics every month into the great States of Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and throughout Michigan, Iowa, and elsewhere, and let the hundreds of thousands of people know the pleasant land that is waiting for their coming.

Farmers! mechanics! manufacturers and laborers! this is the land for you! The Opposition Line of Steamers, by their great enterprise and untiring exertions against a powerful monopoly and almost insurmountable difficulties, have triumphantly succeeded in establishing upon a firm basis, a line of steamers equal to any ever established, in order to *facilitate immigration*, and it is the first duty of the people to aid the cause of immigration and give to this Line their cordial support and aid. Merchants should give it their patronage by shipping their goods by them both ways—especially their wool, wine, copper, and other goods to the Eastern States—and by all means travel on the People's Line, for had it not been for their steamers, the price would have been more than double the present rates, and so with freight. This State would double its population in *two years*, if all who are interested in building up the State would but give the cause of immigration their heart's aid and support, for there is not a merchant in this city whose business would not be largely increased in amount and profit, if there was proper attention given to this subject.

We need an increase of population to develop our resources, and we never can have it to a large extent until all take hold and scatter abroad statistics of the resources of our State. This will bring population, and this is the work to be done. Then give the information we can furnish, and scatter it in every State, and show the opportunity of a safe and quick passage to this country, and take measures that the people come by the People's Line, and in a little time we shall see such a rush for California as was seen in 1849 and 1850. Scatter information abroad—this is the essential thing to secure a great immigration to California.

Good steamers, quick and safe passages, and *low prices*, and the people will come. We repeat, the People's Line is now firmly established; we rejoice to know the people are beginning to see and realize that this Line was the first that reduced the price, and they are determined to patronize it. Before the establishment of the Opposition Line, the price by the Old Line was $325, $200, and $125 or near that.

Now the price by the Opposition Line for the 23d inst. is for the best State Rooms, upper deck, only $102; Dining Saloon, $125; Second Cabin, $75, and the Steerage $50—a saving of more than one-half—and this is not only so much gain to each family and individual, but so much more capital brought here in real material, to build up "homes," improve the land, and scatter it in improvements generally.

Down the Coast.

[We present our readers with a flying letter from our old friend and companion in our office giving us his 'dotting down' of his "new expedition and his new field of labor." We anticipate a series of very interesting letters from him among the wilds and wastes of the new land and of the "precious metals" which shall be developed under his eye, these we hope will abundantly reward his labors:]

Editor California Farmer:

It is a pleasant trip down the coast at this season, that is, if favored with such pleasant weather as experienced on the Senator, which left your port on the 13th inst. Old Ocean was smooth (except his natural "swell"); the days, and nights too, with the young moon, were remarkably fine. About the only excitement of the 46-hours' run to San Pedro, was a "school" of porpoises we "struck" during the forenoon of Friday. They formed a crescent of half a mile or more in length, leaping from the water in front of us, and kept it up right lively during the half hour or more that they took the lead of us, when they gradually passed to the eastward and fell astern. They were near enough to try the skill of "pistol sharps," but several shots failed to injure any one materially.

Coming out of San Francisco, the hills look green and fresh, but on the next day as we pass along the coast, the hills look more dry and parched, the dryness appearing to increase as we proceed South. The "port" of San Luis Obispo is the first stopping place, about 24 hours from San Francisco. No "town" is to be seen (that being some distance inland), scarcely any signs of life or improvement, and freight and passengers must be landed in boats. The country, that can be seen, looks dry and parched, with scarcely any vegetation. Santa Barbara, which is reached in 30 hours, is a little more inviting, as the "town" is situated in the level valley near the beach, and there are some green spots and trees to be seen. The old Mission looks up finely on a little elevation beyond the town. The abrupt mountain ridge back of the town, looks like a huge backbone, extending northwest some forty miles till it breaks off at Point Concepcion. The landing here is worse than at San Luis, as it has to be done through the surf, which breaks on the beach, and the method is as primitive as when Dana was "hide dragging" on the coast thirty years ago, his description of "beaching" the boats by jumping into the water, and loading them by wading in with the hides on top of the heads, answering very faithfully for the present mode. The march of improvement hasn't reached "muchly."

At San Pedro (New and Old) there are some improvements. Though there is no wharf for the steamer, freight and passengers are conveniently landed in lighters ("plungers") and also by a small steamer, and the main business of the steamer centers here, which is considerable, and likely to increase, as the mines and other interests of this region, are developed. But it is dry enough all round the "port." There was rain enough lately to make a little show of green, but it will soon fade, and then the stock will fare slim, that is, if any is yet left. Likely hay will be brought down from San Francisco. By the way, one item of the Senator's freight to San Luis was a couple of bundles of hay!

However, if mountains have a supply of feed, there appears to be enough of them to furnish the requisite quantity. Yours, P.

A fire on Folly Island, on the eighth, destroyed Quartermaster's stores to the value of $40,000.

The Doctors, Ministers and Newspapers the Last and Poorest Paid.

These are *facts*, and the history of the past has made these facts "*Proverbial*." There seems to be some very strange idiosyncrasies upon the brains, by which they feel and think that the Doctor, Minister and Printer, those laborers that feed the mind and soul, and when these are out of repair restore it again, that these laborers may be paid *after all others* are paid. We do not say this because we see more of this in our profession than falls to our share, but because we see it and then such cases come under our observation that establishes the fact that it is a *general* disease, an error that prevails to a large extent over the world, and we think that if the ledgers of the *three* professions, could be exhibited they would show many curious facts. The error is not chargeable to men of ordinary means or standing, but to men, oftimes, of wealth and influence, who by those, too, who in times of embarrassment strain every nerve to pay their debts—every thing—save the Doctor, Parson and Printer. We give below, a sample, of a letter highly complimentary to our Journal, and to its good and timely influences, yet we cannot agree to that reasoning that would *pay all other laborers* and not a *debt due* for a newspaper as much as a claim for labor as any thing else, and our debt, in this case was for *three years subscription* of our Journal, continued by request. We let the letter speak to show the error of reasoning, and we here call notice the fact, and one of *vast importance*, that this case a farmer of comfortable means—a good farm, pleasant home—farm well stocked, and a man in good standing pecuniarily, all this sacrificed upon the altar of *speculation* in mines, and this will be the case, and has been, in nine cases out of twenty, when the farmer or any business man forsakes his legitimate calling for outside speculations. We hold it up as a warning to others, and while we are losers we most deeply regret it. We would merely add that we were sadly affected to think that any one who felt that our Journal was really a source of comfort, should not also feel that one who supplied so much, was at least worthy of pay, as much so as any other laborer. It is time a more *just* and liberal view should be taken in these matters. Now, while we thus speak, we can commend to any one who wants a Superintendent, the writer of the letter:

Editor Farmer—*Dear Sir*:—I received your favor of last Saturday evening, on my return home, after an absence of several days. I am sorry I cannot contribute my mite just now, to swell the stream which shall flow copiously to your coffers. It is certainly out of my power to do so, or to make any other return at this time for the gratification "the Farmer" has always afforded me, than to *wish it well*. I regret this much, and indulge the hope that you have but few subscribers who cannot give you more substantial aid. Since, and sometime before the failure of my mining operations, I appropriated every dollar I received (beyond the very limited sum absolutely necessary for the support of my family), to paying arrearages due hands, for labor, which *I could not hold money back when it was demanded by those who were justly entitled to it and I knew* it, this left me entirely without funds. I have some mining stocks yet, which may one day bring me something, but at present I cannot *sell* them at any price. Were not my faith so strong that the time will soon come when I shall be above want and able to spare, I should feel constrained to ask you to discontinue my paper," and thus refrain from incurring at least so much more liability without knowing exactly how to meet it—but for *Ten Years* amid sunshine and storm, in sickness, sorrow and health "The Farmer" has been a welcome weekly visitor, it has become with myself and children a familiar household word and it would seem like parting with an *old friend* to call it now. I have not yet engaged in any permanent business. Could I fill the bill of "Farm Superintendent Wanted," in your issue of —— 8th? If you think I —what and where is the place? Whose is it? What is the salary? Colonel I am ready and willing to work as far as I have ability, and be useful in whatever station may be assigned me by the Creator of all things, my ability and practical knowledge of farming I will rather let others speak. An actual experience of twenty years in the Atlantic States and California ought to make me familiar with all its branches. If you have not already found some person for the place it might suit me, and if so I think I could give satisfaction. If you will be good enough to write me at ——, I can have the letter brought me from the sooner than it would reach me by mail directed to ——. If I had been able I would have called on you in person as soon as possible after seeing the notice, but I cannot spare even the few dollars, necessary for the trip, on an uncertainty, and unless you advise me differently, will have to make this note answer in place of personal application for the situation. H. M. L.

Rich Dress Goods for Ladies and the Household.—We are happy in calling the attention of our readers to the new card of Messrs Kerby, Byrne & Co., and to their new and rich spring and summer goods, the richest and most superb stock of goods, in the dress goods line, ever yet imported into California. Messrs. Kerby, Byrne & Co. are so well conversant with the wants of families that the quality and styles of their goods are always suited to them, being manufactured in most cases, expressly for this city. The styles of dress and shawls surpass in elegance all former styles, both in richness of texture and elegance of design. A fine collection of furs, of splendid quality, at low prices. Hosiery, gloves, laces, etc, with heavy family goods such as blankets, table linen, lace curtains, and white goods. This is the "One-Price Store," and visitors will always be attended to with politeness, courtesy, and promptness.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has disposed of all interest in the California Farmer, and his connection with the publication of the same ceases with this date. Messrs. Ware & Co., who will continue the publication, he hopes will retain the favors of friends and patrons. J. K. Phillips.

San Francisco, March 24, 1864

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated: he wants a good place in the country in preference; can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as he was his usual post. Apply at this office.

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office.

California Flaxseed Wanted.

TWO HUNDRED BUSHELS CALIFORNIA Flaxseed, wanted. Apply at the California Farmer Office.

New Music.

Again and again we are indebted to Kohler, of the Musical Emporium, Washington street, for a very fine collection of New Music, received by the last steamer. In this collection are many very splendid pieces. We name the following as part:

If I Sleep; Will Mother Come—A beautiful song.

One by One—This is known as a choice song.

Thoughts of Home—

"I would not win a heart to share,"

And Field Flowers. Three very pretty pieces.

Natalie; Or the Miller's Daughter—An admired Bohemian Melody—English words by Wm. Ball.

Three of the choice gems from *Gounod's Opera, Faust's March, Marguerite Waltz* and *Mephistopheles Galop.* They are new and rare pieces.

Metropolitan Schottisch and *Starlight Schottisch*—New and fine.

"*I know not how Heaven will Strike the Blow,*"—from Beauties of Donizetta's Opera.

"*Oh what a World this might be*"—Here we have a beautiful song, indeed; the sentiment inculcated should be treasured up by all—and how appropriate for a song:

"Oh what a world this might be,
If hearts were always kind,
If *Friendship*—none would slight *thee,*
And Fortune prove less blind.
With Love's own voice to guide us,
Unchangingly and fond,
With all our wish beside us,
And not a care beyond.

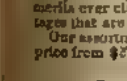
"Oh what a world this might be," &c.

Let this song be echoed, far and wide, until the hearts now wretched shall all be harmonized by the spirit of this beautiful song. Go to Kohler's —Charley has lots of Music.

Rev. I. S. Diehl.—The friends of this gentleman learn with pleasure that he is "at work," as a literary and scientific scholar. After a series of travels in the Asiatic region, Mr. Diehl has returned to the States, and is now delivering a series of "Oriental lectures" in the Western States He is capable for this work, and is a most interesting lecturer. He is now in Missouri, and his lectures are popular.

Please Settle up.—It will be seen by the notice of "a change," that the Farmer is now published by Warren & Co. It is to be hoped that all who are indebted to the Farmer will send in their dues, so that old accounts may be all squared up. It will be easy now to remit, and we hope all will do so without further request.

In all matters except a little matter of tongue, a woman can generally hold her own.



PIANAOFORTES

.. AND ....

Harmoniums,

MANUFACTURED BY

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,

Paris.

Warerooms in San Francisco,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner of Montgomery and Post streets.

Wholesale Agents for

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS

—AND THE—

STODART PIANOFORTES.

Importers of

Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks,

ETC.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $375 to $100 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These instruments are a "specialité" of our manufacture, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS.

In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls, and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to assist the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Prices vary from $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive and much less liable to become deranged or get out of order

For full description of Picollo Pianofortes and Harmoniums send for descriptive catalogues.

PRINCE & CO'S

Melodeons, Doubl. reed School Organs, and Organ Melodeons.

Being the exclusive agents for the sale of these celebrated instruments in California, we are prepared to furnish them at the catalogue prices, sold at the warerooms of the manufacturer in the East. The assortment comprises twelve different styles of instruments, ranging from $60 to $425 each. Illustrated catalogues, with full description and price of each instrument annexed, will be furnished on application.

12-3m

NEW SPRING

—AND—

Summer Dry-Goods

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE ARE RECEIVING ADDITIONS,
BY EVERY STEAMER,
To Our Unequaled Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!

Our STOCK comprises every article usually kept in a well conducted Store.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR

SILKS,

....OF....

EVERY STYLE,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE, THE STREET,

OR EVENING.

....ALSO....

DRESS GOODS:

POPLINS, CHALLIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH, ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONET,
FRENCH CALICOES,
CALICO ROBES.

—ALSO—

A LARGE LOT OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

VERY HANDSOME, AND AT

Only $5,00 Each:

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Mourning Shawls,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK BOMBAZINES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

MERINO, ALPACA,

ENGLISH CRAPE,

CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,

CRAPE VEILS,

MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

FURS:

SOLD MUCH BELOW COST DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

A Good Variety of

CLOAKS

AND

CLOAKING,

Always on hand.

—ALSO—

Hosiery,

Gloves, Muslins,

Sheetings, Linens, Flannels,

Quilts, Blankets,

Towels, Table Covers, Lace Curtains,

Ladies' and Men's Undergarments,

Laces, Embroideries,

Parasols,

ETC, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street.

12-tf

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	3 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-tf

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

Geo. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

21

WM. T. COLEMAN. HENR. MOTT ROBINSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
11 San Francisco.

Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
11 San Francisco.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

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McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

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Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

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PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

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Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
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Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
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LEATHER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

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Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tongueing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural

IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

A CARD.

☞ IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY MISAPPREHension arising from the fact that the prosecutions instituted against me, in the Police Court, were dismissed on the ground that the time within which indictments could lawfully be found had elapsed, I desire to state that in the month of February, William R. Garrison and others endeavored to obtain indictments against me on the charge subsequently made in the Police Court; that after a full examination of all the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution and without hearing my witnesses, the Grand Jury refused to find any bill against me—the time in which the indictment could be lawfully brought had not then expired. Garrison, foiled in his efforts in that quarter, then instituted the Police Court prosecutions. On the second of March I was called to answer before that tribunal, and the case was, by agreement of Court, continued to another day. On the adjourned day it was further continued, at the request of Garrison's counsel, to the 25th of March. In the meantime, I was advised by my counsel that it was useless to go to the expense of summoning witnesses from a distance to establish my innocence, when, in their opinion, the Court would of its own motion dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction as soon as the first witness for the prosecution should have been examined. To save expense to both parties, it was then agreed by the counsel for Garrison and myself that the matter should be argued on the 25th, and that if the Court did not then dismiss the complaints, another day should be fixed for hearing the testimony. Upon my counsel stating his first point, and before argument, the counsel for the prosecution admitted that the prosecution could not be maintained, and they were accordingly dismissed. Whenever the merits of my Wide West transactions with Garrison shall be investigated, and the civil suit pending between us shall be heard, I shall be prepared to show that the charges so industriously circulated against me are false, and that nothing whatever in my transactions with him or with others have been otherwise than perfectly fair and honorable on my part.

9 1m J. W. TUCKER.

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Thrashers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors.

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with Irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to

E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
Dec. 17—19-2m San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

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Made on approved Merchandise.

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San Francisco Cordage Company.

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Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

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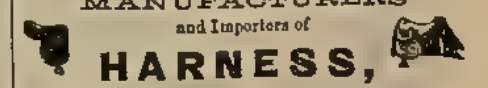
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Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

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Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-2t

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGUlating Windmills is offered at a low price. If called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3 horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

THERE IS A UNION IN HEAVEN.

Ponder thy sorrows for an hour,
Oh weary care-worn heart of mine,
And let Spring's soft and genial power
Soothe with its influence benign.

Sweet odors load each passing breeze,
Sweet music glads the listening ear,
While green and crimson, on the trees
Contending, tell us Spring is here.

Soft skies are shining darkly blue,
The fields are robed in richest green,
In gentle showers and falling dew,
Nature's glad promises are seen.

Vain! Vain! to me, no joy they bring,
Beauty hath lost the charm to please;
The flowers that bloom, the birds that sing,
Wake only mournful memories.

The sunbeams filtered through the leaves,
Cast mourning shadows on the grass,
Morn's fragrant winds and Evening's breeze,
Seem echoing grief-sighs as they pass.

The hand that trained the flowers with me,
The eye that loved to mark their bloom,
The heart that beat with sympathy,
Are cold and silent in the tomb.

The trees he planted thrive and grow,
The rose he loved blooms just as fair,
The vines abroad their tendrils throw,
And severely seem to miss his care.

But I so wretched, sad and lone,
View them with more of pain than joy,
The thought of him forever gone,
All pleasant scenes and thoughts alloy.

One only hope its radiance throws,
O'er the dark winter of my life,
In God's blessed promises it glows,
With soothing consolation rife.

It bids us look beyond time's sway,
To that bright realm of endless joy,
Where joined by those we mourn to-day,
Death can no more our peace destroy.

Father, I thank Thee, that thy love,
The hope of glad reunion gave,
To raise our thoughts to realms above,
And strip all terror from the grave.

AGNES.

HOME-VALLEY RANCH, April 10th, 1864.

ON PICKET DUTY.

Within a green and shady wood,
Circled with spring, alone I stood;
The nook was peaceful, fair, and good.

The wild-plum blossoms lured the bees,
The birds sang madly in the trees,
Magnolia-scents were on the breeze.

All else was silent; but the ear
Caught sounds of distant bugle clear,
And heard the bullets whistle near,—

When from the winding river's shore
The Rebel guns began to roar,
And ours to answer, thundering o'er;

And echoed from the wooded hill,
Repeated and repeated still,
Through all my soul they seemed to thrill.

For, as their rattling storm awoke,
And loud and fast the discord broke,
In rude and trenchant words they spoke.

"*We hate!*" boomed fiercely o'er the tide;
"*We fear not:*" from the other side;
"*We strike!*" the Rebel guns replied.

Quick roared our answer, "We defend!"
"*Our rights!*" the battle sounds contend;
"The rights of *all!*" we answer send.

"*We conquer!*" rolled across the wave;
"We preserve!" our answer gave;
"*Our chivalry!*" they wildly rave.

"*Ours are the brave!*" "Be ours the free!"
"*Be ours the slave, the masters we!*"
"On us their blood no more shall be!"

As when some magic word is spoken,
By which a wizard spell is broken,
There was a silence at that token.

The wild birds dared once more to sing,
I heard the pine-bough's whispering,
And trickling of a silver spring.

Then, crashing forth with smoke and din,
Once more the rattling sounds begin,
Our iron lips roll forth, "We win!"

And dull and wavering in the gale
That rushed in gusts across the vale
Came back the faint reply, "*We fail!*"

And then a word both stern and sad,
From throat of huge Columbiad,—
"Blind fools and traitors! ye are mad!"

Again the Rebel answer came,
Muffled and slow, as if in shame,—
"*All, all is lost!*" in smoke and flame.

Now bold and strong and stern as Fate
The Union guns sound forth "We wait!"
Faint comes the distant cry, "*Too late!*"

"Return! Return!" our cannon said;
And, as the smoke rolled overhead,
"*We dare not!*" was the answer dread.

Then came a sound, both loud and clear,
A godlike word of hope and cheer,—
"Forgiveness!" echoed far and near;

As when beside some death-bed still
We watch, and wait God's solemn will,
A blue-bird warbles his soft trill.

I clenched my teeth at that blest word,
And, angry, muttered "Not so, Lord!
The only answer is the sword!"

I thought of Shiloh's tainted air,
Of Richmond's prisons, foul and bare,
And murdered heroes, young and fair,—

Of black and lash and overseer,
And dark, mild faces pale with fear,
Of baying hell-hounds panting near.

But then the gentle story told
My childhood, in the days of old,
Rung out its lessons manifold.

O prodigal, and lost! arise
And read the welcome blest that lies
In a kind Father's patient eyes.

Thy elder brother grudges not
The lost and found should share his lot,
And wrong in concord be forgot.

Thus mused I, as the hours went by,
Till the relieving guard drew nigh,
And then was challenge and reply.

And as I hastened back to line,
It seemed an omen half divine
That "Concord" was the countersign.

[Atlantic Monthly.

A Western editor, in an obituary on a young lady who had recently died, closed by saying: "She had an amiable temper, and was uncommonly fond of ice cream and other delicacies.

Partner Wanted.

Almost every day, as the eye glances over the columns of advertisements, it rests upon "Partner Wanted;" sometimes in great capitals, with a file of astonishers; then in Lilliputs of letters, with a single exclamation point to challenge admiration, and again with a plain, sober period, and nothing more.

"Partner wanted!" Of course everybody wants a partner, from the ragman, with his bag and hook, to him whose ships flock into port, "Like doves to the windows."

Partner wanted in everything "lovely and of good report;" in everything worthy and unworthy; in crime and christianity; in lumber and literature. What could be done without the little &? Strike it out of existence and enterprise would be a wreck, the world over; coalyards would boast no anthracite, lakes no commerce, school-rooms would be childless, and pupils without a teacher.

Every day sees three-line notices of partners found, when December marries May, or January is wedded to June, and the device is an altar and a cradle.

Every day, beneath a willow and an urn, the eye rests upon notices of partners lost, when stars are quenched in the morning, or long summer days are hidden beneath the cold grey cloud of night and death.

Partners wanted! Why, down through the scale of being to the very brink of dreary nothing, everything advertises for a partner. The voice of a turtle calls for its mate in the shadows; clouds in pairs are wedded at the closing gates of day; the arms of forest trees extend and interlock, and build up the strong old Gothic arches of the woods, and defy the tempest and time; love-tokens and pledges of partnership float invisible as thought through the orchard white with Spring's sweet drift of life.

Partnership is a synonym for life. There is but one thing made to be alone, and yet that one thing dissolves all partnership; for youth and age, night and morning, sooner or later, to-day or to-morrow, will be married to it—"married unto death."

Married Men Shouldn't Frequent Billiard Rooms.—A warning to married men who are in the habit of passing their time in billiard saloons when they should be quietly at home with the mother of their children, is found in the following case given in a late number of the Detroit Tribune:

"Last night a laughable incident occurred, which is suggestive of the strong mind of women. A gentlemen had often indulged in playing billiards, but his better-half determined to stop him. Last night the women followed her liege lord into a saloon on Gratiot street, where he was engaged in his favorite pastime. She suggested that he had better desist and go home—husband couldn't see it in that light—wife was inexorable and demanded acquiescence to her bidding. Pater-familias refused peremptorily to comply with her wishes until the game was ended. Wife wouldn't wait, and "pocketing" one of the balls, started home with it. Husband thought that rather cool, and went home too. That's what we call a strong minded woman."

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Orange Fritters.—Take four oranges, peel them and remove the white skin and pips. Cut them into slices, and dip them in a thick batter made with eggs, milk, flour and sugar. Put some butter into a frying-pan, and when it boils fry the slices of orange after they have been thoroughly dipped in the batter. Serve with powdered sugar sprinkled over them.

Bread Sauce.—Boil the crumb of bread with a minced onion and some whole white pepper; when the onion is cooked, take it out, as also the peppercorns, and put the bread carefully crushed through a sieve into a saucepan with cream, a little butter and salt, stirring it carefully till it boils.

Violet Perfume.—Drop twelve drops of oil of rhodium on a lump of loaf sugar; grind this well in a glass mortar, and mix thoroughly with three pounds of orris root. A fine violet perfume will thus be obtained. By increasing the quantity of rhodium you will obtain a rose perfume.

What is Poetry?—A smile, a tear, a glory, a longing after the things of eternity! It lives in all created existence, in man, and every object that surrounds him. There is poetry in the gentle influences of love and affection, in the quiet broodings of the soul over the memories of early years, and in the thoughts of that glory that chains our spirits to the gates of Paradise. There is poetry, too, in the harmonies of nature. It glitters in the wave, the rainbow, the lightning and the star; its cadence is heard in the thunder and the cataract; its softer tones go sweetly up from the thousand voice-harps of the wind, and rivulet and forest; and the cloud and sky go floating over us to the music of its melodies. There is not a moonlight ray that comes down upon the stream or hill; not a breeze coiling from its blue air, thrown to the birds of the summer valleys, or sounding through midnight rains, its low and mournful dirge over the perishing flowers of spring; not a cloud bathing itself like an angel-vision in the rosy blushes of autumn twilight, nor a rock glowing in the yellow starlight, as if dreaming of the Eden land, but is full of the beautiful influence of poetry. It is the soul of being. The earth and heaven are quickened by its spirit; and the heaving of the great deep, in tempest and in calm, are but its accent and mysterious workings.—[George D. Prentice.

Ayer's Pills.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by the timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed to health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

Price 25 cents per box; or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine.

6m2m

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

PERM OIL,
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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

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FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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20-5

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

AMBROTYPES

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it

20

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

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GEORGE H. BELL, 511 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
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Atlantic Monthly	3 00	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
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Knickerbocker Magazine	3 00	London Wee ly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 00	Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 00	Merry's Museum	1 00
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00
Every Day's Magazine	4 00	Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 00
The World of Fashion	5 00	Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 00	Once a week, monthly	5 00
London Art Journal	10 00	Athenæum	11 00
The Cornhill Magazine	5 00	Temple Bar	5 00
London Society	5 00	Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00
Sixpenny Magazine	3 00	Harper's Weekly	3 00
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" Criminal Zeitung	3 00	Literary Companion	3 00
Flag of Our Union	3 00	Waverly Magazine	3 00
New York Ledger	3 00	" " Mercury	3 00
" " Home Journal	3 00	" " Sunday Mercury	3 00
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N Y. Herald for Cal	3 00	" Weekly Tribune	2 00
" Weekly Mirror	2 00	" Weekly World	2 00
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21-6

Wants a Situation.

A PERSON FROM CANADA WISHES EMPLOYment of some kind, either upon a farm, care of stock, or would take a position in store for the sake of immediate employment in a permanent place. Reasonable wages only, would be asked till full capacity is known.

8

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GROCERIES,



Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared

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SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
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BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we buy none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior qua
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES
Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

3

BIGELOW BROTHERS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over $10,000,000!!!

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ASSETS OVER $6,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall *be divided* pro rata *among the policy holders,*

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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ASSETS, - - - - - - $1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, - - - - - - $2,000,000!

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BIGELOW BROTHERS,
AGENTS.

v18-6

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1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

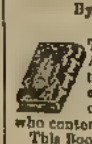
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For any of the four Reviews	$3 00
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For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
16 54 Gold street, New York.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the duration of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

1

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $5 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



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SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.
....ALSO....
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium
ANTI-FRICTION
DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—
E. SINET Marysville,
H. D WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
E. W FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
18 Inventor and Patentee.

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at bookstores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

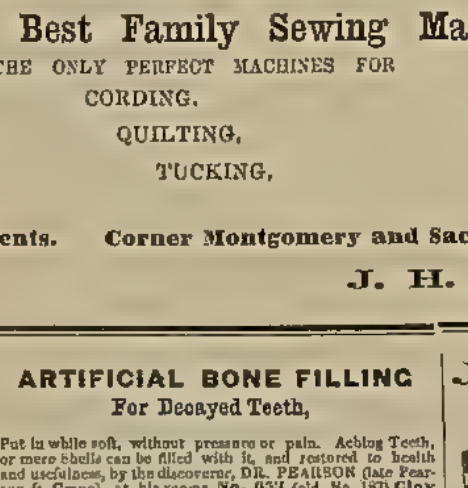
Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Offices in the State of California.

9 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere, I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

10 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
13 SAN FRANCISCO

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural rosin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply The subscribers are now receiving native rosin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home

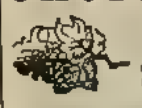
Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

CHOICE GRAPES!



B. Kamp,

of SAN JOSE, offers the following Choice kinds of Grapes:

Grape-Vines, Cuttings, and Plants,

INCLUDING NINETY VARIETIES OF

NEW AND RARE KINDS!

For Wine---Rhine Grapes.

Black Gleffner,
Johnisberger Riesling-
Riesling Franken,
Traminer,
Rulander.
Koblen Traube,
Gray Gleffner,
Silvaner,
Goodethel,

FOR THE TABLE:

Goodethel,
Black Hamburg,
Chasselas Musque,
Charlesworth Tocay.
Muscat Rose,
Muscat Alexandria,
Golden Chasselas,

The above list embraces those that the Undersigned has proved. The WINE-GRAPES are the BEST OF THE RHINE, such as our Choice Rhine Wines are made from; and those for the Table are well known and approved The Grapes will make Better Wine than our California Grapes, by a 100 per cent. Having cut down all my California Grapes, and instituted others, I know what I say to be true.

Orders for Rooted Vines or Cuttings at LOW PRICES, can be sent by Mail or left at the FARMER OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

20-24-17 B. KAMP.

$5! Delaware Grape-Vines! $5!



PROPAGATED FROM VINES received in 1861, from Dr C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y. One and two year-old Vines, from $1 00 to $2 00 each! The superiority of the Delaware as a Wine Grape, will doubtless induce unprincipled Dealers to flood the Market with a Spurious Article; and as mistakes sometimes UNINTENTIONALLY occur, which cause delay and trouble to the Purchaser—

☞ WILL PAY IN GOLD COIN $5.

for the same amount in Lincoln, Lenoir, Union Village, Anna, or Diana Vines, at 50s each, or the IONA at $2 00 each) for each Vine purchased from me, for the DELAWARE, which proves untrue to name.

I have a few IONA VINES, one year old, propagated from a Vine presented to me from Dr. Grant, the Originator of the same, which, except upon the above conditions, I do not intend to offer in Market without his permission

Catawba Vines and Cuttings by the Hundred or Thousand, CHEAP!

C. A. CRAIG,
24-3m* Rattlesnake P. O., Placer County.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND CENTREL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

Literary Shrubbery.

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.—We are truly glad this relic of former years has been saved from Time's ravages, as far as was possible, and placed in good keeping as a sacred memorial of one of our best of men. The Newport (R. I.) Mercury, of a recent date, says: "In 1859 we sold the old Franklin Press to John B. Murray, Esq., of New York, he agreeing to place it at the Patent Office, in Washington, or some equally public and suitable place, our desire being, not so much to secure the liberal sum offered us as to secure its preservation for future generations, as it was the first press upon which Benjamin Franklin worked. From the time of the sale until a few days since, we had lost all track of the press, but now learn that Mr. Murray has decided to present it to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and the presentation was made on the recent occasion of the 158th anniversary of the birthday of Franklin. This act of Mr. Murray's is gratifying to those who have desired its preservation, although Newport should have retained it, Boston is next entitled to it, for there it was first used, having been sent from England in 1716.

As a father and his son were jogging comfortably along towards a neighboring town, the father volunteered the following advice: "Now, sonny," says he, "when we get there, you keep your mouth shut, and no one will find out that you are a fool." When they arrived at the public inn, there happened to be several gentlemen present who had a pleasant word and smile for the youth, but all their inquiries failed to elicit any replies from him, when a gentleman spoke to a friend in an undertone, "I guess that boy must be a fool." Whereupon the boy hearing this called out to his father: "Father, they've found it out!"

A lady promised her servant five dollars as a marriage portion. The girl married a man of low stature, which somewhat surprised her mistress.

"Why, Mary, what a little husband you have got!"

"La, Missus," replied Mary, "what can you expect for *five dollars?*"

A negro once gave this toast: "De late Gubernor ob de State—him come in wid berry little opposition, him go out will none at all."

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium for Gold!

It is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

Valuable Seed---Agricultural Books.

SUGAR BEET-SEED OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, and YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received at the Farmer Office, for sale low.

An Invoice of Agricultural Books, of select character, just received.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] April 21.

The dry and warm weather of the past ten or twelve days, and sparing receipts, have caused a degree of firmness in our market, and a feeling of uneasiness again pervades the minds of many that the Crops will be short. We argue, that with half a crop, the prices, to the farmer, will be more than if a full crop is produced. The expense of harvesting, sacks, etc., etc., will be materially lessened. Our export trade will, doubtless be less than in past years; and on that score there are reasons to regret a short crop. Our market for Wheat, Barley, and Oats, are fully 10 cents ₱ 100 lbs, better than last week's quotations. Beans have not changed in price; of this article there is a large supply. Hay is firm and active.

Our exports are as follows: Ex Bark Smyrniote, for Honolulu, 450 qr and 200 hf-sks Flour; 200 sks potatoes, &c., &c. Per ship Arracan, for Hongkong, 1908 qr and 1260 bbls Flour, &c., &c.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 11,794 sks, Barley 4455 sks, Oats 925 sks, Beans 24 sks, Potatoes 2118 sks, Flour 3465 qr-sks, Bran 400 sks, Hay 1878 bales, Wool 362 bales, Corn 625 sks, Salt 1000 sks. Straw 228 bales, Cornmeal 312 sks, Mustard Seed 38 sacks.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 2422 sks, Barley 1717 sks, Oats 30 sks, Wheat 830 sks, Beans 1239 sks, Hay 10 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour......₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 65@ 1 75	Superfine, ...	5 00@ 5 50
Milling, ...	1 80@ 1 82	Extra	7 00@ 7 50
Barley, ...	2 62@ 2 75	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 25@ 2 50	Domestic ₱ 100 lb	3 50@ 4 00
Oats, ...	2 75@ 3 00	Hay, ...₱ ton	25 00@35 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 50	Ground Feed ₱ ton	45 00@50 00
Rye..	2 50@ 2 50	Bran..	@25 27
Buckwheat	..@ 1 50	Middlings	00@30 35
Potatoes, ... ₱ skt	25@ 1 50	Beans.. ..₱ 100 lbs	1 50@5 50
Squash.. ..₱ ton	@	Onions..	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	20@ 24½	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	12@ 13½
do Best Am Fall clip	20@ 21	Green salted,..	2½@ 3
do Medium & low	18@ 20	Sheep skins, woolen	1 @ ..
do Burry & inf..	15@ 18	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry........	12@ 15	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
Wool-sacks, new..	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	..35@ 45	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	10@ 17
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱ doz	..30@ 32	Farallon eggs ₱ doz	..@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Apr. 21

Hens .... ₱ doz	7 50@8 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters.........	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz...	@1 50
Turkeys..... ₱ lb	20@ 25	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	10 00@.. ..		

San Francisco Cattle Market. Apr. 21.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@8c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—6@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—5@12½c.
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@8c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Apr. 21. Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit. Griffith & Co. No. 1, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneeler, No. 76, and Marten & Brother, No. 53, Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 81, Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing, Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. ..₱ lb	6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches.....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..@ ..	Limes..... .. ..₱ doz..	25
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	25@ 75
Duchess d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis.. ..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. ..each..	75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	..@ 12
Easter Beurre.. ..	@ ..	do ₱ bunch..	3 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	..@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey ..	..	Muscat de Alex'dria..	@ ..
cooking..	@ 10	Catawba..	@ ..
Strawberries..₱ lb ..	30@50	Hamburgh.. ..	..@ ..
Raspberries	@1 00	Los Angeles.. ..	..@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common..........	..@ ..
do English.. ..	@ ..	Yellow Gage...	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry currants	.. ..	Peach Plums..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	..@ ..	German Prunes	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	..@ ..	Almonds Cala.. ..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts..	.. 25
Black Tartarian	.. ..	English Walnuts....	.. 15
Apricots.....	..@ ..	Green gages..... ..	..@ ..
Nectarines..	..@ ..	Pie-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	..@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each..	@ ..
Peanuts..	.. 25	Mus Melons..	..@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Cantelopes..	....@ ..

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₱ lb	12@ 15	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green.. ..	.. ..
Brussels sprouts. ₱ lb	@ 15	Potatoes..	2@2½
Beets .. ₱ doz ..	.. 37	do New..	6@ 8
Broccoli .. ..₱ doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	8@ ..
Cabbage..	75 @1 25	do Yams (8 Isls)	.. .. ..
Cauliflower..	1 00@1 00	Pumpkins..	.. 3
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips. ₱ doz bunches..	37
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch.	12	Parsley... .	 37
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches..	37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..each	25@ 37	Rhubarb .. .. ..₱ lb.	@ 15
Cranberries.. ₱ gall .	@2 00	Radishes..₱ doz bunches..	37
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱ lb..	50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plant..	.. .. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new.. ..	2@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb.	50
Green Beans.. ..	.. .. ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. .. ..
Green Peas	..@ 5	Squash, Marrowfat.. ..	@ 5
Green Peppers.. ..	..@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green Corn, ears ₱ doz	@ ..	String Beans..	@ ..
Lettuce..... ₱ doz	37@ 50	Spinage....	@ 12
Mushrooms, opn grth ₱ lb..	75	Salsify.. ....₱ bunch.	@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	50	Turnips........ ₱ doz..	@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	..@ 15	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, . ₱ pair	..@	Snipe..... ..₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame	@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back. ..	@. 75	Venison.. ..₱ lb..	..@ ..
do Mallard..	. @. ..	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	..@ ..
do Teal ₱ doz	@. ..	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ..₱ pair..	@1 00	do wild.	..2 00
do tame.....each	2 25@3 00	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	62@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱ lb..	27@ 30	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel....₱ pair.	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC

Butter, Cal..₱ lb	35@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	15@ 25
do Eastern....	..@ 50	Lard California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala.. ₱ doz	35@ 37	do Eastern.. ..	..@ ..
Duck eggs..	..@ 40	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ 60

FISH.

Salmon..... .. ..₱ lb..	8	Crabs, large.... ₱ doz..	1 00
do smoked	15@ 20	do small.. ..	25@37
do pickled .. ..₱ bbl	11 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do .. ..₱ lb..	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts..	6	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch	.. 10	Shrimps..... .. ..₱ lb..	10
Rockfish..	.. 10	Flounders..	..@15
Codfish..	.. 10	Sea Bass..	..@..
Herring, fresh... ..₱ lb..	..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ doz..	20	Sturgeon	 4
Tomcod..... .. ..₱ lb..	10	Crawfish..	 12
Sardines (fresh)	.. ..	Oysters.... .. ₱ 100	1 00
Sole-fish	20	Clams......	..50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb..	....	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ lb..	12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12 @15	Lamb..	.. @20
Pork—rib, etc..	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each..	12
Veal....	.. 12	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb..	20
Veal Cutlet....	.. 15	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef....	6@7	do Imported..	15
Smoked Beef....	.. 15	Tongues.....each..	75@1 00
Pork chops..	.. 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops..	.. 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

Geo. Ball's Reapers.—We call attention to the six Reapers advertised by Messrs. Klopenstine & Co., in our columns this week. They will be sold low if applied for immediately.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO APRIL. 19.

The money market was much disturbed in New York, April 18th by a stock panic, and there is no regular rate of interest. One per cent per day, and even more, has been paid. The banks are not paying out greenbacks, and legal tenders are worth 2 per cent more than certified Treasury checks. Some banks refuse to take certified checks of others, and a large number of Bull operators have failed. Morse & Co. announce to be able to pay up in sixty days. At the Public Board the panic was intense, and stocks were thrown overboard at almost any price. At the second Board, the market was very unsettled; some stocks showing a sharp advance, while a majority were lower.

Sales of gold certificates, so far, amount to about $7,000,000. It is said they are reaching the limit of consumption duties, which must soon take place, at least until July.

A Paymaster arrived at Port Royal on the eighth with $1,000,000, for the payment of all the troops in the Department.

The reason given on the street for the rapid decline in gold, on the 16th (from 180), is that Secretary Chase had sold from £400,000 to £600,000, sterling exchange.

The gold bill as reported provides further that none but *bona fide* owners, in actual possession, shall make contract for the sale of gold or foreign exchange, and forbids transactions except at the place of business of the buyer and seller. All contracts in violation of the act, are void, under penalty of fine or imprisonment. The bill was drawn at the Treasury Department. On Wednesday Secretary Chase telegraphed to Chairman Sherman and Hooper, from New York, urging immediate action thereon. The bill passed the Senate on the 15th and now waits the action of the House.

Advices from Red river say the fight reported to have taken place on Cove river, was at Henderson Hill, 20 miles distant. Five Federal regiments and one battalion were engaged. Nineteen officers, 208 privates, two brass six-pound howitzers, four caissons, 260 horses and about the same number of small arms were captured.

A small skirmish occurred on the 6th instant, at Pleasant Hill, within five miles of Shreveport, and a few wounded on both sides. On the 7th, another skirmish took place, five miles above Natichoches, where the Federals were driven in, but rallied, when the enemy retreated with considerable loss. The Federals had 30 killed and wounded.

Alexandria advices to the 8th are to the effect that the army is in fine spirits, moving steadily on Shreveport. It is thought that the enemy would retreat from Texas.

The Richmond Examiner has a rumor that Burnside's forces were landing at Newport. The same paper places the strength of Grant's army at 44,000 infantry, and says 20,000 reinforcements will be the extent of his present resources.

Jacksonville, Florida, dates to the eleventh, gives a list of 354 wounded in the hands of the rebels.

On the 7th a party of cavalry with one gun, near Port Hudson, were surrounded by three hundred of Wort Adams' cavalry, and in the skirmish we lost the gun, fifteen prisoners and had five wounded. The rebels lost fifteen killed.

A Portsmouth, Virginia, correspondent reports the result of the recent expedition for the purpose of capturing the rebel torpedo boat which attempted to destroy the Minnesota. It was not found, but several sharp skirmishes were had with the rebels. Fifty contrabands, and a large number of horses, were brought in.

In the skirmish at Fort Jessup on the 2d we took 40 prisoners. Our loss was slight. A pitched battle was not probable unless Kirby Smith can fall upon a detached portion of Bank's forces. The rebel army is reported at 20,000 strong, with 72 pieces of artillery. Gen. Price is reported as approaching with 7,000 more troops.

The excitement at Metropolis, Ill., and along the river, for the last week, in regard to guerrillas, who swarm upon the opposite (Kentucky) shore, has been intense. It is known that the 3d, 7th and 8th Kentucky rebel regiments are infesting and overrunning the entire country across the river. Gunboats are constantly patroling the river, and have taken every possible precaution to prevent the guerrillas crossing. They have smashed up all the skiffs and canoes along both banks of the river, and sunk all other floating craft that they might seize upon. The citizens of Metropolis for two days have been ready to defend themselves or decamp at a moment's notice.

On the 11th, 400 Texas cavalry attempted to surprise Roseville, up the Arkansas. After a fight of four hours the enemy was driven off with a loss of 12 killed and a large number wounded. The Federal force numbered 250. Loss, 5 killed.

The Herald's special from Alexandria, Va., the 15th, says this morning Mosby, at the head of 500 rebel cavalry made his appearance on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, near Bristol Station, and suddenly took by surprise the patrol for the protection of that road between that place and Manassas, and 20 to 25 soldiers were captured. The rebels went away in the direction of Fredricksburg.

Hedges' rebel brigade attacked Col. Gillespie's force at Painesville on Tuesday last, but was repulsed. Gillespie pursued the retreating rebels with 800 men of the 14th and 39th regiments, and surprised them on the 14th, in camp at Half Mountain, capturing 70 prisoners, 200 horses, 400 saddles, 300 stand of arms, and all their camp equipage. Eighty-five rebels were killed or wounded. A large amount of stolen property was recovered and returned to citizens. A rebel wagon train was also captured and burned. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. The rebels were commanded by Colonels Clay, Prentice, May and Johnson. Col. Clay is among the prisoners.

Letters dated Grand Ecore La., of the 10th and 11th say our cavalry of the third and fourth divisions of the 13th army corps after a hard fought action was overpowered and put to flight by a largely superior rebel force. The 19th Corps came up and finally checked the enemy. Our loss is reported at 2,000. The Chicago Mercantile battery lost all their guns, 4 officers and 32 men. Our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but in the forenoon of the 8th they sent back word for infantry support. Gen. Ransom, in command of the third and fourth divisions of the 13th Corps, was ordered to send a brigade, and did so. At noon he was ordered to send up all of the fourth division and went up with them. After advancing about five miles from where the third division and 19th Corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand and our line, consisting of only 2,400 men, formed in a belt of woods with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the opposite side. Gen. Charles P. Stone, of Ball's Bluff fame, Chief of Gen. Bank's staff, took the direction of movements. Gen. Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded, and after keeping up a skirmish firing across this open field for about an hour the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, estimated at 10,000 strong. All our available troops were sent to the front, and opened on the enemy. They lost heavily, but advanced steadily, and made our cavalry give way and the infantry fall back. In a few moments the enemy pressed us so closely, and the panic of the cavalry was so demoralizing that the retreat became a rout. While endeavoring to save the artillery, Gen. Ransom was wounded severely in the leg and his Adjutant, Capt Dicky, was killed. The Chicago Mercantile battery lost all their guns, and the Captain was taken prisoner. Two Lieutenants were killed. While the Fourth Division was falling back in disorder, three divisions, numbering only 1,800 men, came up and were immediately routed, and finally the 13th Corps, with 7,000 men, came up and formed in line and checked the enemy and held them until we got all our trains off except that of the cavalry. The whole army is now falling back here. They must wait and reorganize before proceeding further towards Shreveport. Our loss is said to be 2,000, but may be exaggerated. The next morning at 9 o'clock, Gen. A. J. Smith came up with his command and relieved Gen. Franklin. He whipped the rebels badly, recaptured twelve guns and took 800 prisoners. Another letter places the number of prisoners at 2,000, and eighteen pieces of artillery captured in the fight. We lost 24 guns—all that were in the action. The same letter says: "Our corps the 13th is all cut to pieces; out of 4,000 men, not more than 1,000 are left to tell the tale of the fearful odds against which we contended."

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Apr. 21.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 10@15c, ₱ lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 30@50c ₱ lb. Strawberries—Queens 30@40, Longworth's Prolific 35@50c. Raspberries 75@1 00 ₱ lb Lemons $8@$10 ₱ box, retail 50@75c ₱ doz. Oranges $2 50@$3 50 ₱ 100, retail 25@ ₱ 75 doz. Gooseberries 15@35 ₱ lb, Chestnuts 30@40c ₱ lb Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱ lb.

Apples, per "Panama," were sold at auction, and brought from $3 50 to $5 37½ ₱ box. Nearly the whole shipment were in fine order, which is remarkable considering the season of the year. Strawberries have come in freely this week, and prices are very much lower. Raspberries and Gooseberries are making their appearance.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Facts for the Million. By a recent enactment of the French government, these medicines are admitted free of all duty into all ports of France. They are extensively employed in all the public and military hospitals throughout the Empire. The Emperor has signified his appreciation of their virtues in an autograph letter, to Dr. Holloway. During the late campaign in Italy, large quantities were used for the wounded at Brescia and Montechiaro.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 205

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

We should not suffer from a cough, which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, comfort, and health, are all saved by it.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Fine Ranch

IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 60 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarre, Albion, and Mendico & Noyo's mills

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma WILLIAM BIHLER
8

For Sale!

A Fine Orchard and Garden.

A BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD AND GARDEN, FULL of Fruit Trees of rare kinds, a new Gothic Cottage House, with pleasant surroundings.

The place contains 150 acres of rich land, all in a high state of cultivation.

The estate is near Oakland, Contra Costa County, and is increasing in value every day. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of this journal. n8

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DEsirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situation. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter. 21-8

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From imported Foreign, and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings

Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:

True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetshe).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's

Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

American Seed Store

206 J STREET,
Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Saiafoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISUS, JONQUILS GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, BULBOCODIUMS, &c, &c, &c

Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,
15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable Inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be afforded very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grass, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 209 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Compa[ny]

THE FOLLOWING STEA[MSHIPS] will be dispatched In the Month of April,

April 3—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. La..., Com...
April 13—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Com...
April 23—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Comm...

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff [streets]

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JO[SE] RAILROAD.

Two Trains Daily, Each W[ay]

CHANGE OF TIME

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4.55 p. m
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5 20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6 1[0] p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6 20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3 40 p m
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight at either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
21-3m General Superintendent

No Opposition until April 23d.

THE PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE DOUBLE ENGINE STEAMSHIP

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN .... Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA.

Saturday, - - - April 23, 1864

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD With the splendid Steamship

ILLINOIS
2,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

The MOSES TAYLOR, since her last trip, has been on the Dry Dock, newly coppered, thoroughly overhauled and painted, making her accommodations equal to any on the coast

For further information, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
5-td No. 101 Battery street, cor of Pine, up stairs

California Steam Navigation Compa[ny]

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17 13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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The California Farmer.

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THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.



"Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us."

[We give to our readers, this week, a valuable Essay upon the Pacific Railroad from our highly esteemed friend and correspondent, Rev. Joshua Butts, whose writings in the Farmer have always been read with interest by his many warm friends, on this side. It will be well-remembered by the readers of the Farmer, that Mr. Butts was in California, for several years, and became warmly attached to this State; was enthusiastic in his views of her future greatness, and served this State and labored for its highest interest, all in his power. Like thousands of other persons, fire, flood, sickness and calamity caused him to leave our shores. He is now stationed near Port Royal, Chaplain to the brave 47th New York Regiment, and there amid the clash of arms and the din of war, he sends us his Peace Offering, and his heart-wish, for the land he loved. We can see, in his earnest language, prophetic words, and we trust the readers of his Essay will truly appreciate the Heart Offering of a warm and true friend of this State. This letter came to us last season, but by reason of the opposition and delay of this great enterprise, we heretofore omitted publishing it. Now that the *cars are actually running*, we may publish it, and exclaim: "Thank God, the work is a Triumph:]

Camp of 47th Reg. N. Y. S. Volunteers, Ostawba Island, Geo., May 8th, 1863.

Editor California Farmer:

Thank God the Pacific Railroad bill has passed and is the law of the land! That for which so many have for years been laboring and praying is now a reality. Already the noble work is in progress. Every well wisher of California must rejoice, and the citizens of the Golden State must feel that a new era has dawned upon them. The bow of promise now spans the brilliant skies, and though the crimson tide of civil war rolls, frets and foams at the base of our National capital, and thence permeates every section of the land; yet from that very capital gleams of light, and words of cheer, comfort and hope, leap along their fiery trail, and fall like goodly pearls in the midst of the homes and hearts of those, who hold the golden keys to the commerce of the world.

Other nations may glean somewhat from the rich vintage to be gathered, but Californians alone will be able to see the empurpled clusters swinging from the bending vine, around their own bright and happy homes. They, too, alone will be able to look upon the unspeakably rich harvest that will be gathered there, increasing in richness and extent through all time, and feel that those heavy sheaves, bending with rich and precious fruit, stretching far over valley and hill-side, studding even the mountain-tops like a zone of gold, clasping the whole State, uniting all her vast and growing interests, and binding all together as one brotherhood, have been produced by their own industry. Complacently can she sit and see those, called by business or pleasure to pass through her borders, catching here and there a sheaf from her waving harvests, or a flower, that nature hath planted and reared in deeply-fringed border along her mountain slopes, twined in coronal wreaths upon her hills, and woven in chaste and variegated beauty over her plains, more gorgeous by far, than the Imperial purple, robing the princely forms of earth.

Those slight mementoes, of your wealth and splendor, may thus reach every Continent, and grace the cabinets of every ruler of the world, and adorn the lordly mansions of every clime, but still the masses of our race will hear and know but little, it may be nothing, of the the extent of your territory, the rich productions of your prolific soil, or of the substantial and permanent wealth of your mineral treasures. Here, then, at the very outset of your new and brilliant career, opens the vastest field of energy and enterprise ever spread before the mind of man. You may, if you so decide, neglect to cultivate and improve it, that you may in due time reap the well merited reward of your labor. If so, rest assured that others will appreciate its importance, will put forth strength adequate to the development of resources, the most varied and rich of any territory of equal extent known to man. The time has passed away when the richest fields of productive industry known in the world's history, can long remain unoccupied, when their wealth is literally cropping out so that he that runs may behold it and he that is wise may know when and where to get it.

From my stand point on this side of the continent, far removed from the local and sectional influences that form the characteristics of every land, I think I can perceive some grave errors into which Californians have most unwittingly fallen: First—They have labored more for the *present* than for the future, and seem to suppose that rapid growth indicates position and permanent wealth. Now, all know that the *foundations* of a great and powerful State should be laid with a view to strength, capable of sustaining the vast superstructure to be reared upon it. Many appear to have pushed forward their own individual interests and thought too little of the growing importance of the State, the future development of her worth and the colossal grandeur of her vast and symmetrical proportions. Instead of acting for the future, the masses seem, each to have struggled for a *corner lot* in a good location, or even a street lot, somewhere within the purlieus of upper-ten-dom. They appear not to have been conscious that they were laying the foundations of a State, destined to be one of the wealthiest and most powerful in the Union. It is true, they have, as a State and a people, done much, and acted nobly. But as the interests of that State are peculiar, towering far above those of every other, of course a more liberal policy should, at the first, have been inaugurated; a policy embracing the entire circle of your present and prospective growth, calculated to cherish, strengthen and develope the energies of the people, to guide those powers thus called forth, into the proper channels of commercial, agricultural, and mechanical enterprise. All know full well, that these are the foundation of wealth, happiness and permanent prosperity. Without them no State is worthy of the name, with them it may occupy a proud position among the nations.

You may ask what you are to do in the premises? I will answer by asking you a few plain questions: How many ships do Californians own, man and sail to the various parts of the world? What proportion of the vast carrying trade between San Francisco and the Orient, will she engage to perform? Will any of the productions of your soil find a ready and remunerative market in China, India, Japan, or the Amoor river, if so, what are they, and to what extent are they cultivated? Many articles manufactured in the United States will be required in all the opening markets of the East; from your shores they can be shipped, and large profits made on them, at a much less cost than from this side of the continent. Are your manufacturers and mechanics prepared to meet the demands from all these fresh markets that will be expected to supply *four hundred millions of people?*

In answer to these questions you may reply, that if you have not the manufactured goods, you can readily purchase them and make a fair profit by supplying these markets. All very true. But then others would reap the harvests, and you would be only the *gleaners*. You can charter all the ships you need, but all the profit made by those ships, goes into the pockets of their owners, while you, in San Francisco, must be content with the *small* gains realized by storing those goods brought and carried by Foreign bottoms. Do you wish that?

Already I learn by the papers that an English Company is about commencing a line of steamers to run to China from your city; I am rejoiced to learn that you are to have a regular line in operation soon. But Oh! it sent a pang through my heart when I read *English Company*—why not California Company? You have the wealth, and the energy to carry out such an enterprise; have you been wise in permitting Foreign capitalists thus to forestall you? It will be far easier for them to put on half a dozen additional steamers when business, demands it, than for you to put on two and run in opposition to them, if you wait till that time.

This leads me to mention another mistake that I think Californians have made, that is, in not carrying out, fully, Capt. Randall's project. Had that been done, you would have had the work in your own hands. Whether he is yet among the living, I know not; I have neither seen nor heard from him for the past two years. If he is alive, the very best thing San Francisco could do in my humble opinion, would be, to build two steamers upon his plan, which will cost a million of dollars, and put them at once into the China and India trade. I believe they would pay expenses from the start, and in less than ten years pay for themselves twice over, and thus you would be more likely to secure what seems now taken from your hands, by beginning at once, and dashing vigorously but safely forward, than you would to wait until business requires greater facilities, for they, having been the pioneers in the work, and having secured the confidence of the public, will be very likely to rule you out.

Again, it has undoubtedly occurred to you, that when the trade with China and India is once fairly opened, many articles grown upon your soil will find a ready and remunerative market. Do you know yet what they are, and are you preparing to step forward and send the first invoice, followed rapidly by others, so that before other lands know that such a product is in demand you will have *staked out your claim*, and be the entire masters of the situation?

Still farther: The vast population, with whom you will be brought into immediate and constant contact, will need and procure very many articles manufactured by their neighbors on the other side of the globe, and they will have them at any price, for the very novelty of possessing articles, to them, so new and wonderful. Have you mechanics enough, skilled in their various departments, to fill all orders for home consumption, and to supply those of the India and Chinese markets? I do not for a moment suppose that any one State can readily supply that vast population when the full current of trade sets in with all its force and vigor. But you, and all, can see that those who are ready to embark, upon this vast and new sea of commerce at the first rippling of its waters, will be able thoroughly to explore all the channels of trade, to learn where are the rocks and shoals now, and where the channels wind, what their width and depth, the capacity of all the inlets, bays and harbors, can make out the chart of the whole, and photograph every feature of the country and people, their wants immediate and prospective. Or to drop the figure, they can find out what the people want, and when and how to get it there, keep their own counsels, control the course of trade, hold in their own hands the balance of commercial power, reap the first fruits of the vast and rich harvest, select those particular branches of trade, which California can most easily supply, and bear off the palm of victory, while others will be obliged to, as you have done, examine the country, *prospect* the various localities, and stake out the ground, not covered with your claims, not supplied by your enterprise. It may here again be said that it is and ever will be utterly impossible for any one country—much less a single State—to supply the demands of trade for half the human race. These suggestions are not made supposing it can be done by any one section of our nation, but for the purpose of calling your attention to the subject and of eliciting thought, and prompt action in the matter.

But to be rather more explicit: Suppose the Pacific Railroad now completed, and steamers owned by your own State, or by others were regularly plying between China, India and San Francisco and the Amoor river, and one of your merchants should receive an order from the Emperor of Russia for ten thousand army wagons and ten thousand sets of harness, to be all delivered in six months to his shippers in your city, how many wagons and how many sets of harness could you actually manufacture in the State in that time, furnishing the wood, leather and iron?—you have the wood, I believe, and you also have tanneries and plenty of iron ore. Or should the Emperor of Japan send an order for five thousand plows, to be sent in ninety days, how many could you send of your own manufacture? Should the Emperor of China, catching something of the spirit of Yankee enterprise, inaugurate a vast system of railroads in the Flowery Kingdom, and send to your merchants, as his nearest neighbors, for a few hundred thousand tons of railroad iron, could you send it? You have the material in your mountains to make the iron, and the skill to make the rails also, but would you do it, if not, *why* not?

It is not probable that these orders will ever come from the parties named, or any others as large, yet they may, or others equally new and unexpected to you all. Great and astonishing changes will follow the completion of that road, in such rapid and startling succession, as to actually bewilder those, who have no adequate preparation to meet them. Orders as great or greater will be given to your merchants, and perhaps, too, for articles not now dreamed of, as entering into the commerce of the world, and happy will be that people, who first are able, to respond to the call. I fear you might be obliged to import largely to fill a very large proportion of the calls made upon you.

This leads me to another point, to which I have often adverted, and which several years ago, I laid before your readers in a letter from New York, and which I will not here repeat, merely calling attention to a few points in that communication: I have nearly forgotten the heading of the letter, but it was on the subject of immigration. I then suggested that there should be an organ in the city of New York through which, the capabilities and resources of the country, the splendor of its climate, and the great inducements offered to one and all to make their home in that second Paradise upon the earth. When I asked you the question as to what proportion of the supposed orders you could fill I could guess your answer would be, that you had not the mechanics, or the capital to start upon such a scale at first but might in time *grow* to it, by beginning in a *small* way.

Now this is what I wish to talk about, if you are not already out of all patience with me. In addition to what I said in the letter referred to (years have passed since I have seen it), I would say, if your State would take hold of this matter in earnest, and at the next meeting of the Legislature appropriate ($50,000), Fifty Thousand Dollars for that purpose annually for a term of years not less than five, or more than ten, your population at the end of ten years would probably be two millions or more. Now, you have too many there, who, after making all the money they can, leave the country to spend it; such persons take very little interest in the moral, social, or financial condition of the country. The population you would secure by this method would be composed of mechanics in every department of labor, manufacturers, citizens, farmers and merchants. Large numbers would be attracted there, in view of the state as represented above, believing that their labor would be far more productive than in any other part of the world, and all would bring more or less wealth with them to their new homes.

Agriculture, with the largely increased capital, and men employed, would bring her annual gifts to lay them upon your altars; gifts, that would astonish the nations, and rejoice the hearts of all beholders. The mechanic arts, in the tens of thousands of practiced, strong and skillful hands, would rise to the highest point of perfection attainable in any land. The iron ore in your mountains would be mined, smelted, and prepared for the market, either as new material, or manufactured in such form as the markets might demand.

You have quicksilver enough to supply the world, should all other sources fail. Your marble quarries would make you a rich State had you no other sources of wealth. Of that you can produce as great a variety, and as fine in quality as any from Egypt or Italy. Do you properly appreciate these vast sources of wealth, as sure and permanent as your gold hills?

Your wine will yet flow, and sparkle in the golden goblets on the tables, in the mansions of the great and noble, and in every Royal palace of Europe, and will be considered second to none, not even excepting the most renowned vintage of the East. Why should you not supply the whole American Continent with wine, fresh grapes and raisins? Offer in our markets the *best* and cheapest as you surely can, and you will soon command customers, for all you can produce, at fair profits.

It is stated that your waters, from Humboldt Bay to San Diego abound in sardines larger in size, and of as fine flavor as any known. Can you make this branch of trade profitable? If not, why?

Finer fruit than you can produce has never been seen outside of Eden's leafy bowers. Skirting along your entire coast from San Diego to the Northern boundary of Washington Territory, small isolated patches of vines and orchards, extending into the interior in the same form a hundred miles or so, may be seen smiling like the fresh-blown rose, amid the dew-spangled lilies, and drooping violets, adding a new charm and loveliness to the already gorgeous landscape. A hundred fold more should line your shores and fill up your backgrounds, stretching from the mountains to the plains, outspreading hill and valley, crowning your mountain slopes with the purple and golden fruits, fairer by far than the fairest of other lands.

Should the war unhappily continue for a long period, the harvest that waves over your vast plains the herds and flocks that swarm all over the land, would feed and clothe the nation, while warring to preserve its own dignity, unity, life and power.

True, you *may*, you do need more hands to cultivate, and more wealth to develope your resources and power. This is the very reason why this immigration plan has been, and is still recommended. The title to your lands should be put upon a sure and permanent basis. Inducements and facilities for good and true men of all climes should be held out, and prominently set forth among all peoples. Send them forth from your capitol, and let the good news spread from State to State; proclaim it from your mountain tops, and let the glad words echo in cheering, thrilling tones through all lands, and there will be a shaking among the down-trodden nations of Europe. The tide of immigration will set in slowly at first, but steadily and surely. From every part of our land, there will be a movement among the masses. It will take the tide some time to turn in full power in that direction but turn it will, then, if not till then, when the people come by tens of thousands, you will find that you have not been a moment too soon in your preparations to receive them. Were your citizens sure, that for any season ten thousand persons, men, women and children would be likely to arrive in the course of a few weeks time more or less, would not your whole population do all in their power to make suitable preparations for so large an influx of strangers? So should your State be ready to welcome strangers seeking a home among you, to afford every facility needed for giving all necessary information respecting various locations, the adaptation of the soil of certain sections to the production of special grains and fruits.

You can, from your knowledge of the wants, the means, the resources, and facilities for mining, agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in every part of your State, be able to say to the farmer, here is the place for you; to the mechanic, there you will find an ample field of enterprise; to the tradesman, here your wares will ever be in demand; to the professional man, there you will find ample scope for all your professional skill, for the full employent of your best energies.

At San Francisco, Sacramento, Placerville and other points, favorably located on the main route, offices should be opened where all this information could at once be given to those arriving from the distant shores of the Atlantic, and from Foreign lands, and also as to the best and cheapest route to the point selected by the stranger, who, alas! has been too often imposed upon by various parties, connected with hotels, stages, steamships or steamboat companies. Less than thirty days since, I heard of a farmer from the State of New York, who caught the California fever, sold his estate for $20,000, and started with his wife and three children to find a home in your State. Arriving in San Francisco, during the last Summer, a perfect stranger, he made inquiries of parties whom he supposed ought to be sufficiently informed, to give him the information he sought, as a stranger, at their hands. He remained in San Francisco one day, went to Sacramento and spent another day, thence to Stockton, and started for Marysville when, finding that all the information, or nearly all, he had received in relation to his earnest inquiries, as a *new comer*, to settle in the State, where he could bring his wealth and set up a new and permanent home, with secure titles to them, were utterly unreliable, he stopped short in his journey, returned to your city, and thence to New York by the first steamer, having spent about two weeks in the State at an expense of $500, for himself, wife, and three children between the ages of twelve and four years. He was a strictly temperate man indulging in neither liquor nor tobacco in any form. His form of expression was that "every man he had anything to do with, seemed to take it for granted he could 'skin him,' to his heart's content." Now, I am inclined to believe he exaggerated somewhat as to the amount spent, and feel assured that he was not as well informed, as he might, and should have been, still there must have been something wrong somewhere, to have induced him, after all his sacrifice, in leaving his early home, and braving the perils of the ocean with his family, thus suddenly to turn away from a land, selected as his future home. This may be, probably is, an isolated case, still such a thing ought never to have occurred. He may have been unwise, he surely was, in thus hurrying away. Still it illustrates the point, under consideration, and shows the importance of guarding against a recurrence of any thing approaching to it.

Had there been one or many who, really interested in having him remain in your midst, could have taken him kindly by the hand, and have given him the information he sought, and so much to his cost, and yours also, you would have added another worthy, industrious and thriving family to your population, and every such family adds to the wealth of the State, in more ways than one. Your offices, located as indicated, could, in a moment, give all this necessary information to the immigrant. That these might be still more effectual, the office of your paper in New York should encourage all in the Atlantic States, and those from Europe passing through that city, proposing to go to the Pacific coast to communicate with its agents there, and from there carry such letters of introduction as would secure to them all the attention, and information they might desire. This could be done in a very simple form. Proper blanks could be prepared, and when a party wished to get a letter to the offices in California, he could state whether he was a farmer, grazier, mechanic, artisan, merchant, tradesman, or a professional man, in that blank form his name and calling, could be inserted and he would thus go recommended to those who would be ready and willing to give him the information necessary to guide him in making a judicious choice.

It being taken for granted, that your offices there would be able at once to inform the stranger where farmers were needed, the condition, extent, quality, and terms for lands for sale for farming or grazing purposes; the locality where fruit is most easily grown, and the various kinds of fruit

where the vine flourishes, where the gardener, and the florist should locate; where the merchant and tradesman would be likely to successfuly pursue their several callings. In short they should be able to tell every man where he could go and and settle with advantage to himself and the community generally, leaving the matter, of course, to be decided by the parties themselves, as to where their tastes, inclinations and pecuniary resources should determine their location.

By commencing such a course at once you would very soon begin to reap the benefits of it. Were you to spend $100,000 per year in this way, under wise and proper management, after the first year you would reap ten-fold reward for so doing. Even our traders in the city of New York, and elsewhere, have their agents, stationed at every steamer and ferry-boat landing, and every Railroad depot, who thrust into the hands of passengers a hand-bill setting forth the wares they have for sale, and realize large profits on the outlay. So would your State should she carry this great work vigorously and systematically forward. Let agents, at your landings, at San Francisco, Sacramento, and Placerville, have a circular setting forth the information to be obtained, by all who seek, at a specified place in the town, free of charge, to put into the hands of every passenger the moment he steps from the conveyance bringing him there, and you will have no more cases of the kind mentioned above.

It was recently stated in the papers that the Argentine Republic, of South America, had a system nearly exactly like the one here advocated, originated and sustained by the Government, and that they had agencies in the principal capitals of Europe, where all the particulars necessary for one to know, before breaking up his home and emigrating to a distant land, could be obtained.

It is also stated that other South American States, besides some of the West India Islands, have local associations of this kind, whose agents are swarming in every capital and principal city of Europe, and in our own country, and it is added that the tide of immigration is setting, with a power and vigor never known before, in the history of nations.

The fact is, you must make your country known to the world. If it has advantages over others, how is the world at large to know it, unless you tell it abroad? Do your merchants, manufacturers, or mechanics fill their stores with the most costly wares, that all need and would have, if they knew of them, and then sit down to wait for customers, simply because their goods are of the best quality, with the idea that they will find out their location and the superior excellence of their merchandise, if they wait patiently? No, Sir: Even before they open their cases, if they are wise, the morning papers will all proclaim that "this day will be opened the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered for sale in this city or State." Every hotel will contain scores of these hand-bills, they will follow along every great thoroughfare like the scattered leaves of the forest. From the seaboard to the mountains it will be known to the masses, by the morrow, what they have for sale and where they are to be found, and all invited to call, examine, and see for themselves, if any thing in all creation, was ever seen or *heard of, like unto those things*, before. What is the result? The rush comes, the goods are sold at fair profits, and still the great crowd presses on in unbroken procession, and they, to their great comfort find the next day that they still have a *few more of the same sort left*. Shall individuals be wiser than the State? If so, they will probably be richer too.

Does not your State pride; the numerous personal, State, and National considerations, urge you to promptly adopt some method, by which you may meet the advancing tide, in such a manner that you will not be swamped by the breakers, or swept away by the swelling surge as it breaks upon the golden sands sparkling upon your winding shore? Day by day the Railroad is progressing. Hour by hour the vast lines of California's policy and interest are converging to a focus. The seasons come and depart; the excitement, the pleasure, the hopes, the fears, the exuberant bursting forth of new and vigorous life on every hand, the wild and fervid gush of joy, the throbbing pulsations of glad hearts, the thrilling bounds of souls fired with the love of the beautiful, grand and glorious, will sway the masses of the people there, as in other lands. The hurrying footsteps of time will sweep around the cycle of years, and your plans, your policy, and all the appliances you intend to bring to bear upon this subject, to work out the wished for result, *may become crystallized*, as it now exists, and when the work is completed, when the glad news leaps along the electric wires, outstripping the sun in his tardy journey, when the cannon's thunder booms over the wide continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, then when you apply your hand to the lever to lift the gate, to let the sparkling, living waters flow within your borders mingling with, and assimilating all to their purity, life and vigor, you may find *all past progress* crystallized, locked up just as it is *now*, with no chance for an immediate and needed change, and you be found like the foolish fox in the fable, napping by the wayside, not having kept pace with the grandest events of the age.

In proportion to the exertions you put forth now, to the enlightened and liberal policy, you now inaugurate, systematically and vigorously push forward, will you find your reward. No earthly power can stay your progress if the pulsations of the great public heart send the pure and vigorous blood through the whole vital organism. If you have begun right, and continue right, in planning, executing, and moving forward with a high and holy purpose; when the harvest time comes, your reapers with the flush of health upon their cheeks, their hearts all aglow with long pent up enthusiasm, will stand upon the mountain crests ready to thrust in the sickle, when the first wave dashes its ripling waters at their feet, and the wild hurrah will float over the land, full, wide and deep, hearty and cheerful, echoing through every valley, rising, like the shout of a cohost of angels, above everything else of earth. Over the mountains, across the plains, upon the hills and through the valleys, by the rivers and far upon sea, the glad sound will speed on its joyous path and with it, you will enter upon the greatness of your way rejoicing in the bright prospects, full of promise and hope, opening before the people.

Before the year 1870 commences, without doubt, the iron horse will leave St. Louis, and in one week slack his thirst with the waters of the Sacmento. Then, if you are prepared, no nation on the wide earth will be as eligibly situated to reap large and lasting profits as the State of California.

I intended to have adverted to other topics connected with this work and indissolubly linked with the interest of the State, but I fear my letter is already too long. Indeed, after I had written thus far I about made up my mind to destroy it, fearing that you, or others, might say, "better stick to your war stories, and let your advice be given when sought." I know I have written much, and often urged your citizens to certain courses of action, and I also know that you have many in your midst far more capable than myself, whose whole interest are centered there, and bound up with those of the State, who, I hope, will take the whole matter in hand, and devise and carry out some plan to build up the vast interest of the State. These few hints have been thrown out, in the hope of calling the attention of the people at large to the subject, knowing full well if they once take the matter in hand in real earnest, it will be pushed forward to a successful and triumphant issue.

In conclusion let me urge you to secure as large a population as you can induce to come of all classes. Build as many manufacturing establishments as you can. If possible, find out what you can sell on the other side of the water, and be ready to furnish it. Remember, also, that the increase of trade between California, and the Atlantic States will probably be at first far greater than your whole trade with the Indies. That the first iron horse will sweep away every barrier to the full and free trade with the Atlantic coast. To this end make *known your country*. Let the world know that there is a California, and that in many things she excels all the other States of the Union, that from her very location the commerce of half the globe must come into her ports and pass through her domain, that the iron bands that bind her to the East are being laid, that her agricultural resources and her mineral wealth are unsurpassed, that all the elements of permanent prosperity abound through all her borders, that the climate is second to none on the globe, that it is the healthiest country known to man, that the population now there is the most intelligent and enterprising that could be found in all the other States, transferred there to begin a new, bright, and glorious career, that they are raising a great citadel of liberty, whose light shall flame out over the dark waves of the Pacific to lighten, warm and cheer the down trodden in all lands, and burn off the iron fetters that have bound them, that have long eaten into their hearts.

Soon steamers from San Francisco will swarm along the coasts of China, Japan, Russia, and the entire Indian Archipelago, bearing to and fro the richest productions and manufactures of both continents. On those steamers many of the most intelligent, enterprising, and thoughtful, will come, skilled in all the varied and complex manufactories of the East. But when your own story of the wonders of the land is wafted to the Eastern central portions of the earth, there will soon be an uprising of the people, such as has not been witnessed since the crusades. Thousands upon tens of thousands will flock to the shores of the Western land of promise, there rear their homes, beautify and adorn the little Eden, of which that home is the life and center. They will then set up their household gods with their family jewels, and gradually rear around them those ties, interests, and influences that will bind them to their adopted home in bands more precious than gold, more durable than adamant.

These skillful hands and brawny arms will, under your direction, grasp the boon, apply, hurry forward, or retard, the whole machinery of the social organism, as interest may require. That this may be done intelligently, you should be prepared in every department of human enterprise applicable to the interest of the State, by having your mechanics well trained, posted in every particular, your men and means properly arranged, so that, when the train approaches, they may step upon the platform, blow the whistle, clear the track, and move onward with an impressive grandeur and speed that shall attract the attention, elicit the applause, and secure the admiration of all mankind.

JOSHUA BUTTS.

THE DROUTH.—A correspondent of the Call thus writes of the ravages of the drouth in the Southern counties: A gentleman just arrived from San Luis Obispo, informs us that the ravages caused by the drouth in that region are truly deplorable. The cattle have died by thousands, and should there be no considerable rain during the present month, the immense herds of sheep that subsist upon the hills within the county must also perish. Vegetation, except in the immediate vicinity of springs and marshes, is as sear and lifeless as that of New England in December; while, heretofore, grass at this season of the year was half way to the cattle's sides, and San Luis Obispo was proverbial for her fat cattle and fine grazing lands. But the people of San Luis Obispo are far from desponding, for during the past six months there have been rich discoveries of cinnabar and copper within their borders, and already more money is in circulation in the county than there has been for years before.

CHICKEN HATCHER.—There was exhibited at Marysville some two or three years since, a machine to hatch chickens by heat. If the owner or inventor of that machine will call or send his address to this office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

NEW YORK, March 19th, 1864.

A Visit to Henry Ward Beecher's Church.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

"Now be sure when you go to New York and visit the Church of Henry Ward Beecher," said one of my San Francisco friends; I said yes, and ever since the return of the distinguished divine from England I have tried to get up early enough, on Sunday mornings, to fulfill my promise. I was warned that in order to get a seat it was necessary to be at the church at least half an hour before service. I am living in the upper part of New York and Mr. Beecher's church is at least half a mile from the ferry in Brooklyn, so that it takes fully an hour and a half to make the trip. Last Sunday morning I made the effort, but to my disappointment when I reached the church I found not only every pew occupied, but every bench and chair, and stool. Patience and perseverance, however, accomplished almost everything, and at last I squeezed myself into a corner and it was only when seated that, upon looking around the dense crowd, I appreciated my success. I was fully repaid for my trouble; the sermon was a new experience, and I was completely fascinated. Mr. Beecher not only delighted me by his elocution, and the grace of his gestures, but his discourse, full of thought and sparkling with illustrations of the greatest beauty, gave me something to enjoy all the week. I confess I have been prejudiced against him, but his wonderful gift of eloquence has obliterated every ill-natured reflection. I think he is even superior to the late Rev. T. Starr King. When the congregation sing one of the grand old chorals the effect is wonderfully impressive. Every one joins in the chorus and when organ and choir and congregation are singing in unison, after the sermon,

"With one consent let all the earth,"

it appropriately closes a most interesting service.

Dr. Osgood's Eulogy on T. Starr King.

In the evening I attended the Church of the Messiah, to hear Dr. Osgood's eulogy on T. Starr King. The crowd was equally great and among the faces I could occasionally see a well-known San Francisco countenance. All the Unitarian Clergymen, in the vicinity of New York, were present, and a number of them assisted in the service, among them Dr. Bellows. Dr. Osgood is a polished scholar and his eulogy was therefore profoundly interesting. The music was performed by one of the greatest quartette choirs in the metropolis. Before the pulpit, was a funeral Urn draped with the Stars and Stripes, and entwined with Ivy, brought from Sunny Side. Among the audience I saw Bryant, Bancroft, Fremont, Gen. Dix, Peter Cooper, and a host of distinguished people. It is rumored that Dr. Bellows has been given leave of absence by the congregation to fill the pulpit of Starr King, in San Francisco, until some one can be found who will be considered worthy to take the place of the lamented dead. I hope this is true, but I cannot understand who can be found to take the place of Dr. Bellows, here. His congregation is said not only to be one of the largest but the most intellectual in the city.

Other Noted Clergymen.

Talking about churches reminds me that among the notable clergymen of New York with whom I have been particularly pleased is Dr. Armitage. He is an original thinker, and at times is as eloquent as Beecher, or Bellows, or Chapin. At the Church of the Rev. Dr. Sarles, of Brooklyn, I heard a young minister, the Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of one of the Baptist Mission Churches, who is quite remarkable. He is only twenty-one of years age, but his command of language is so great and his manner so prepossessing that he already attracts attention, and will, as soon as he becomes better acquainted with men, and experienced in the way of talking to them, take a first position among the pulpit orators of the land. Nothing is more noticable in New York than the crowds which throng all the principal churches. A stranger would give New York the credit of being a very religious city. The Lecture Season, this year, has been unfortunate, and even the very "popular" Jeems Pipes has gone to parts unknown.

The "Money-Drift."—Another Dry-Goods Palace.

A. T. Stewart has at last demolished the palace, put up by Dr. Townsend, at a cost of $125,000, and exhibited at 25 cents admission for charitable purposes, and is ready to build the foundation of *his* palace, which is to cost a million of dollars. So the money goes!

Besides an Unusal Number of Foreigners,

It is estimated that there are 150,000 Southerners in New York; certain it is, that go where you will, you see crowds of people; and in consequence of the great demand for stores and dwellings landlords have advanced their rents in some cases, in popular localities, 100 per cent. This has created a great disturbance in the vast hive, and May-Day this year, will be long remembered for its extra confusion. What a glorious thing it is that we have no such day in San Francisco.

St. Patrick's Day,

Was appropriately celebrated here. It was remarked of the procession that every body seemed to be wearing new clothes. It was certainly a very handsome display.

The Ladies are all Busy,

In working for the approaching Fair, which promises to be long remembered in the annals of New York. Everybody is working or giving. Among the most industrious are the Public-School children, who are stationed on every corner to coax the good-natured and liberal public into buying tickets for their really excellent exhibitions. Occasionally some copperhead hisses at them but this does not discourage them. God speed the cause!

Many of My Solano Friends will Remember,

That during the Senatorial excitement, prior to the election of McDougal, I was an earnest advocate, in my humble way, of the claim of Col. Hoge, and abandoned him like many others at the earnest solicitation of McDougal's friends. I have bitterly repented the act, since I have seen the shameful sight of a California Senator as drunk as a beast; a beast did I say, what beast ever presented so disgusting a sight as a drunken man. Mr. Conness, however, is becoming so popular here that I am much mistaken if in another year he does not take a first rank in the Senate. Already he more than makes up for McDougal's idleness. The papers, here, have been continually finding fault with Halleck, but how few have the generosity to point to the graceful way in which he has given up his rank as the Commander-in-Chief and taken the place of Chief-of-Staff, remarking to his friends that his only ambition is to see the country safely through all its troubles. "I am willing to take any position where I can be useful." These fault-finders prophesied that Gen. Halleck would resign, in indignation, but they are all silent now. It is some consolation, however, to know that the people appreciate and admire patriotism, for Gen. Halleck's conduct has been the theme of general conversation in private circles. This independent yet popular sentiment manifests itself in no more remarkable way, than in the enthusiasm which invariably exhibits itself whenever Gen. McClellan's name is mentioned. The politicians are trying hard to ruin him, however, for at the McClellan meeting, the other night, they had no rebuke for Jeff. Davis, but when Lincoln was spoken of it was vehemently hissed.

M. A. S.



SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most careful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent of which named in our catalogues

It has been the experience of our best gardeners as growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover;	Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass;	Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass;	Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass,	Timothy Grass;
Red Clover;	White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover,	Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus,	TULIPS, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladiolus,	HYACINTHS, Ranunculus, Peony-roots, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

PINAOFORTES

.. AND....

Harmoniums,

MANUFACTURED BY

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,

Paris.

Warerooms in San Francisco,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner of Montgomery and Post streets.

Wholesale Agents for

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS

—AND THE—

STODART PIANOFORTES.

Importers of

Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks,

ETC.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $275 to $400 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These instruments are a "specialité" of our manufacture, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS.

In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive and much less liable to become deranged or get out of order

For full description of Picollo Pianofortes and Harmoniums, send for descriptive catalogues.

PRINCE & CO'S

Melodeons, Double reed School Organs,

and Organ Melodeons.

Being the exclusive agents for the sale of these celebrated instruments in California we are prepared to furnish them at the catalogue prices, as sold at the warerooms of the manufacturer in the East. The assortment comprises twelve different styles of instruments, ranging from $60 to $425 each. Illustrated catalogues, with full description and price of each instrument annexed will be furnished on application.

12-3m

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

11 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

....AND....

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Sansome,

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

Flax Cotton—Flax and Wool Goods.

At the last session of Congress twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay for investigations in order to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton. Hon. J. K. Moorehead of Pittsburgh, Dr. John A. Warner of Cincinnati, and Wm. M. Baily, of Providence, were appointed Commissioners to examine and report. Notice to those interested in the growth and manufacture of flax was given all over the country, to send samples, etc., to Washington by the 24th ult. A correspondent to the Columbus Journal writes:

"In answer to this invitation quite a number of specimens, both of hemp and flax, in all conditions, from the rough straw as it is in the field to the finest and whitest fiber, has been sent forward. And, what is better, from Oswego, New York are sent manufactured specimens of clothing, composed of flax and wool. Among these are some worsted underskirts, for soldier's wear, of most beautiful texture and color, equal to anything in the market. Some of the finer lots of the cotton fiber equal in fineness the best upland cotton, and excel it in, brilliancy of color. The exhibition establishes two points: the presence of the specimens prove that flax can be prepared so as to be used as a substitute for cotton; the reports of prices prove that it can be manufactured into goods fit for consumption at the low price of four hundred per cent, below the cost of cotton goods at this time. The mere statement of these facts will show the magnitude of the interest upon the development of which we are just entering.

STATISTICS OF THE "REAPER" TRADE.—But few persons not actually engaged in the enterprise, have any very definite idea of the immense porportions the business of manufacturing reapers and mowers is assuming in this country. We have reliable information, says the Prairie Farmer, that there were made for the trade of 1862, 33,000 of these machines; for that of 1863, something over 40,000; and for the business of the present year, upwards of 70,000 will be made. Mark the great increase since the war began. Out of the 70,000 between 14,000 and 15,000 will be manufactured in the State of Illinois. Seventy thousand machines, at an average of $130 each (combined machines selling the ensuing season, at $150 to $160, or even higher, and mowers from $105 to $140), and we have the enormous amount of $9,100,000 paid by the agriculturists of the North, in a single season, for a single class of instruments. Probably the repairs on machines, old and new, will swell the amount to nearly $11,000,000. Can any country in the world equal or even approach these figures?

CAREFULLY PRUNE YOUR GARDEN ROSES.—The past copious rains will promote a vigorous growth of the wood of all roses and garden shrubs, and now is the time to carefully prune and keep down short, and the bloom will be greater for it. Gardens can be made, laid out and finished now and all this month and next, which work will do well and prosper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Photograph of Starr King.—Among the many that have been taken of this eminent man, none are more perfect likenesses, nor do we think any as perfect as those taken by Geo. H. Johnson, the Daguerrean artist on Clay street. Mr. Johnson's pictures have that artistic finish which makes good pictures, and infuses into them a life-like look that gives them the real value.

Napa Collegiate Institute.—We invite special attention to the card of this Institute, as this College embraces in its range of studies several features worthy of special consideration. The *location* of the college, the size and conveniences within, the great advantages derived from able teachers, whose aim is a high moral, as well as an intellectual preparation, will secure for this Institute, we are certain, a large share of confidence and patronage.

Jebb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the FARMER office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

FARMS, AND FARM LANDS TO LEASE.—We call the attention of all who wish Farming Land to the liberal offer made by the proprietors of the Great Antelope Ranch, near Red Bluff. This is an extraordinary opening, and every opportunity is offered to advance the interest of those who lease land of the proprietors. Persons in want of such land should look to the advertisement.

GRAIN HARVESTERS.—Grain-growers, now look to your Harvesters; there will be a good crop; see that you have your Mowers, Reapers, and Harvesters. Look to our columns for Machinery for grain-growers. The best in the world can be had of our importers, Treadwell & Co., Hawley & Co., and Arthur & Low. Look to it in season. Long rains, good rains, will enhance the value of Reapers and Mowers. You can buy cheap now; strike quick, and buy cheap.

RICH TEA-SETS, VASES, ETC.—Some of the most superb Tea and Coffee sets we have ever seen, are now being opened at Haynes & Lawton's Crockery Warehouse. The beautiful blending of the colors of blue and gold, crimson and gold, green and gold, in their chaste designs, gives harmony and beautify, that is most gratifying to the eye, and adds materially to the flavor of the beverage.

HOME MADE PAPER.—Messrs S. P. Taylor & Co, our near neighbors, are the Pioneer Paper Manufacturers. We rejoice to know that they are now successful in the manufacture of all styles and kinds of printing paper, wrapping paper, etc. It is a good sign when we know such manufactures are sustained.

THOSE NEW LAMPS.—Reader have you seen those new and beautiful lamps received by Stanford Brothers? To the student, the professional man, all who read, sew, or use a lamp, we say, by all means, go and provide a lamp, and the fluid that will not only be clear and brilliant, protect and preserve the eyes.

GARDEN CUTLERY.—New and fine garden tools, just received from Europe, for sale at Moore's Seed Store California street.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc. and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to

E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD, San Francisco.

Dec. 17—12-2m

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOMA County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 522 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma. WILLIAM BIHLER.

8

A Fine Ranch
IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 800 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noye's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House. Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices.

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch.

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. E. C., Farmers Office. 7

1864. 1864.
HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

HALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:
McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:
Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:
Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:
Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTTBLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural
IMPLEMENTS,
In Great Variety.

21-1

1864.
AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

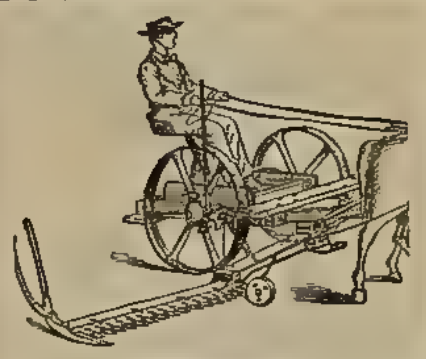
EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

2-3m San Francisco.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are
SOLE AGENTS
IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE
FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS, has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....
SOLE AGENTS
....FOR....

AULTMAN'S
"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
....AND....
Geo. North & Co.,
21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 43 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

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"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

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No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

49,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

Is an entire new work of 193 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells." Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freemen's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 72 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 25 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst, "Le Petit Polka;" "West Point March;" 25c each. "Ometepe Waltz," "L'Armstee Waltz, "Fredonica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden, "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas, "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

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8 *SAN FRANCISCO*

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....APRIL 29, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Cashmere Goats, and the Alpacca and various Goats of Asia.

We have received letters from parties familiar with this subject, who have traveled largely in that part of the world, and who have a complete history of those valuable animals and the source from whence they can be obtained, who are desirous to form a company for the purpose of importing them in numbers to this country. The gentlemen wish parties who have capital to join in the enterprise for the purchase and shipment of these animals. This enterprise can be made very certain and largely profitable. The party who writes is one of high standing, has much experience as a traveler, and is of undoubted responsibility, with a thorough knowledge of such an undertaking.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters, innumerable, upon our table, by reason of absence a few days, will be attended to quickly now. E. M. B., on Water Raising; A. T., on Insects, and other matters of interest, shall all have attention. We regret to be obliged to leave out some valuable matter, even advertisements, but the importance of the *Railroad Essay* supersedes all.

We call attention to the very happy letter of our able New-York correspondent, Professor M. A. Sarles, formerly of Benicia.

Our Present Number.

We shall send this issue to a large number of our prominent merchants and business men over the State, because we consider the "Railroad Essay" in this issue a most valuable one, and worthy a careful perusal by all who take an interest in our State's prosperity.

We print a large edition at much cost, with the hope of awakening a deep interest in the subject-matter of the essay.

We hope that many to whom we send this number will review the FARMER. We know it is worthy their attention, and being one of the oldest journals on the Pacific Coast, and having advocated the best interests of the State for over *ten years*, we hope to be favored with the names of many who will receive this number as our permanent patrons. Our columns will ever advocate the cause of internal improvements, and the rapid development of the resources of California.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

Tobacco from Society Islands.—We have received a very handsome roll of tobacco that was manufactured at the Islands. The style of curing is very singular, being in rolls of some 3 to 5 lbs., then incased in flag leaves, then bound up by cords so compact as to be as solid as a limb of a tree. This tobacco, when cured, cuts like a cheese, and is of a peculiar aromatic flavor, and of a most superior quality. This sample was kindly presented to us by a friend, and can be seen at our office.

WELL DONE.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has announced a decision of importance to dairy farmers. Persons who carry on farms, and keep cows—selling milk, butter and cheese as an incident to their farming operations—are considered as farmers, and exempt from license for the sale of their products.

THANKS, THANKS.—We express our most grateful thanks to those friends who have sent us new subscribers, and those advertising patrons who have so liberally given us their favors. We will deserve their kindness.

BUST OF T. STARR KING.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Devine in another column, in which it will be seen that our opinion of his excellent bust of the late Rev. T. Starr King is indorsed by the Press of this city.

Zech's New Piano.—Although the great excitement, during the State Fair, about the "Zech's Pianos," has passed away, in part, Jacob Zech has orders for his Instruments, in advance, all the time. His fame, as a Piano Maker, brings him a world of business.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Directors of this great work can now speak in the language of an able poet and say:

"It is not victory to win the field,
Unless we make our enemies yield
More to our justice than our force; and so
As well instruct, as overcome our foe."

What a triumph is before the vision of those who have so long and so nobly labored in this great work! What a victory has been won! And how true, in this case, are the words of the immortal Shakspeare, whose memory has been newly laurel-crowned by thousands of true hearts in all parts of the world. The immortal bard says:

"The harder matched, the greater victory."

And truly in all the history of railroads in the United States—not even the opposition to the Boston & Worcester, and the Great Western—has a case ever occured, where there has been so bitter an opposition, or one where the issue has been so misrepresented, as in the case of the Pacific Railroad, that part known as the Central Pacific, from Sacramento to the mountains. And where, let us ask has this opposition come from, and what is the cause of it?

This opposition did not come from the People? No, for they voted promptly, and by large majorities for it. Nor did this opposition come from the farmers and mechanics of the country through which the road was to pass, cutting up their farms, and carrying wealth and business by them down to San Francisco, the metropolitan city of this great and growing State? No, the opposition did not come from the country, for every county gave it prompt aid. It came from that very receiver of the wealth and business the road should make; it came from San Francisco; from that city, even after the people had, by their votes, spoken so loudly in favor of it, but it did *not* come from the real working people, but from an *interested few*, supported and backed up by a hireling press that, not content to battle by crafty misrepresentations of main facts, yet sought to deter those who were willing to aid from doing so by striving to prevent the fulfillment of sacred obligations in the issuance of Bonds voted by the people, and thus retard the work.

What must be the reflections of those journals, that have, for long months, labored to check this mighty work, as they see all their efforts were in vain! How must they feel as they hear the late news coming over the wire, of the approbation which the National Legislature bestows upon this work! Those two journals in our city, whose morning and evening prayers, and curses intermingled, were so constantly directed to "Dutch Flat," must wish themselves in Holland, bye and bye, as the evidence begins to thicken around them of the complete triumph of that Road in spite of their merciless opposition.

When we see the very bitter and malignant opposition that has been manifested, by two leading journals of this city, against this Road, and not only against the Road itself, but against the President, the Directors, the Contractors, the terminus, and against any and all aid to it, when this is recalled, and then in contrast see what has been done, well may we exclaim again with Shakespeare

"The harder matched, the greater victory."

In this mighty enterprise, we can give the following proud results as evidences of splendid management and most fortunate successes: No ship on which the stock for this road was freighted has ever been wrecked or retarded in her course; no ship has been touched by pirates on the sea (pirates were all here); no error has been committed in the estimate or plans for securing the stock for the road; but one complete, continuance of good fortune—every effort a success; and now there is here, already, iron rails enough for 45 miles of the road, together with engines, cars, and machinery of the very best, so that by the middle of May *thirty-one miles* of this road will be furnished and opened to the public.

Congress has acted nobly; everything asked has been granted, and more than was asked for, in the fullness of liberality. Let it be remembered, too, that while we announce the opening of thirty-one miles of this road nearly completed (a few weeks only wanting) *not one rod* has been laid on the Atlantic side of the mountains.

Is not such a fact a triumph for our State? Is it not a reward to the President and Directors of this noble enterprise? And how stands the Central Pacific Railroad, in its credit, in the East, today? In New York, at Washington, everywhere abroad, the credit of this Company is undoubted, and we venture the assertion that in less than 12 months this stock will be at a very large premium, and eagerly sought for in Europe.

With the opening of this Road to New Castle, a bright day will dawn upon our State; it will be a day memorable in the history of California, and it will place upon the brows of those who have so long and earnestly labored in this work, honor and fame enough to satisfy the most ambitious mind. We remember well the opening of the Perth & Amboy Railroad—the first in the United States. It was our pleasure to enjoy a ride on that opening day. We remember the firing of the cannons; it was the roar of 6-pounder, and great as was the enterprise in those days, those 6-pounders were a just proportion for that event as compared to this, for when this Road shall be opened to New Castle, we trust that the Directors will bring forth the *Columbiads*, and let the roar of our 300-pounders send their echoing voices over the Sierras to notify them on the Atlantic side that the train is coming.

Such will be the glorious results of the opening of this road, that we verily believe the Directors will be enabled to complete the road to Salt Lake with the *income* of this road, combined with the County, State and National aid alone. This gives to the Stockholders a gain unparalleled in the history of Railroad building.

Well may the friends of this road now rejoice, for by the card of the Company it will be seen that the cars are already running from Sacramento to Folsom, via. the Lincoln cut-off. By this route passengers reach Lincoln more than one hour earlier than by the Valley Railroad.

The running of the Central Railroad train must very seriously diminish the business of the Valley route, for the Central route being the best, and making the quickest time, it will take the passengers and freight, and especially the Marysville route.

We have extended this article much beyond our intention, but so prolific is the theme we could not avoid it. We ask the public to read the very able Essay on this Road on the first page of this paper.

We have seen the T. D. Judah's (the engineer) working profile of this gigantic undertaking, from the city of Sacramento to the end of the first fifty miles: the work is from the beautiful Sacramento plains to the lofty mountains, where the grade is 105 feet to the mile, through solid granite or flint rock, and over gorges and ravines of hundreds of feet in depth. This shows how much has been, and is to be accomplished, and much credit and honor belongs to those who have and will triumphantly complete it.

The very great length of the articles upon the Railroad this week, precludes the possibility of giving all the statistics we desire. We shall continue this important subject. We will give, however, the actual account of trade on the Placerville road to Washoe, for eight weeks, ending in October 1863, and it is greater now:

Number of Stages bound up	169
Number of Stages bound down	171
Number of Buggies bound up	61
Number of Buggies bound down	46
Number of Stage Passengers up	1,287
Number of Stage Passengers down	785
Number of Travelers, other than Stage passengers, up—riders, footmen, and in buggies (including emigrants)	1,288
Number of Travelers, etc, down	2,503
Loose stock, of all kinds, up	573
Loose stock, of all kinds, down	434
Number of teams bound up	4,142
Number of teams bound down	4,464
Number of Animals in teams, up	22,738
Number of Animals in teams, down	22,600
Number of pounds of Freight, up	19,336,200
Number of pounds of Freight, down	

We give, also, the Washoe business on the first fifty miles, under estimates of 1863, but have since very largely increased:

30,000 tons freight, @ $5	$150,000
15,000 passengers, @ $3	45,000
Mails and express	15,000
Total	$210,000
Add total California receipts, less $80,000, estimated for points beyond Lincoln	$656,490
Gives as total receipts, fifty miles	$866,490
Deduct all expenses, operating, etc	150,000
Gives as net profits	$716,490

Or an annual net profit of 2¼ per cent, or monthly return of two per cent a month.

With such reliable statistics, who can doubt the near triumphant results to the road and our State. We say with heart and soul, God speed the work.

Replies to the Railroad Essay of our Correspondent.

The earnest desire of our friend, "J. B.," for the establishment of the Randall Line of Steamers (the four-wheel steamers), either on the Isthmus route or China and Japan, has been superseded on the Isthmus route by the Roberts Line of Steamers, and a similar enterprise will undoubtedly soon be added on the China seas. We regret we cannot inform our friend of the whereabouts of Capt. Randall, but believe he is still prosecuting his enterprise.

We can inform our friend that California is now shipping largely of grain, flour, and many articles of produce, to China, that we have *two* regular lines—one by Messrs. Macondray & Co., and one by Messrs. Koopmanschap & Co., and the trade is rapidly increasing, and California is reaping the benefit of this trade.

We are happy too to say, we have established Headquarters for the immigrant to our shores. The CALIFORNIA FARMER office has established Reading-rooms, with library, cabinet, and a fine hall, where all new comers can obtain information so much desired and needed, and hither they now come every steamer. The case alluded to, we think, must be a canard of those who were opposed to California. Such a case could not possibly occur. Since our friend has left our shores California has made great and rapid advances in all such enterprises, and we rejoice to herald it. The prophecy of our friend is now being verified. We should rejoice to welcome him again with us.

The American Flag.

"Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given."

"Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high!"

This is the title of a new daily journal, and also with an issue weekly, that has recently appeared in our city under this most imposing name.

There is no name more significant, none more noble, none that ever has, or ever can, gather around it such glorious and hallowed associations.

We hail the American Flag! We acknowledge it! We bow before it! We love it! The beautiful Flag is the synonym of all that an American citizen would ask or claim. When we see the Stars and Stripes unfurled, it is as the herald of victory, and a victory of honor.

The American Flag, to which we allude in this sketch, comes to us as a political journal, a defender of the Constitution and Government of our country; as such we would have it everything that is noble, brave, and of good report. Every page, column, communication, paragraph, line, and word, should be a *type* of the *American Flag*. No act of a political journal that is established to defend it, should do that which would dim its luster.

The American Flag appears under the auspices of D. O. McCarthy. Its typographical appearance reflects much credit upon this new journal. There is in the editorial matter a fire, a spirit, and a vim, that denotes victory. Let the arguments used be only noble ones, the warfare fearless, but magnanimous, dignified and courteous, and the Flag will long and triumphantly wave. For the sake of the cause we wish it success.

The Flag appears to be well sustained by the patronage of the community, which is an indication of early success.

Sacramento.

The City of Trials—The City of Levees—and the City of Roses.

The fires, floods, and taxation, which have been the lot of Sacramentans, establish the first proposition in our trio, and the *levy* that has been made upon the purses of its citizens for the fifteen years past, to their hearts content, establishes the second proposition, and any one who will visit the "levee city" now, while the very air is redolant with the fragrance of roses, will say it most completes our trinne proposition. Sacramento, after all, is a wonder even to her best friends. The city is truly named, she has indeed been, as it were, the Sacramental food, and continually making an atonement. We hope her "day of redemption draws nigh." Although we have scores of Sacramentans in San Francisco, yet as we pass along the levee, or go up J to K street, and along the old and well known cross streets, there are seen the old familiar names of by-gone years. There they stand like the granite pillars, or iron columns of some mighty temple, upon which storm after storm has spent its fury, and the temple still stands. So with this devoted city two years since, a desolate ruin, now rising up in power and strength and newness of life, not content to be what she was, but resolved to overcome all her trials and put on beautiful garments like a bride in her wedding robes.

Sacramento can only be likened to an arched bridge, or the quartz rock of our mountains, the more weight that is put upon the first makes it the stronger by the pressure, and the hotter the fire, and heavier the blows upon the latter, brings out the most and the finest gold, and we verily believe there can never come to the brave spirits of this devoted city a trial they cannot overcome. The present undertaking in that city, now witnessed at the city front, of raising a city nine or ten feet, could only have *originated at* Sacramento. The people of that city are so accustomed to such things they must have some great work to do, and they will do it. Sacramentans are now awake, the golden sky shines over them, their future is a bright one. Ten years from the present, and Sacramento will be a proud and prosperous city; equaled by no other on this coast, save the metropolitan city, and then her fame, the fame of the levee city, will be worth possessing. We do not believe there is in all the histories of the world a parallel case to the noble undeniable fortitude which the citizens of this city have shown for fifteen years. Millions upon millions have been poured out with a freedom of spirit heroically grand, and as we stood upon the present new levee, we felt a thrill of pride and satisfaction as we inwardly exclaimed, *Triumphant!*

The beginning of this great work, in the handsome and substantial manner in which the stores of J. & P. Corolan have commenced, like a land mark, is a good omen of the future. Sacramento is safe, she has never stood so strong as to-day, never looked so well or so hopefully. There is a solidity about her business men, an indomitable spirit that never quails and is never conquered. It was a pleasure to go up and down her streets, now in order, and shielded safely by her great *sea-wall*. As we quietly made our way dreamily on, almost thinking of the "happy times coming," we could see names, here and there, as we see fixed stars in the firmament above, their names were the indorsers for this city's redemption. We walked on, dreamed on, read on. We have no desire to be individuous at all, for we could not have space to name all that deserves remembrance, but these we saw and met, therefore we speak of them. They are known as honorable workers and read of of all men—D. O. Mills & Co., R. T. Brown, Arnold & Co., Booth & Co., Lindly, Hall & Lubman, J. L. Polhemus, Bragg & Co., D. S. Lord & Co., Gillig & Co., Gibbs & Holmes, Treadwell & Co., W. R. Strong, Field & Co., E. P. Figg, Big Tree Store, Dr. Bowman, Wormser & Co., McDonald & Co., Waters & Co., Carolan & Co., B. F. Hastings & Co., Strobridge & Co., O'Connell, Ryan & Co., Coffin, Hamburger, Hardy & Hall, Dale & Co. These were mostly on J street, on K street the pioneers Huntington & Hopkins, Hammond & Co., Gates & Co., Nelson—and on the city front, Mowe & Carrol, Earl, Gen. Reddington, Robinson, Chesley, Earl & Co., and many others we cannot recollect. It is such a host that has sustained, built up, and saved our levee city from the doom that faint hearts and despair would have inflicted and left her a ruin, whereas, she is now, and will be, A PROUD MONUMENT TO HER FRIENDS AND THE WORLD.

LAND FOR IMIGRANTS.—In our present issue will be found a letter of inquiry from Michigan. We have also letters of similar import from Illinois, Iowa, New York, and from Pennsylvania; and hardly a mail arrives that we do not receive letters of inquiry for land and "homes." This is a good sign for our State. We send the FARMER to all applicants to show them the condition of our State. To such imigrants we call their attention to the large track of land known as the "Antelope Ranch," advertised in our paper. Here is a good opportunity for new comers. Let them look to it. Call at our "Reading-room," and we will aid them in getting homes. The Antelope Ranch is a splendid tract of land, the last year the crops were fair; barley, 75 bush. per acre, wheat, 30 bush, tobacco was grown successfully, 10 acres in one lot—and there is no product that will not grow luxuriantly. Living streams of water are abundant on the place. It is a deep rich soil, a prairie land of noble appearance, capable of making five hundred happy homes. New roads are being laid out around and across this great tract of country which is now easy of access—the soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep.

The Fashions at Sacramento.—The headquarters of fashion of our cities is generally where ladies most do congregate, and from our notes of observation while there, we observed crowds of handsomely dressed ladies at O'Connell, Ryan & Co., on J street, at Sacramento, and we presume the cause of this gathering, and the elegant style of dresses they appeared in, is more fully explained in the card of this long established firm and popular store, which is seen in another column.

A Trip to Folsom on Pacific Railroad.

A flying visit to Sacramento, the present week gave us a favorable chance to enjoy a trip to Folsom in double-quick time, and without hindrance to business, as will be seen in the brief sketch we give of it. We left Sacramento at 9 A. M., at the foot of J street. Passengers by steamer, up-river over night, were taking seats for Marysville, by this route via Lincoln. The cars of this Company are large and handsome, seats easy and commodious, so solid is the track that the run of the cars will permit writing with ease and facility as at a desk. The number of passengers this morning, was an evidence that *the People* intend to give their patronage to *this route* and to this road, in earnest. A few moments, only, after starting, and we cross the bridge of the American river, leaping forward into the open country, at lightning speed; here lies outstretched a vast tract of land, seemingly a waste plain, but this ere long, will become a fruitful soil. Over the plain we sped at the rate of *forty miles per hour*; this is called the *Sacramento Plains*, and here the eye enjoys a broad Panoramic View bounded only by the distant Sierra Nevadas and the Coast Range; it is a grand picture, the foreground being the beautiful ever-green oaks, among which flocks and herds are seen scampering away, affrighted at the shrill voice of the "Iron Horse," that now comes to them for the first time; after passing twenty-five miles the land becomes a little mountainous, while here and there is seen the deserted tenements of those who in former days occupied these places, as "Squatters," but who now have found elsewhere better titles and "Happy Homes" in more cultivated districts. Along this road we noticed long piles of "wood" brought thither from the waste wood, as the grove, by the industrious laborer who has thus begun his pile, by seeking a near market for his wood to the Railroad Company, too, a product that would have remained waste a long time had it not been for the early opening of this road, as it was too far from market to make it pay.

We were quickly at the station, at Rosedale—distance *thirty miles*, time only *eighteen minutes*. Here we found one train ready for Lincoln, and one for Folsom. Taking the latter, we had room but a few paragraphs in the morning Union, and we found ourselves at Folsom, from whence trains start, on the arrival of trains, to Placerville, Washoe, Virginia City, etc.; time, from Rosedale, 11 miles in 16½ minutes, the quickest time made, and this over the *old road*, here we noticed the fine teams ready to take passengers to Placerville, Washoe, etc.; five splendid four-horse coaches and three six-horse coaches, of the Pioneer Stage Co., whose fine teams now run over 1,300 miles of our widely extending State. Spending some twenty minutes in Folsom, we returned time to Rosedale 17 minutes, and to Sacramento from the latter place 30 minutes; arriving at the Golden Eagle, for breakfast, at precisely 8½ A. M., having paid a visit to Folsom and back, a pleasant trip, as an appetizer, on a beautiful morning. We return thanks to the Directors and Conductors of the road for kind courtesies which gave us important information and made the trip doubly pleasant.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY ROOMS, LIBRARY, CABINET, ETC.

This Company have large and spacious Rooms, on K street, in the original "Stanford Building," that safely passed the terrific flames of '52. This fact is a favorable omen for the Company's Rooms, as it has proved *fire-proof* in a *mercantile* sense, as it has proved *fate-proof* in a *Railroad sense*. The Rooms are all spacious, each and every department having separate rooms, President, Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, Draftsmen, Contractors, &c., all admirably arranged. The President's room has a large and valuable *law library*, as well as a miscellaneous one, and is handsomely furnished with maps and profiles of the route of the railroad, and also a valuable cabinet of minerals, petrefactions, &c., gathered from the different sections of the line of the road. We noticed in the cabinet gold and silver rock from "Stewart's Flat," "iron ore" from section 51, splendid specimens of granite from the famous quarry on Section 24, copper ore, fine, from Section 31, Plumbago, very pure Section 31, flint from Section 48, petrefactions, fine, from Sections 22, also from different places along the line, "porphyritic rock," "agates," "pipe clay," and numerous ores. All showing that rich and valuable developments may be expected by the opening of this road over and through these mighty wastes. The evidence of these ores and minerals along this road should be enough to convince any one of the value of the stock on this road. If the people of this State don't take it, foreigners will, and we shall regret it when too late. We have written vastly more than we intended, but the splendid essay in this number by our old and esteemed friend induced us to send out with it such facts as we deem important. The following are some of *the estimates of the business on this road.*

Central Pacific Railroad,

.....AND.....

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, UNTIL further notice, trains will leave the foot of K street, SACRAMENTO, as follows:

For Lincoln and Folsom, at ..... 6:15 A. M.
For Folsom, at ..... 10:30 A. M.

RETURNING

Leave Folsom at ..... 7:30 A. M.
Leave Lincoln at ..... 10:45 A. M.

13tf LELAND STANFORD,
President C. P. R. R. CO.

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same.

THOMAS DAY,
239 Montgomery street,
13-tf San Francisco.

California Whips.—Purchase in preference, always, those articles manufactured here; this is our first duty, even if we pay more for them. The Whip Factory, of Messrs. Main & Winchester, exhibits as fine specimens of Whips as any country has produced. Remember this and give preference to our "Home Work."

Salt for Dairy Use.—Dairymen, remember the salt for your Butter should be of the *best quality*, as is also the salt for our Pork and Beef Packers and Pickle Makers. OAKLEY & JACKSON have the *very best*, and of their own manufacture, too.

"Do you want your audience attentive?" said Dr. Emmons; "then give them something to attend to."

LIFE-SIZE BUST

....OF....

Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV THOS STARR KING, by P. J DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline —Bulletin

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead —Alta

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging —Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr King, who have critically watched Mr Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled —Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled —Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist In the present effort he has been completely successful —Cal Farmer 13 tf

DRY GOODS!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,

AT

O'CONNELL, RYAN & CO.,

83 J Street, Sacramento

We are in receipt constantly of all the NOVELTIES in NEW and RICH

DRESS GOODS!

SILK MANTLES,

EMBROIDERIERS,

PARASOLS, ETC., ETC.

Our Stock of

IRISH LINENS,

is all Widths for FAMILY USE, as also Table Linens in SATIN and DOUBLE DAMASKS, Napkins of finest fabric; Huck and Damask TOWELS are most extensive and complete Our Prices for these Goods shall be found the lowest in the State.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully invite an inspection of the above. Our System is ONE PRICE.

O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.

SACRAMENTO.

13-3m.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation to pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFORE, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,

CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm ruled by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease give way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases of full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium to the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon A good instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1589
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1252
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	933
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	592
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaint	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,273

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their fiendish malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature to the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the flesh should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct, A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORSETAIL, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO PERKINSON JR.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute.

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J H Josselyn, M. D, Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 15th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D, 1860. B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14 h, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D.O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.
P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON.

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr J H Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in the city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another —[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extensions to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Sims, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

Patent Hat Rack.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE WOULD invite public attention to a new

PATENT HAT RACK

which is now on exhibition at the California Farmer Reading-room. This is an entire new thing in style, and of peculiar form. It is a valuable invention and worthy the attention of Furniture Dealers, and Inventors This Invention is patented and the undersigned will sell Rights for the County or State, or other parts of the Pacific Coast. This Patent was sold for a high price in New York. Call at Farmer Reading-rooms and see the model For particulars call on Editor of Farmer. 13-3m

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

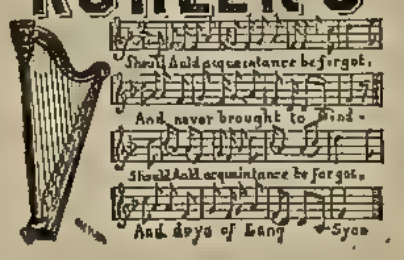
The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Resin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-3 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

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New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

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SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

Music Dealer, San Francisco.

California Flaxseed Wanted.

TWO HUNDRED BUSHELS CALIFORNIA raised Flaxseed, wanted. Apply at the California Farmer Office. Also a good quality of Ohio Flaxseed, for any imported variety. Samples wanted at this Office

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications A note addressed to A B L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to 10

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3 horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office. n12

Valuable Seed—Agricultural Books.

SUGAR BEET-SEED OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, and YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received at the Farmer Office, for sale low.

An Invoice of Agricultural Books, of select character, just received.

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WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR

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ETC, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street.

12-tf

Home Miscellany.

THE ROMANCE OF THE OLD.

Though bends the hoary head with years
In reverential grace,
As bowing meekly unto God
When nearest to his face;
Yet lives there something of the child,
One spark amid the cold,
To hallow with the warmth of youth
The Romance of the Old.

Not all the throng of worldly cares
That saddon life's decline,
Can leave the human heart without
Some one Ideal's shrine;
For if Realities have proved
What childhood no'er foretold,
Still clings the fiction's charm about
The Romance of the Old.

Oh, lover, in thy blushing pride,
Oh, sweetheart, in thy walks,
Turn not in angry haste away
Because the old man talks,
But think the twinkle of his eye,
O'er jokes so often told,
Reflects thine own romance within
The Romance of the Old.

The hand that hangs the Christmas Tree
With quaint, ingenious toys,
May lack the whiteness of the girl's
The quickness of the boy's;
Yet in the loving heart that bids
Such fruit the branches hold,
Are children's dreams renowned to guide
The Romance of the Old.

I saw returning from a church
A fond and happy pair;
And he with look and step elate,
And she with modest air.
Behind them came two stooping forms
As happy;—but behold!
They wept; for weeping marketh oft
The Romance of the Old!

To manhood in its hardy prime,
And womanhood the young,
'Tis given perfect joy to show
By music from the tongue;
But tears refine the withered cheek
Where many a tear hath rolled,
When tenderness thro' pleasure thrills
The Romance of the Old.

All blessings on the sacred head
That wears the silver crown,
And blessings on the shaking hand
That smooths its brightness down;
And blessings on the shrunken lips
To kindness only bold,
Whose very benedictions breathe
The Romance of the Old!

And whether at the hearth of Home,
Or in the world around,
Let's thank the Father of us all
For wisdom so profound,
That, as in Youth the blood is warm,
And as in Age 'tis cold,
The two are sweetly blended in
The Romance of the Old.

[For the California Farmer.]

Home.

The joys of home are linked with many a picture of sadness, which gives a greater brightness for the momentary obscurity of its light. Lights and shadows follow us like day dreams; we are ever watching for lights without shadows, but the intensity would be insupportable to our mortal eyes were it not for the beautiful veil with which nature hides herself, like a blushing maid screening her beauties from the gaze of the world. We should tire of her, and she become an unwelcome intruder to our happiness, but the beautiful changes render her a fit subject for study and delight. So with home, our joys and sorrows render the thing delightful. The varied scenery of a beautiful landscape, reflecting its changing shades of rocky scenery where, in childhood, many a tiny footstep clambered o'er the rugged steeps in search of blue-bell or violet, whose heads peeped forth in loveliness to gladden the world and praise their Creator; then again the grassy banks and lawns covered with flowers of every hue, the running streams whose banks are bordered with foliage and trees of massive growth, all, all of these present a picture of home with its varied scenery, where memory's page dwells on the early days of childhood, up through the long train of years and changes that have come, one by one, and broken in upon that home of hearts. And as, year after year, some one of that beloved home has been called away to return no more to mingle in earthly pleasures, but passing on in a halo of light and reflection to fill up and enliven the darkened, saddened hours of desolation, thus spiritual for natural decay. Home, Friends, ye are around us still; we feel the silent touch and the presence of those loved ones often by our side, harmonizing ourselves to be fitted for the beautiful change which calls us to our bright, celestial home in Heaven, where sorrow no more comes and parting is unknown.

McDonald Clarke.

The following account of a very singular man appeared in the Portland Transcript in 1850:

"Some of our readers, perhaps, have heard of McDonald Clarke, sometimes called the *mad poet*. Our thoughts are at this moment directed to him by observing, in an exchange, one of his poems, credited to that most prolific genius, Mr. Anonymous. Poor fellow! he died in a mad house, and now the orphaned offspring of his brain and heart wander, unowned, through the high-ways and by-ways of literature.

McDonald Clarke was a singular, unfortunate, but gifted being. Amid a thousand absurd vagaries shone out gleams of the gifted genius. Two or three years ago, we came into possession of a small, miserably-printed collection of his rhymings, published during his lifetime. It probably fell dead from the press. It was full of bad grammar and worse orthography, yet it contained snatches of poetry that would not disgrace the proudest of the children of song. The following straggely worded, but touchingly beautiful paragraphs are from his introduction to the literary volume referred to:

"'I won't pester folks with apologies. Here's a a rough handful of flowers—a little dirt about the roots—a tear'll wash off.

"'If the life of my poetry is wholesome, 'twill breathe after the wild spirit that inspired it has been sobered at the terrible tribunal of eternity, and the weak hand that traced it long wasted to ashes.'

"He is the author of those oft-quoted lines,—

"'Now twilight lets her curtain down,
And pins it with a star.'

"In his wilder moments, he set all rules at defiance, and mingled the startlingly sublime and the laughably ridiculous in the oddest confusion. He talks thus madly of Washington:

"'Eternity—give him elbow room;
A spirit like his is large;
Earth fence with artillery his tomb,
And fire a double charge
To the memory of America's greatest man:
Match, him, posterity, if you can.'

"In the following lines, he sketches, with a few bold touches, a well-known place, sometimes called a *sum hole*:—

"'Ha! see where the wild-blazing grog-shop appears,
As the red waves of wretchedness roll,
How it burns on the edge of tempestuous years,
The horrible light-house of hell!'

"A reviewer having made a sneering allusion to Clarke, and used the word *zigzag* in reference to brains, Clark called at the office of the paper which published it, and wished permission to reply. It was granted, on conditon that he would occupy only four lines. This was his reply:

"'I will tell Johnny ——, in the way of a laugh,
Since he's dragged my name into his pen-and-ink scrawl,
That most people think it is better by half
To have brains that are 'zigzag' than no brains at all.'

"Here is a tribute to the Sabbath, which, in sweetness and simplicity, is not often equaled:

"'I feel the happier all the week,
If my foot has pressed the sacred aisle;
The pillow seems softer to my cheek;
I seek to slumber with a smile;
With sinful passions cease to fight,
And sweetly dream on Sunday night.'

"Mrs. Child speaks of McDonald Clarke as one of the purest-hearted and most affectionate of beings. 'He was,' says she, 'simple and temperate in all his habits; and in his deepest poverty he always kept up the neat appearance of a gentleman.'

"He died, a few years ago, in a lunatic asylum, on Blackwell's Island, New York, at the age of forty-four, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, agreeably to a wish often expressed by him during his brief and sad career. He is said to have expressed a child-like delight when told what arrangements should be made at his funeral. 'I hope the children will come,' said he; 'I want to be buried by the side of children. Four things I am sure there will be in heaven—music, flowers, pure air, and plenty of little children.'"

NAPA
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are ext nsive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
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Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16 The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 29 The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each

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W. S. Turner, A. M.,

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Beware of Imposters!!

☞The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it

22

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IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
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Plated and Britannia Ware,

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GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

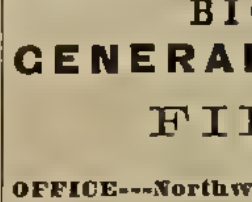
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Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	12 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
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" Transcript	2 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	San. Weekly Union	5 00
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AND
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2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
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For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
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For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

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Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 1

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726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $5 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,
Sole Agency and Depot,
16 726 Broadway, New York City.

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.

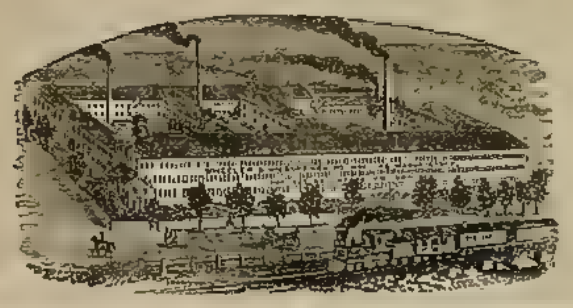




GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON, 1862.



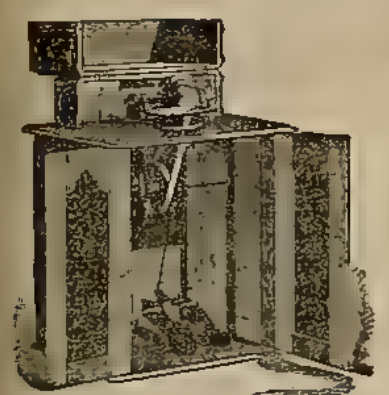
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.



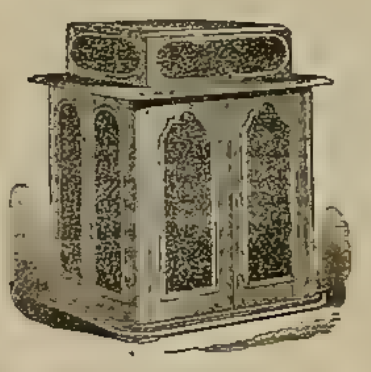
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.







SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING, FELLING,
BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, and
HEMMING. TUCKING, EMBROIDERING.

Call and see the New Improvements. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
200 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
1y SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium
ANTI-FRICTION
DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

To be Purchased of—

E. SINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN H. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal., Inventor and Patentee.
15

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at bookstores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

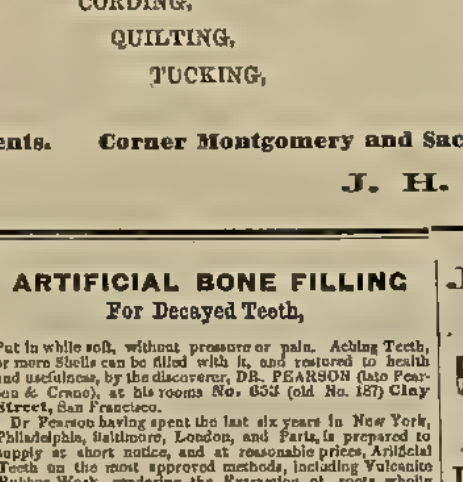
Dr Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.
0



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere.

I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
13 SAN FRANCISCO

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandize.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.
11

NEW
AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world

CHEAPEST AND BEST MOWER in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREA reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

1 TREADWELL & CO.,
Solo Agent for the Pacific Coas

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

A very pretty anecdote is told by the writer of a clever article in an English periodical upon "The Sleep of Plants." Among many interesting instances, he mentions that the compound leaves of the American Senna and the Locust-tree droop at sunset, and continue in that state during the night, but with the approach of morning they again elevate themselves to their usual position. The leaves of these plants present, with their drooping foliage, a very different aspect in the evening to what they do in the morning. A little girl, who had observed the phenomenon of sleep in a locust-tree that grew before her nursery window, upon being required to go to bed a little earlier than usual, replied, with much acuteness: "O mother, it is not yet time to go to bed; the locust tree has not yet begun to says its prayers."

A young lady who talks eloquently about love, is probably, incapable of feeling much of it. Deep feeling does not overflow in words. Many a young woman sincerely believes that she is capable of a never-ending attachment, when she likes only the the excitement of having a lover and hearing her virtue extolled by others.

Doctor. "There's not much the matter with him, but I think we must cut off his animal allment."

Master Tom (with intense alarm). "Oh! Ma! Will it hurt me?"—Punch.

A thrifty wife wonders why men can't manage to do something useful. Might they not as well amuse themselves in smoking hams as smoking cigars?

When two friends part, they should lock up each others secrets, and exchange the keys. The truly noble mind has no resentments.

A philosopher was once consulted as to the best method of destroying one's enemy, and he gave for an answer, "Make him your friend."

The man who courted an investigation, says it isn't half as good as courting an affectionate girl.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium for Gold!

It is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

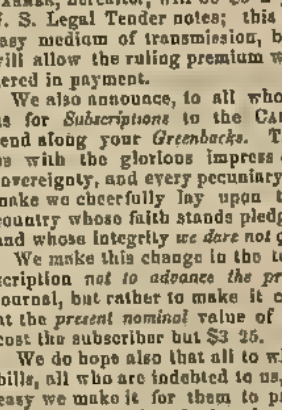
We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY
Cider & Wine
MILL,
WITH
Press Combined.

Costs but $18.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

The MILL and PRESS, with a Pamphlet containing full directions to make Wine and Cider in the best manner, will be sent on receipt of Price, $18. Weight 160 pounds. J. H. BROWN & CO.,
Peekskill, N. Y.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Peekskill PLOWS, best Iron-beam Plows, Feed-Cutters, Land-Rollers, Water-Drawers, and other Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Circular. 120 20-m

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.) April 23.

Tne continued dry weather has caused everything in the way of Produce to advance. Those who are fortunate enough to have Grain and Hay on hand are realising big prices. Exporters who have received orders (and we see there is an occasional sale for export) are compelled to advance their prices. There is considerable competition between millers for Wheat, and all that offers finds a ready market. Flour has advanced as will be seen by the Prices Current annexed. Barley, Oats, and Bran are all in active demand at a material advance in price. Our advices from the Country are very conflicting, and in some localities we are led to believe there will be a total failure of the crops. Considerable uneasiness is manifest. Large orders have gone East for Cornmeal. This article, it will be remembered, a few years since was one of our main articles of feed and bids fair soon to be again.

Our Exports are as follows: Per Hamburg brig New Ed, for Shanghae, 565 bbls Flour, 1200 sks Wheat, etc. Per bark Comet, for Honolulu, 100 bf and 144 qr-sks Flour, etc. Per British ship Locket, for Sidney, 4000 bf 2428 qr-sks Flour, 11321 sks Wheat. Per British bark Amateur 4350 sks Wheat, 4000 qr-sks Flour, and 350 sks Bran.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 11,224 sks, Barley 4316 sks, Oats 1054 sks, Potatoes 3408 sks, Corn 237 sks, Wool 330 bales, Hay 1105 bales, Straw 193 bales, Salt 1640 sks. Cornmeal 441 sks, Flour 1803 qr-sks, Beans 20 sks, Bran 64 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 3825 sks, Barley 2310 sks, Wheat 2201 sks, Beans 111 sks, Wool 31 bales, Oats 208 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 80@ 2 00	Superfine, ...	5 50@ 6 00
Milling, ...	2 25@ 2 50	Extra	7 50@ 8 00
Barley, ...	2 80@ 3 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 75@ 3 00	Domestic₱100lbs	3 50@ 4 00
Oats, ...	2 75@ 3 00	Hay, ...₱ton	35 00@40 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 50	Ground Feed ₱ton	50 00@60 00
Rye...	2 25@ 2 50	Bran...	32@35 00
Buckwheat.. .. .	2 [illegible]	Middlings	40@45 00
Potatoes, ... ₱sk	1 25@ 2 00	Beans... ₱100lbs	1 50@3 50
Squash... ..₱ton	@	Onions...	3 50@ 4 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon.₱lb	21@ 24	Dry Hides ..₱lb	12@ 13½
do Best Am Fall clip	20@ 22	Green salted,..	2½@ 3
do Medium & low	19@ 21	Sheep skins, woolen .	@ ..
do Short Staple..	18@ 20	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Berry	10@ 16	Goat skins... ..each	@ 37
Wool-sacks, new	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow ₱lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₱lb	35@ 37	Cheese, Cals ₱lb	10@ 17
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱lb	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	..30@ 32	Farallon eggs ₱doz	..@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Apr. 23

Hens	₱ doz 7 50@8 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Roosters.....	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	@ 50
Turkeys.....	₱ lb 20@ 22½	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	10 00@.. ..		

San Francisco Cattle Market, Apr. 22.

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@8c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—6@7c ₱lb. LAMB—8@
PORK—undressed, 8½@10c ₱ lb. dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@8c ₱lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Apr. 22.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Brodhoff, No. 32, Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84, Fish —Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples..	₱lb 6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₱lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches....	@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	₱doz.. 25
Vicar of Winkfield..	@ ..	Oranges..	25@1 50
Duchesse d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	50@ 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	4@ 12
Easter Beurre.... ..	@ ..	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	@ ..	Grapes, white.. ₱lb	@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
cooking..	2@ 10	Palawba..	@ ..
Strawberries..₱lb ..	30@ 40	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Raspberries	@ 62	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common..	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Gage..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry currants	..	Peach Plums..	..
Blackberries wild.. ..	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	..
Cherries, com var ..	10@25	Almonds Cals..	..
Bigarreau	..	Filberts....	25
Black Tartarian	..	English Walnuts.... ..	15
Apricots....	@ ..	Greengages..	@ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pumelos..	..
Figs now..	@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	@ ..
Peanuts....	25	Sicilian Muskmelons	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	..	Canteropes..	@ ..

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..₱lb	12@ 15	Okra, Dry.. ..	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr) ₱doz	75@1 00	do Green.. ..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts ..	₱ lb @ 15	Potatoes..	2@ 2½
Beets.. .. ₱ doz	 37	do New..	6@ 8
Broccoli	₱doz 1 50	do Sweet Carolina	@ ..
Cabbage..	75@1 25	do Yams (8 lbs)	.. .. ..
Cauliflower..	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins..	.. 3
Carrots..	 37	Parsnips. ₱doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. each	25@ 37	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱lb.	@ 15
Cranberries.. ₱gall	.. @2 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱lb	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plants..	.. .. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new.. ..	@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ₱lb	.. 50
Green Beans..	.. .. ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green Peas..	@ 5	Squash, Marrow bkn	@ 5
Green Peppers.. ..	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green Corn, ears ₱doz	@ ..	String Beans..	@ ..
Lettuce.... .. ₱doz	37@ 50	Spinage....	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth ₱lb	.. 75	Salsify.. .. ..₱bunch	@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	.. 50	Turnips..... ₱doz.	@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱lb	@ 15	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	@ ..	Snipe.... ..₱doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame	@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas back .	.. @ 75	Venison.. ..₱lb.	.. @ ..
do Mallard. ..	@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz	.. @ ..
do Teal. ₱doz	.. @ ..	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild .. ₱pair	@1 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.... each	2 25@3 00	Hares.. .. each	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	62@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱lb.	27@ 30	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each	75@1 00	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₱lb	35@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₱lb	15@ 25
do Eastern....	.. @ 50	Lard California ..	.. @ 20
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	30@ 37	do Eastern	.. @ ..
Duck eggs..	.. @ 40	Honey, in comb ..	20@ 50
Farallon eggs.. ..	.. @ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	.. @ 20

FISH.

Salmon....	₱lb.. 20	Crabs, large.... ..	₱doz.. 100
do smoked	15@ 20	do small.. ..	25@37
do pickled	₱bbl 1 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do	₱lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts..	 12	do fresh..	.. .. ..
Perch..	 12	Shrimps....	₱lb.. 12
Rockfish..	 12	Flounders..	.. @15
Codfish..	 12	Sea Bass..	.. @..
Herring, fresh....	₱lb.. ..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ box	20	Sturgeons	 5
Tomcod..	₱lb.. 10	Crawfish....	 12
Sardines (fresh)	.. .. ..	Oysters....	₱100 1 00
Rockfish	 20	Clams....	 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloins..	₱lb.. ..	Leg Mutton	₱lb.. 18
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb..	.. @20
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	 20	Pigs' Tongues..	..each 12
Veal....	 15	Bacon, California..	₱lb.. 20
Veal Cutlets.... ..	 15	do Oregon.. ..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. @27	do imported....	 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues.... each	.. 75@1 00
Pork chops..	 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO APRIL. 26.

Gen. Bank's having fallen back to Grand Ecore, 35 miles from Pleasant Hill, 55 miles from Mansfield, and 95 miles from Shreveport, will advance again as soon as reinforcements and adequate supplies are received; Admiral Porter's fleet will operate to as far as possible an extent in its operations, which depends on the depth of the water. According to reports of prisoners, Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor, Green, Magruder, and Price, are all in the field against Banks. The rebel loss in the battles at Sabine, Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, was three to our one.

Alexandria dispatches say all the speculators are excluded from that post, and the military authorities will conduct all trade, sending the cotton and sugar to New Orleans and selling it on Government account. The gunboats Neosho, Louisville, and Chillicothe were aground above Grand Ecore. The Eastport, Osage and Mound City were ordered out of the river in consequence of the falling water. The Ozark is ordered to Mobile. About 25 miles below Grand Ecore, on the left bank of the Red river, the rebels opened on the transports Clara Bell and Rob Roy. They fired twelve shots into them. A force of 1,000 mounted infantry, said to be part of the rebel force under Gen. Green, s command, came down in front of the battery and poured volleys of musketry into the steamers, which were getting the worst of it when a small gunboat came up, shelled and silenced the battery, compelling the rebels to fall back. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious for another advance. Should Red River fail to be navigable, and an advance be rendered impracticable, the certainty of holding and occupying Alexandria and Nachitoches remains, and so far the forward movement is a success. At the latest advices from Gen. Steele he was within 60 miles—a few days march—of Shreveport, with 10,000 men. Gen. Smith's command began crossing the river opposite Grand Creek, on the 13th, for an overland trip to Vicksburg, it being understood that Grant had sent orders to Gen. Smith, to return to that place. Rebel prisoners say they had 25,000 men in the recent battles, and that they lost 3,000 in the fight. They left their killed and wounded on the field. Our loss on Saturday was about 1,500. Our wounded were taken to Grand Ecore, and the killed left on the field; but it is reported that they were afterwards buried by the cavalry. Great dissatisfaction is expressed of Bank's generalship, as Friday's battle was fought contrary to Gen. Franklin's plan. Both Franklin and Ransom protested against having the cavalry so far in advance, and Gen. Smith protested against a retreat from Pleasant Hills after the victory of Saturday, he wishing to pursue the flying rebels, but Banks ordered the return of the whole army to Grand Ecore. It is difficult to determine what the result of the expedition will be yet. It will require some time to organize the army; and if the river continues to fall, Alexandria will necessarily become the base of operations, instead of some point above.

The House Committee of the Whole adopted an amendment taxing all sales of gold and silver bullion, sterling, uncurrent money, stocks, bonds, etc., one-fifth of one per cent, on the amount of such sales, and contracts for such sales.

The Bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $2,416,000, an increase in specie of $3,180,000, and a decrease in deposits of $6,372,000.

The Register of the rebel Treasury reports the whole amount of the issue of non-interest bearing notes, since the formation of the Government, at $978,277,868. The whole amount now outstanding is $196,254,403.

The House, on Saturday, went into Committee of the Whole on the Internal Tax bill. The tax on railroad iron re-rolled was made $20 per ton. "*Provided*, that the term of rerolled iron shall apply only to rails which the manufacturer receives and pays for remanufacturing, not for new iron or the various manufactures of iron on which a duty of 50 cents was reported." The amendment was agreed to, taxing them $1 per ton. The tax on native wine three instead of five cents per gallon. The tax on furs was raised to 10 per cent. On custom made articles, and on wearing apparel the tax was increased 5 per cent. On diamonds emeralds, precious stones, imitations, thereof and all other jewelry a tax of 10 per cent, instead of 50 was agreed to. The duty on Cavendish, plug and twist manufactured tobacco not otherwise provided for is 30 cents per pound. On cigars valued at over $10 and under $20 per thousand the tax is increased to $8 per thousand; on those valued at over $20 and under $40 per thousand the tax was increased to $15.

Steward Benton, for two years past a resident at Fort Pillow, and was in the Fort during the recent attack, was examined at General Rosecran's headquarters and fully corroborates all the previous reports of rebel barbarities, making an additional statement that bloodhounds were used to discover the hiding places of those who escaped the massacre.

Little Rock dates to the 13th say that the Legislature met on the 11th, and the Senate was organized. Thirteen representives had arrived. The number of votes cast for a Free State Constitution were six thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven greater than required by the President's Proclamation.

A great part of Hickman, Ky., has been burned by the guerrillas. The officers of the steamer Anderson saw about 400 guerrillas in Henderson Ky., and passed without loading.

The House Committee on Elections has decided all the contested election cases from Missouri. Where there has been any military interference they will go back to the people of the district. The Committee have not yet made public their decision in the contested case of Blair vs. Nixon.

Intelligence has been received from Little Rock, Ark., to the 15th, which says the expedition under Colonel Clayton, consisting of a thousand infantry and five regiments of cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, reached Pine Bluff after a raid to Saline River, where they encountered a force of rebels three thousand strong. The first encounter took place near Branchville, where the rebels were defeated, after three hours fighting. They retreated our forces following them up to near Mount Elba, on the Saline. The next day we occupied the place without resistence. Our forces here divided, one attachment crossing the river and the other reconnoitering this side. The enemy were found some distance from Mount Elba, having been reinforced and advancing on our forces Hasty preparations for their reception were made by extemporizing fortifications of logs, rails, and cotton bales. The enemy charged three times, and each time were repulsed. They finally retired, after six hours vain effort to dislodge us. Our forces then charged on them, scattering them in all directions. In this and the engagement at Branchville, we killed eighty-four, wounded three hundred and fifty, and captured fifty. In the meantime the force which had been sent across the river was busy and returned in the evening, having marched fifty miles. During the trip they captured a train of fifty wagons, filled with supplies. The train was under an escort of three hundred rebels. The entire train was captured and destroyed, and the entire three hundred men taken prisoners. Over one thousand horses and mules fell into our hands. These events took place about the 30th of March.

In the House on the Tax bill, Mr. Frank of New York offered an amendment providing that on incomes exceeding $600 and not exceeding $10,000 a tax of 5 per cent, be imposed; on incomes from $10,000, to $25,000, a tax of 7½ per cent; over $25,000, a tax of 10 per cent. After debate the amendment was adopted by 73 to 35. Mr. Stevens moved an amendment to tax soldiers and members of Congress 10 per cent, which was voted down by a large majority.

A Little Rock letter says that the Legislature will immediately provide for the organization of the State militia, and for raising revenue, and adopt such measures as will render it impossible for the rebels to again grasp the reins of Government.

The proposition by the Governors of the Northwestern States to furnish 85,000, one hundred day troops, is in substance as follows: The troops are to be mustered into service and equipped the same as other infantry volunteers, the whole number to be furnished within 20 days from the date of the notice of the acceptance of the proposition. The troops are to serve in the fortifications, or wherever service may be required, within or without their respective States. No bounty is to be paid to the troops for their services, nor are they to be credited on any draft—the draft for three years to go on if any district short of its quota. Any soldiers in this special service who may be drafted shall be credited for services rendered. The President accepted the proposition on the 22d.

RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The total collections received at the Custom House for the week ending April 23d was $332,000. The sum collected on Saturday was the largest ever received by the establishment, amounting to $120 662.

The battle which had been going on at Plymouth from the 16th to the 20th, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy (rebels) on Wednesday noon, including Gen. Wessells and forces, 1,500 strong. The enemy obtained possession of the town at eight in the morning. Gen. Wessells and troops retired into Fort William, and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in nine different assaults, whose loss is said to be 170, while our loss is slight. Gen. Wessells, who gained such distinction in the seven days fight before Richmond, made a most brave resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number. Two companies belonging to the 2d N. C. Union Volunteers were among the captured. The Richmond Enquirer, says:

"A telegram has been received by President Davis, from Col. Wood, the 21st, giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth by the forces under Gen. Hoke, with naval coöperation. He says: About 2,500 prisoners were taken, 300 to 400 of them were negroes, 30 pieces of artillery, 10,000 pounds of meat, 1,000 barrels of flour, and a full garrison outfit. Our loss is about 300 in all. Cols. Rice and Along were killed. Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and another small steamer captured."

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Apr. 23.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 10@15c, ₱lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱lb. California Dried Figs 30@50c ₱lb. Strawberries—Queens 30@40, Longworth's Prolific 20@35c. Raspberries 50@75 ₱lb. Lemons $5 00 ₱ 100. Cherries, $1 00@1 75 ₱ doz. Oranges $2 50@4 00 ₱100. Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱ lb. Gooseberries 12@20.

Addison, Martin & Co.'s Strawberries are coming in freely. Cherries well grown and ripe are in the Market this week.

☞Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Facts for the Million. By a recent enactment of the French government, these medicines are admitted free of all duty into all ports of France. They are extensively employed in all the public and military hospitals throughout the Empire. The Emperor has signified his appreciation of their virtues in an autograph letter, to Dr. Holloway. During the late campaign in Italy, large quantities were used for the wounded at Brescia and Montechiaro.
Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 205
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. URANE & BRIGHAM,
cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of
CORDAGE.
Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.
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Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
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Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
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Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishment.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
20-21

For Sale!
A Fine Orchard and Garden.

A BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD AND GARDEN, FULL of Fruit Trees of rare kinds, a new Gothic Cottage House, with pleasant surroundings.
The place contains 150 acres of rich land, all in a high state of cultivation.
The estate is near Oakland, Contra Costa County, and is increasing in value every day. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of this Journal. n8

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 76,
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

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150,000 Grape-Roots

From Imported Foreign and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
True black red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulandur, Madeira Wineygrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10 000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES 1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's
Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co
January 1, 1864. 20-20

1864. - - 1864.

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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—
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FLOWER,
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TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds.

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863
My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—
White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.
ALSO—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.
I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISUS, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, BOLDOCODIUMS, &c, &c, &c
☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.
Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.
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Patented September 13, 1859.
This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.
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This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

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With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

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This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

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A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

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This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.
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COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

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First-class Improved Lots in New York,
Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange
First-class Beese River Mining Stock.
For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

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Pacific Mail Steamship Compa



THE FOLLOWING STEA
SHIPS will be dispatched
In the Month of April, 1
April 2—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Comm
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April 23—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Comma
From Folsom street wharf
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ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:
Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.
Leave San Jose at 7:20 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

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Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight to either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

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21 3-3m General Superintendent

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Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
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A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS anxious of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given as to character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter. 22 3

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A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wanting a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery. SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

Grape Insects.

VALLECITO, May 2d, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Inclosed I send you specimens of a bug that I found in the grape vines of a neighbor; they threaten to ruin grape vines if they continue as they have commenced with his; they enter the vine at the base of the *new wood*, and work downward, 1½ or 2 inches, cutting all of the inside of last year's wood away; occasionally they enter the end of the vine, where it was cut off in pruning; they are found two and sometimes three in one hole; they are very tenacious of life; I caught them by sticking a pin through the body, and they appeared as active as ever, a half hour afterwards. My neighbor has spent three days in cutting them out of his vines, frequently finding half a dozen holes in one vine. The visible effects of this mischief is the withering of the new shoot when the sun comes to it, and soon dying. They have been found, as yet, only in two vineyards, so far as I have learned, in this vicinity. The soil of these vineyards is a black vegetable mold and sticky clay, with waters near the surface, *and neither of them have plowed or dug among their vines this spring*. My object in writing this is to learn if the bug is common, or often found in vines. No one in this vicinity has ever seen it before. If there is danger ahead, by reason of the insect, please sound the alarm; if not, a line in your paper will allay our fears. This hot weather has brought out millions of the grape-fly (as we call it), a small yellowish insect about as large as a flea, and as quick; is there any sure remedy for them?

Fruit of all kinds, in this vicinity, is very plenty. Crops are very poor, not more than a quarter of the usual amount of hay will be cut this year. Old hay is worth $50 per ton, and scarce at that.

Can you, and will you, through your paper, tell how, and of what grapes to make the raisins of commerce, and have we any grapes, suitable, in this State? I tried a number of varieties, last year, but did not succeed to my entire satisfaction. I wish to try it again, next fall, if I get any information on the subject. Yours, &c.

ALLEN TAYLOR.

In reply to our correspondent, we would say, that the insects, sent us in the letter, were so much broken we could not examine them as we desired. When insects are sent us they should be, preserved in bottles; we can always describe them if so sent. We think those sent are a species of *black weevil*, which we have frequently seen attack the grape; these are always found on trees and plants that are old and decayed on poorly cultivated land, and near stagnant water, or where the water remains in the soil to make it sour and sickly. The other insect is the "Aphis," a greenish fly; it generally attacks the grape, on arbors, or where the foliage is thick and the ground hard, or the grape shaded, want of circulation of air, poor cultivation and a very dry atmosphere produces them. Remedy: *Purification by pruning out*, by cultivation and showering, sulphur thrown on the leaves is also good to remove them; they will destroy the crop of grapes by killing the *leaves*—the *lungs* of the plant. As the season is too far advanced to think of *planting Vineyards*, the experiments made with several varieties of grapes, for raisins, this year, will then answer the latter inquiry better than it can be done now.

Raising Water.

NAPA, April 27.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I wish to raise water from a well 80 feet deep. Please inform me through your valuable paper, the most economical and efficient manner to do it. Is there any deep well-pump or ram that is better than the Douglass Suction and Force Pump?

Yours, very respectfully,

E. M. BENJAMIN.

In answer, we say, that the Harrison Pump, used in pumping out the Aquila, is *the* pump wanted. They can be had all sizes. Dr. Selfridge exhibited a pump at the State Fair, that won the premium over all others. That was an excellent pump. This will do the work. Both these are better than the Douglass.

Disease among the Poultry.

GLENCOE HOUSE, April 17th, 1864.

COL. WARREN—Dear Sir: It is your province to confer a benefit upon the public. I have been at considerable expense, and have not spared labor to house and feed my poultry. Until recently, they have done remarkably well. I have kept an abundance of lime in their house, which was large and well constructed. Yet they have met their enemy—vermin—which seems likely to capture them. More than a hundred eggs have been sacrificed, and all seem on the retreat from their former flourishing condition. Can you tell me how to destroy the pest and send the FARMER containing the intelligence.

Very truly yours, "GLENCOE."

We give the letter of "Glencoe"—well, he has lost his hens, and of course, his eggs, too, and all because he was not a constant reader of the FARMER, as in the issues of last year, in articles on this subject he would have found a remedy. Sulphur and ashes, mixed, powdered in the feathers of poultry, will destroy lice, effectually.

"Glencoe" is like a great many others, after they have lost their stock, they go and seek a remedy. Like a man that lost his horse, "then he locked the stable door." So with many farmers, after their loss, they think about seeking the "information" that would have saved them. Hundreds and thousands of the farmers and stock raisers suffer large losses, because *they do not study their profession*. They are not ready thinkers, practical workers, and without vanity or egotism, we can say, that the information conveyed in our Journal upon practical subjects is worth many times the cost of the paper. "Glencoe" says, *he has lost hundreds of eggs*. A *single hundred eggs* he has lost would have paid the paper for a whole year, and yet "Glencoe" says it is *our* province to confer benifit upon the public, and *save his eggs*, and thereby his "*Bacon too*," by publishing the remedy and send it to him for his gain. We ask should there not be some little return benefit? we looked for it—the *greenback*, "but don't see it."

Crops, Etc.

CENTREVILLE, May 2d, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

If I were to state to you that we are entirely burnt up for want of rain, you will brand me *croaker*, but I shall not get any grain, or hay even, for my grain, as things look at present; yet I shall fare as well as most of my neighbors. Some have tried to cut hay, but it is so short and light that a horse-rake will not gather it.

Yours, R. B.

The Cause and Preventive of "Interfering" of Horses' Feet.

S. FORMAN of New York City, writing to the Scientific American says: "The cause of "interfering" is not owing to the slipping of horses, as many suppose, for all horses slip more or less; but it is due to traveling with their feet too close together. To prevent it, make the inner half or halves of the shoe or shoes one-eighth of an inch thicker than the outer half or halves, and set them even with the face of the hoof. They will travel then far enough apart to not cut themselves when they slip." This subject is one of great interest to all keepers and owners of horses, and in regard to which there is a wide difference of opinion. Some horses "interfere" in spite of all the skill of the shoer; thus showing that it must result from some infirmity in the animal.

MOWING OFF STRAWBERRY VINES.—At a late meeting of the Waltham (Mass.) "Farmer's Club," Dr. O. B. Farnsworth said he had been trying a new experiment with his strawberry beds. After his bed had ceased bearing, he mowed it closely and raked off all the vines, put on a little guano, and the result was that the ground was literally covered with the finest fruit. The bed which he experimented with is now five years old, and he intends to continue this course with it. He thought it would not be well to pursue this course if there were many weeds, as in that case it would be easier to set out a new bed. In setting a bed, he would trench 1½ feet deep and manure highly. The rows should be 3½ feet apart, and the plants 8 inches apart in the rows. Paths should be dug from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and filled with meadow hay.

TEA BRANDS.—The following will interest housekeepers: "Hyson" means "before the rains," or "flourishing spring," that is early in spring; hence it is often called, "Young Hyson." "Hyson skin" is composed of the refuse of other kinds, the native term for which is "tea skins." Refuse of still coarser descriptions, containing many stems, is called "tea bones." "Bohea" is the name of the hills in the region where it is collected. "Pekoe" or "Pecco" means "white hairs," the down of the tender leaves. "Powchong," "folded plant;" "Souchong," "small plant." "Twankey" is the name of a small river in the region where it is bought. "Congo" is from a term signifying labor, from the care required in its preparation.

New York Wool Market.

WALTER BROWN'S Monthly Wool Circular, issued April 1 says:

The Domestic Wool Trade continued to be very inactive during the early part of the month just closed, with a downward tendency in prices. Since the middle of the month, however, there has been more demand from manufacturers, and Wools, to a fair amount, have been taken for consumption at prices ranging from 7 to 10 cents per pound below the highest quotations of the season. The month closed with a firmer feeling, and with the prospect that manufacturers, who in many cases are in light stock, may be induced by the present comparatively moderate rates to come into market for more liberal supplies. A further motive to this course with some buyers may be the apprehension that Congress will pass an Act amendatory to the present tariff law, imposing an increased duty on Foreign Wool. Should this measure be adopted, no doubt but that purchases made on the basis of present rates, would be advantageous to the buyer.

The market is now well supplied with desireable parcels from all the Wool-growing sections, and holders are generally willing to meet the market—a condition of things which of late has existed to a limited extent only. As a consequence of this condition, buyer and seller being alike inclined to operate, more frequent and larger transactions are occurring.

The fluctuations in Gold, while they have to some extent effected the price of Foreign Wools, do not appear to have influenced in any degree the market in Domestic Fleeces. The most efficient cause in checking the downward course of prices would seem to have been the anticipated action of Congress toward an increase of import duties.

The demand for Pulled Wools has been moderate, and they have changed but little in price. We think present rates will be maintained, and should our expectations of an increased activity be realized, possibly an advance in these Wools may occur.

California Wools have sold freely, and most of the desirable lots have been taken up by the kersey and blanket manufacturers. Some other choice parcels were taken for the Cassimeres and similar trade fabrics. The stock is light, and must continue so for some months to come. Early parcels of the Spring clipping will probably arrive by steamer of May next, and if in good condition and free from burrs, they will be favorably received.

There has been a good trade in Foreign Wools of all grades, and prices have not varied much from the last quotations. Our late advices from Europe speak of an active trade, and of improvement in prices of the most saleable descriptions.

We have reported the following sales during the past month; Fleeces, 685,000 lbs, 65@80c; Pulled, 283,000 lbs, 60@78c; 341,000 lbs California, 30@50c; 2,020 bales Cape, 36@47c; 1,180 bales Mestizo, 22@41c; 224 bales East India; 235 bales Algerian; 9 bales Turkey; 31 bales Smyrna, 52½c; 1,200 bales African; 95 bales Mogadore; 400 bales Odessa, 42c; 200 bales Russian, 43c; 714 bales Donskoi, 50c; 80,000 lbs Mediterranean; 30,000 lbs La Plate; 425 bales Entre Rios; 18 bales Santa Rios.

At Auction.—1,542 bales California, 15@64½c; 862 bales Cape, 26½@41c; 23 bales Mestizo, 34½@35c.

In Boston, Fleeces and Pulled, 1,725,000 lbs., 62½@85c; 10,000 lbs Canada; 6,000 lbs California, 46½c; 491 bales Cape, 37@42c; 37 bales Mestizo, 28c; 523 bales Mediterranean; 1,300 bales Foreign.

In Philadelphia, Fleeces, 293,000 lbs 73@82c; Pulled, 79,000 lbs, 68@75c; 400 bales California, 35c; 40 bales Colorado, 38c; 500 bales Donskoi, 2,000 lbs Mediterranean, 63½c; 100 bales Algerian; 62,000 lbs Foreign.

In Providence, Fleeces, 10,400 lbs, 75@83c; 11,800 lbs Foreign.

The imports for the past month, as published, are: from Liverpool, 747 bales; London, 1,090; Marseilles, 167; Havre, 748; Malaga, 296; Curacao, 11; Odessa, 598; Montevideo, 39; Taganrog, 694; Aspinwall, 242; Buenos Ayres, 30; Rio Grande, 107; Matamoras, 232; Algoa Bay, 2,013; Rio Janeiro, 12. Total, 8,409 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 35@50c.
California Washed Pulled, 45@60.
California Common Washed Pulled, 35@40.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 35@48.

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.—At the time Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about 200 years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1614, became the parent stock, of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume, at the cost of its landing, from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia, or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean of a dark color. The Java, or East India, the next in quality, a larger and paler yellow. The West India Rio has a bluish, greenish, gray tint.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

NEW YORK, March 30th, 1864.

Comparative Superiority of California Schools.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Everybody is working in some way for the Sanitary Commission and trying to make the proceeds of the great Metropolitan Fair as large as possible, and I have been occupied in assisting one of the large private Academies to get up an exhibition. I do not mention the establishment because I wish to say that my position enabled me to look thoroughly into one of the boasted Schools for which this city is famous, and I have come to the conclusion that people who send their children to the East to be educated are either ignorant of what they are doing, or are stupid. In every way the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, for instance, is superior to the one in which I have been teaching for the past fortnight, and yet I found boys from California among my temporary pupils. That the schools, outside of New York, are equally inferior, I am not quite sure of, from talking with a distinguished Californian who has been looking around for a proper place at which to educate a boy placed under his care. Advise your friends by all means to educate their children in California.

Musical Services on Good Friday.

I attended service, on Good Friday, at Trinity Church. The effect of the chaunting, by a choir of boys, is wonderfully impressive. They are perfectly trained. On Easter Sunday I succeeded, after a persevering effort, in squeezing myself into a standing-place in St. Stephens Church. The mass, of course, was celebrated with great magnificence. The singing was delightful. I have never heard anything to surpass it. The solo parts were all taken by celebrated artistes and every chorus singer would claim to be a star out of New York. A great number of distinguished strangers were present, and a host of Californians. I believe I have often reminded your readers that at this church can be heard the best singing in New York, and rumor says the best out of Rome. The loyal Catholics are rejoicing over the fact that Rosecrans has forbidden the circulation of the Metropolitan Record, in his Department. It is one of the lowest papers in this city. Where it is unknown it is a "wolf in sheep's clothing."

Depreciation in Real Estate.

I have been giving some attention to real estate and am surprised to find that it is almost a drag in the market. Of course Broadway corner, and Fifth Avenue and its environs' property is in demand, and bring very high prices, but if a man wishes to buy a house and lot in any other locality he can get what he wants not only without trouble but less than it would cost him to build at present prices. In localities like East Broadway and Henry streets, the depreciation is very great. This result is astonishing every body, for rents are high and houses are in demand. I cannot believe that this will continue. Experience proves that real estate always rises in times of inflation, but I find many who predict a still greater decline for real estate. The speculators in fancy property, however, make up for lost time. Mr. Shoddy has to pay a pile of greenbacks for a lot on or near Murray Hill, or in the vicinity of Central Park. I had occasion to go into the Bowery Savings Bank the other day, and was amazed at the crowd of workmen waiting to deposit money. I asked one, whom I knew, why he did not buy a house and lot—"and pay the taxes? Not I!"

Cost and Condition of Private Residences.

It may interest your readers to know that a first class house is generally built of brick with an ornamental brown-stone front, is five stories high and is splendidly finished from the sub-cellar to roof. The hall is generally tiled with marble, and the stairway is of black walnut often finely carved. The mantles are very expensive. A second-class house is three stories, with a plain brick front, is well finished, has marble mantles throughout, and all the modern improvements the same as a first-class house. The cost of one of the first-class houses is from $20,000 to $100,000. The average may be about $30,000. A second-class house can be bought for from $10,000 to $15,000. A third class or old fashioned dwelling can be had at from $3,000 to $5,000. In Brooklyn, property is so depreciated that a second class house can be bought as low as $5,000. Unimproved, in proportion, is higher than improved property. The business localities, down town, are so constantly changing, that in many streets large warehouses can be purchased at a great sacrifice.

I have been offered a five-story building, with sub-cellar, for $15,000; it could not be built for the money. Property is very desirable on the Third, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues, and yet on the Eighth Avenue I have been offered a four-story house, renting for $1,000 per year, for $10,000, and in the Sixth Avenue, in the best locality, a similar house was sold the other day for $13,000, the rent of which is over $1,300 a year. The fact is, when owners of real estate are *obliged* to sell they have to take a price far less than the supposed value of their property. I should attribute the evident depreciation of the market to the miserable government of the city, but then I find that in Philadelphia and Boston the same indisposition to invest in land is observed.

Cause of the Advance of Gold.—Immigration.

The newspapers are quarreling about the cause of the rise of gold, attributing it to every cause under the sun but the right one, which in their anxiety to write sage articles they overlook. Let our armies be *successfully* in motion and gold will fall as did it after the splendid victories of Grant, last year. Do you notice what a wonderful immigration there is from Ireland. I have made it my business to talk with some of these new comers. I asked of them "were you not afraid to come to America in war time?" "Sure and we could not be worse off than in Ireland," was the answer. They are almost instantly approached, on their arrival, by "democrats" who, if they are not paid agents of the Confederates, ought to be. I overheard one of these copperheads say to an immigrant: "I hope you are going to help us put a stop to this war? This infernal administration wants to draft every workingman, and all they care for is the negroes; they would not employ a white man if they could get a black one." This is only a part of the contemptible conversation, but it had its effect. Let any honest democrat come to New York and if he does not feel ashamed of the name of his once honored party it is because he will not *see* and refuses to *hear*.

Taxes to be Increased.

Among the anomalies of the present time is the fact that the press and people are clamorous for an increase of taxation, while the legislators are holding back. I suppose the administration is afraid that increased taxation will give a most powerful weapon into the hands of the copperheads; but their opposition ought to be as much disregarded as the curses of the gold-gamblers, who are in great tribulation to-day.

Spring has opened delightfully. I am charmed with the softness of the atmosphere, and it is very pleasant after one has been shivering, all winter, with the cold. The March winds have not been unpleasant, for a San Franciscan learns to become accustomed to high winds, and even to like them.

M. A. S.

COOLING OFF.—Every observing farmer knows that men and horses are the only animals that have double means of refrigeration, and all others have but one. No other beings sweat like men and horses, and therefore cannot cool themselves by perspiring, through the skin. This will be found true throughout the whole range of comparative anatomy, and applies to the largest as well as the smallest beings. All the thick-skinned animals, except the horse, have powers in the skin to exhale heat by perspiration, it being only a secretive surface. All the cleft-feet species, including those with feet and toes rounded and unprovided with claws, the rhinoceros, elephant, bison, mastadon, buffalo, swine, ox, deer, lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, squirrel, dormouse, opposaum, racoon, all, like the dog, have no means of cooling themselves, when heated, except through the medium of respiration. Thus the ox, when very hot, thrusts out his tongue and pants, to exhale the heat generated by exercise; and if driven without time allowed for this, will die with the heat that accumulates within him. Hogs often die when driven too fast because they cannot part generated heat.

A NEW GRAFTING WAX.—One pound of rosin, five ounces of 95 per cent alcohol, one ounce of beef-tallow, one tablespoon of spirits of turpentine. Melt the rosin over a slow fire, add the beef-tallow, and stir with a perfectly dry stick or piece of wire. When somewhat cooled add the turpentine, and last, the alcohol in small quantities, stirring the mass constantly. Should the alcohol cause it to lump, warm again until it melts. Keep in a bottle. Lay it on in a very thin coat with a brush. In a room of moderate temperature, the wax should be of the consistence of molasses. Should it prove thicker, thin it down with alcohol. It is always ready for use, is never effected by heat or cold, and heals up wounds hermetically.

THE Michigan petroleum, lately discovered, has been analyzed, and found to be of a very superior quality. It has less odor than the crude Pennsylvania oils, and will yield 20 per cent more of the refined article than the former. Its specific gravity is forty degrees. That of the Pennsylvania oil ranges from forty-five degrees to forty-seven degrees. Albion petroleum is easily deodorized, and, when refined, makes a clear white oil that burns freely, and is entirely non-explosive. It yields but little naphtha, and stands a fire test of 140 degrees.

FROM present indications there is little doubt that the maple sugar crop of 1864 will vastly exceed that made in previous years. In all probability the crop of maple sugar at the North for the present year will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth at the low estimate of fifteen cents per pound, $3,750,000. Why not raise the sugar maple in California, in the mountain districts, where the climate is known to be sufficiently cold.

Foreign Grapes—New Varieties.

NAZARETH (Pa.), March 16th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I received, to-day, two copies of your valuable paper, for which I am much obliged to you. In my letter, of February 19th, at the end of the first paragraph, it should have read: "In my native country," instead of county.

I am fully aware of the great advance in California Grape and Fruit culture, but I was convinced, at the same time, that you had not all the valuable varieties of grapes which I possessed and which I have *not* found in any American collection, being perfectly distinct. Among these I wish to mention most particularly the Arramont, a very large bunch, the berries of which are nearly double the size of the Black Hamburg or Trollinger; the grape is of exquisite flavor, but requires a warm situation, as also the Furminet and the Harslavelli (Hungarian); the Carmenet is the grape which makes the the well known Bordeaux wine. The White Lombardy is my particular favorite, its flavor is so delicate a mixture of sweet and vinous acid, and the texture so tender and almost seedless that it vanishes in the month before we are aware of it. The Basilicum is a German Seedling, raised by my old friend, Brunner; it is enormously prolific, with the flavor of that plant for which it is named. The Vander Laan, is a Belgian grape; the White Augster, is Hungarian; the Blue Portugal grape has no acid, is very vigorous and prolific; the Orange grape (Brunner's seedling), with flavor of Orange blossoms. Excuse my English, as that is by me only *picked* up. Yours, &c.

G. H. B.

P. S.—See also in the 10th volume of the Horticulturist, page 110. Also at page 280 of the same volume, and in the 17th volume, page 263 and 275, you will find some of my endeavors for the protection of the insectivorous birds. Is California well stocked with these agricutural aids? At the present time thousands of sparrows are sent from Germany to Australia, as formerly to New Zealand, where the (tame) birds all had been destroyed by the imported cats, and agriculture languished from the havoc produced by myriads of insects.

G. H. B.

The Health of Farmer's Families.

DR. HALL, of New York city, has furnished a paper on this subject to the last published report of the Agricultural Department, which is well worth study and reflection not only by farmers, but, in a measure by the heads of all families. It seems that, in this State Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Insane Hospital, found that nearly one-seventh of the whole number of the insane were from the families of farmers. In the States of Ohio and in Massachusetts the greatest number of those brought to the Asylum were farmers' wives and daughters. Nor do farmers live the longest as is commonly supposed, and as is the case with one or two exceptions, in England. Even the clergy, whose brains are constantly tasked, and who take as a class quite insufficient exercise, live longer. The most prominent causes for this seems to be the confinement of the mind to one idea or class of ideas. Incessant thinking on one subject always tends to craze the mind, and it would seem that the isolated lives of many farmers, their narrow and restricted range of thought and occupation, is one chief cause of this tendency to insanity and early death. Now there is absolutely no pursuit that tends so much to afford variety of occupation and culture, if rightly pursued, as agriculture. There is work for the hands, and work for the heart and domestic affections, and work for the brain in the soverest study, if the agriculturist be only sufficiently educated and properly inclined. The study of manures, the analysis of the soils afford scope for the pursuit of chemistry, most directly profitable. There are few farmers that might not make many new applications of all the mechanical skill they can acquire in applying and improving the implements in use to save labor. The care of stock involves a study of the laws of natural history that might well employ the mind in another direction. One of the most successful English farmers used to spend the first half of each day in out of door exercise on his farm; then he would wash and dress and sit down to the mental calculations of his farm, and the education of his children, in the course of which he contrived to write some of the most fresh, vigorous and profound articles for the London Quarterly Review.

But the hardships of farmers' wives in this State, would seem to be peculiarly great and they are much more liable to mental disease and early death than farmers. Instead of the ruddy-cheeked dairy maids of England, we have too often farmers daughters and wives sinking yearly into hopeless insanity. This is mostly for want of care and free arrangement on the part of the men. Often the wood is neglected in cutting, and then has to be used green and cut up by the females. Panes of glass are broken, and drafts give cold to those heated by the hard work, and washing, and baking, and churning. Washing ought never to be performed by young mothers; yet most of them have to do it.

Then too-the want of respect and proper attention to the women of the household by the farmer, often greatly increases their cares and sorrows. Many a farmer, and it may be added, many a husband, in every walk of life, speaks habitually to his wife, before others, in terms more imperious and degrading than he would think of using to the hired hands, male or female, of his farm.

Many a farmer allows his wife's rest to be broken into at night, either in the care of sick children, or in performing duties crowded out of the day by his own neglect. It is only the other day that a poor woman fell head foremost into a well and was drowned by slipping on the ice in drawing a bucket of water, all for the want of the most common protection to the well, or arrangements for raising the water. The proper education of the laboring classes throughout this State has become a great necessity. Fully half the labor, both of men and and, women, is wasted for want of knowledge, forethought and contrivance. What is far worse, a much larger proportion of the life, health and happiness of all are thus wasted even by persons with large capital, through greediness of gain.—[Journal of Health.

Small Leaks in the Household Ship

We commend most earnestly the following sketch on household things. Many a fortune, here in California, has been lost and squandered by want of care and attention to these "little things." A thousand worm-holes that will each admit scarcely a gallon of water during ten hours, will much sooner water-log a ship than a large hole through which is poured a gallon a minute. In the financial affairs of a family, though the large outgoes may be canvassed and avoided, the whole income may be dribbled away, and no advance be made toward competency, wealth, or position. As a rule, the financial success of any family depends more upon the economy of the wife than upon the earnings or business income of the husband. Mrs. Haskell, in her recently issued "Household Encyclopedia," throws together some of the leaks in a household ship, which we copy for a, double purpose: 1st, to show the men that their wives have a multitude of cares, of little details to look after—generally far more items than occur in man's business pursuits; and 2d, to perhaps in some cases indicate to house-wives details, that they may not have thought of before:

"Much waste is often experienced in the boiling &c., of meats. Unless watched, the cook will throw out the water without letting it cool to take off the fat, or scrape the dripping pan into the swill-pail. This grease is useful in many ways. It can be burned in lamps mixed with lard; or when no pork has been boiled with it, made into candles. When pork is boiled alone, it will do to fry cakes, if cleansed. Again, bits of meat are thrown out which would make hashed meat or hash. The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, or the bread-pan left with dough sticking to it. Pie-crust is left and laid by to sour, instead of making a few tarts for tea, &c. Cake batter is thrown out because but little is left. Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when often they can be steamed for the next day, or, as in case of rice, made over in other forms. Vegetables are thrown away that would warm for breakfast nicely. Dish towels are thrown down where mice can destroy them. Soap is left in water to dissolve, or more used than is necessary. If Bath brick, whiting, rottenstone, &c., are used, much is wasted uselessly. The scrub brush is left in water, pails scorched by the stove, tubs and barrels left in the sun to dry and fall apart, chamber pails allowed to rust, tins not dried, and iron-ware rusted; nice knives used for cooking in the kitchen, silver spoons are used to scrape kettles, or forks to toast bread. Rinsing of sweetmeats and skimmings of syrup, which make good vinegar, are thrown out; cream is allowed to mold and spoil; mustard to dry in the pot., and vinegar to corrode the castor; tea, roasted coffee, pepper and spices, to stand open and lose their strength. The molasses jug loses the cork, and the flies take possession. Sweetments are opened and forgotten. Vinegar is drawn in a basin, and allowed to stand, until both basin and vinegar are spoiled. Sugar is spilled from the barrel, coffee from the sack, and tea from the chest. Different sauces are made too sweet, and both sauce and sugar wasted. Dried fruit has not been taken care of in season, and becomes wormy. The vinegar on pickles loses strength or leaks out and the pickles become soft. Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become worthless. Apples decay for want of looking over. Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding. Hams become tainted or filled with vermin, for want of the right protection. Dried beef becomes so hard it can't be cut. Cheese molds, and is eaten by mice or vermin. Lard is not well tried in the Fall, and becomes tainted. Butter spoils for want of being well made at first. Bones are burned that will make soup. Ashes are thrown out carelessly, endangering the premises, and being wasted. Servants leave a light and fire burning in the kitchen, when they are out all the evening. Clothes are whipped to pieces in the wind; fine cambrics rubbed on the board, and laces torn in starching. Brooms are never hung up, and soon are spoiled. Carpets are swept with stubs, hardly fit to scrub the kitchen, and good new brooms used for scrubbing. Towels are used in place of holders, and good sheets to iron, taking a fresh one every week, thus scorching nearly all in the house. Fluid, if used, is left uncorked, endangering the house and wasting the alcohol. Caps are left from lamps, rendering the fluid worthless by evaporation. Table linen is thrown carelessly down and is eaten by mice, or put away damp and is mildewed; or the fruit stains forgotten, and the stains washed in. Table-cloths and napkins used as dish-wipers; mats forgotten to be put under hot dishes; teapots melted by the stove; water forgotten in pitchers and allowed to freeze in winter; slop for cow and pig never saved; chips used to feed cats and dogs on; and in many other ways a careless and inexperienced housekeeper will waste, without heeding, the hard-earned wages of her husband; when she really thinks, because she buys no fine clothes, makes the old ones last, and cooks plainly, she is a most superior housekeeper."

Cleansing the Teeth.

If you would preserve your teeth you must keep them clean. Dr. Dio Lewis has gone so far as to say that teeth, if kept perfectly clean, will never decay. Be that as it may, they are liable to decay, if the cleansing processes are neglected. The teeth should be thoroughly cleansed before retiring at night as well as in the morning. No particle of food or foreign matter should be allowed to remain between the teeth. The tooth-brush, with the bristles sufficiently stiff to accomplish the purpose, should be used in a rotary manner, so that the brush may have an upward and downward movement. In this way the bristles are inserted between the teeth, where decay first makes its appearance, and all particles of food are effectually removed. Much injury is often done to the teeth by the vigorous use of a hard brush, moving it from side to side across the teeth, which cuts away the investing membrane and causes the gums to recede, leaving the bony parts of the teeth exposed to the air and acid of the mouth, when decay is an inevitable consequence. If proper attention should be given to these simple directions, ladies and gentlemen would not be obliged to call upon their dentist so frequently for the purpose of having their teeth filled.

Tooth powders are not necessary, and frequently do injury. Camphor, and various drugs, have been much abused in this way. A gritty tooth powder will cut away the enamel of the teeth and expose them to decay. A suitable brush and cold water are all that need be used for cleansing the teeth.

Toothpicks are not only useful but indispensable in keeping the teeth clean. Goose-quills make the best picks, orange-wood and ivory answer a good purpose. Metallic toothpicks, should always be avoided.—*Herald of Health.*

Inauguration of Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, at New Orleans, March 4, 1864.

THE place selected for the inauguration ceremonie was Lafayette square, opposite the City Hall The surrounding buildings, and the large button-wood trees which line the square, were all ingeniously worked in as decorations.

In the middle of the square was erected a circular platform, 50 feet in diameter, which served as a base to a tall flagstaff, bearing aloft, above all rivals, the national standard. From this point as a center, in a sweep of half a mile, toward an amphitheater of seats which in hight, accommodations and magnitude was never before erected on this continent. On these ranges of seats were comfortably accommodated 10,000 children, together with ample room for 5,000 specially invited guests. At the base of this immense amphitheatre was a platform for Gilmore's 500 musicians, and 40 anvils and their "beaters." In the rear of the amphitheatre 34 upright columns, each surmounted by a glass colored globe underneath a shield; in this way every State of the Union was represented. Behind all this was stationed, by Gen. Arnold, 50 pieces of brass artillery. Over the center square were the festoons of evergreens and gay signal flags of all nations, and all around were various patriotic mottoes.

The day of the inauguration ceremonies, 4th March, 1864, was ushered in by a salute of 100 guns from batteries under command of Gen. Arnold. Mingling with this pealed forth merry chimes from all the bells in the city. At an early hour ladies, gentlemen and children commenced wending their way towards the center of attraction: and before ten o'clock the sides of the square outside were densely packed with spectators. The time consumed in waiting was happily relieved as one delegation of school children after another threaded their way through the multitude, waving their Union flags and, in interminable rows, ascending one above another, took possession of the amphitheatre.

At eleven o'clock, when the school children had all arrived, when the ladies had taken possession of their allotted seats, when the veteran soldiers, two regiments, 1st Regulars and 30th Massachusetts veterans, passed into the square, the excitement grew intense. A procession crossed St. Charles street and entered the square as follows:

The Governor Elect, supported by Brig.-Gen. Shepley, Military Governor; Charles Claiborne, Esq., Clerk U. S. Court; Alfred Shaw Esq., Clerk U. S. District Court; Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge U. S. District Court; A. C. Graham, Esq., Marshal U. S. Court; Judges B. K. Howell, J. H. Hiestand, C. A. Peabody, J. S. Whitaker, C. Handlin and A. A. Atocha; Recorders H. T. Vennard and Judge Lesaumont; Aide-de-Camp; Mayor Hoyt; Aide-de Camp; Maj-Gens. Banks, McClernand, Sherman, and Reynolds; Brig.-Gens. T. W. Sherman, C. P. Stone, Bowen, Arnold, Lee, Ransom and Cameron, with their several staffs; followed by the officials of the Federal and City Governments, a large number of distinguished citizens and the different committees of arrangements.

Order being at length obtained, Hon. R. K. Howell, Judge of the Sixth District Court, called the vast assemblage to order, and invited the Rev. F. E. Chubbuck to open the ceremonies with prayer

When the prayer had been offered, "Hail Columbia" was performed in the following manner: First verse, full band, 500 performers; second verse, full band and grand chorus of the 10,000 public school children present; third verse, full band, grand chorus by the children, and a chime of all the bells in the city; fourth verse, full band, grand chorus, the chiming of the bells and a great gun accompaniment of 50 pieces of artillery! It was some time before the delighted and astonished audience could control their feelings, and when silence was apparently restored, there would break out in some parts o he vast assemblage involuntary shouts of applause, which would be echoed back again.

Order being restored, the Governor-elect, amid deafening cheers stepped up to the table and, amid a profound silence, listened to the words of the oath as they were repeated by Judge Durell. The Governor-elect then kissed the Bible, and was sworn into office under circumstances of extraordinary interest, not only the first loyal Governor of a State once identified with the so-called Confederacy, but also the first Free, State Governor of the South-Western States.

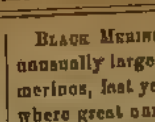
The "Star Spangled Banner," which followed, was never before given with such splendid effect: First time, full band; second time, full band and grand chorus; third time, full band, grand chorus, and a chime of all the bells of the city; fourth time, full band, grand chorus, chiming of bells, and a great gun accompaniment of 50 pieces of artillery.

Judge Howell now introduced the newly-installed Governor of the State, who, in a clear voice, read his inaugural, and closed by again returning thanks to those who had elected him Governor, and promised to do his duties in that office.

Music, "Anvil Chorus," performed by the full band, accompanied by 40 time-beaters upon anvils and 50 pieces of artillery. The novelty of this new musical treat, after what had taken place, was indeed a surprise, and it seemed as if the audience would never tire in their plaudits. Meantime, a beautiful young lady, a teacher in the Barrack, street school, accompanied by several beautiful children, miniature representatives of the Goddess of Liberty, came on the stand and presented Gov. Hahn with a beautiful wreath, the flowers wrought so as to read, "M. H., our Governor." The wreath was justly admired for its delicacy and good taste.

At this stage of the proceeding, Gen. Banks rose and addressed the audience. At the close the band gave "Our Flag is Still There," first time with full band; second time, full band in grand chorus; third and last time, full band, chorus, chiming of bells, with artillery accompaniment. The Rev. Mr. Horton then offered up an eloquent prayer, followed by a musical medley of our most popular airs, ending with the benediction. Then followed the musical finale, which was one of the grandest affairs of the kind that was ever attempted in this country.

BLACK MERINOS.—It is said that there was an unusually large number of *black lambs* among the merinos, last year. They appeared even in flocks where great care had been taken in breeding for twenty years or more. This shows how long it takes, and how hard it is to get it rid of an undesirable trait, or quality, when once in the blood; and it suggests the need of the greatest care on the part of the breeders, in the selection of animals for breeding purposes. "Blood will tell."—[Massachusetts Plowman.



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In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

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13-3m

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The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

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FOR JAMIE'S SAKE.

Two by the stroke of the clock. They are all at rest in the old house at home, for they keep early hours there. Gentle, pale-faced, uncomplaining mother has folded up her work and laid it away in the great opened-mouthed basket, whose contents, like the oil in the widow's cruse, are never lessened by subtraction; and in a stern, hard voice father has read in the book how God's wrath is kindled against His offenders (touching never upon those passages that tell of His love, His tenderness, His pity for the erring), and, kneeling, in the same dry, uncompassionating voice has offered up the petition that all such offenders may be judged without mercy—that only they who, with unwavering purposes and never-wandering will, have walked in strict obedience to God's Word may be counted worthy of His salvation, and receive the blessing of Heaven now and forevermore. (O, my Father, who shall stand?) The prayer ended, Benny, with a bitter, scornful smile breaking up the grave, tender lines of his fine mouth, has lit his candle and strode away in silence to his room; and dear sister Belle, with something of mother's patient, saintly look in her face, has bidden a sweet "good-night" and fluttered out into the hall and up the stairway to the dainty, white-walled, snowy-curtained chamber that we used to share together.

There is no sound but the quick beating of the little gothic clock upon the wide, old-fashioned mantle in the deserted family room, but the fire burns clear and bright there (for fires never go out at Hill Side Cottage in winter) and the light and the darkness gambol together like merry children, leaping high and crouching low, giving living motion, and strange, unearthly beauty to the quaint old pictures on the wall. Oh, if I might drag my numbed limbs and stretch my aching fingers to the warmth! The atmosphere is like summer there, and Belle's tea-roses and pet geraniums put forth their tender leaves fearlessly as in their native air; and her blithe little singer, in his coat of sunshine, catching the fragrance of their breath, dreams straightway of the odorous groves, the gorgeous bloom, and the spicy airs of his native isles—a dim tradition of which forever haunts his bird brain, and pricks his golden breast with a wild unrest that breaks anon in wondrous trills and breathless flights of song. True poet, he.

Dear bird, we mortals, too, have dreams and visions, and recognitions of another life than this—a less tumultuous life, and truer—but cramped and fettered in our house of clay, restlessly beating at our prison doors, homesick and yearning, we cannot pour out our souls in praise like thee.

—

How fiercely the wind rattles the shrunken, rotten sash, and shakes the rusty fastenings of my door, as if half tempted to come in slay me with his breath! With what a merciless hand the cruel, cruel cold clutches at my heart! I am shivering like one in mortal terror. I am faint unto death with long fasting—worn and utterly weary I am in body and soul. It is not much; for myself it doesn't matter; I could say joyfully to hunger and cold, do your worst, and well so, for I should sooner reach rest, and Richard, and Heaven—but for Jamie's sake. Oh, my precious! that strange, strange look he gave me before he fell asleep—it haunts me yet.

"Lie with me a little while, mamma," he plead, "only a little while—I am so cold."

"I cannot, darling," I said, with cruel hardheartedness. "Lie still and sleep. Mamma must work while the light burns, or Jamie will have no bread to-morrow."

He nestled down under the scanty covering of his bed, silenced by this unanswerable argument. But presently the little blue hands were again outstretched to me.

"Mamma, is it warm up in Heaven?"

"Yes, dear."

"And light, mamma? It is always light there, isn't it?"

"Always," I answered, a vision of the Holy City of the Apocalypse sending an instant thrill of joy to my soul.

"And the angels are never hungry, think?"

"Never, my boy."

"Oh, mamma, why can't we go to Heaven—you and I?"

"God has not opened the way for us yet."

Another silence.

"Mamma?"

"Well."

"You think that God—Him that blessed little children I mean—you think He hears me when I pray, don't you?"

"Surely, Jamie."

"And if I should pray *very hard* for Him to take us to Heaven, where papa is, don't you believe He would?"

"Ah, my dear child, indeed I cannot tell."

"Well I'll ask Him, anyhow, mamma," he said, clasping his hands fervently together, and looking earnestly above: "Dear, good Mr. Jesus, we are so hungry and cold—mamma and I are—and we haven't got any fire, nor anything to eat. I didn't have half supper enough to-night, and mamma didn't have a bit. Please do let us come to Heaven right away. I know you are a good, blessed Jesus, for mamma says so. She reads about you in her book when she don't have to say. We want to get to Heaven so bad. Please send papa right after us to-night, and I'll be a good boy and never do naughty things any more. We want to go just now, we are so cold. Do, please, send for us quick. Amen."

"There, ma," he said, with a sigh of profound satisfaction, "I know Jesus heard me, for I feel so good here" (laying his hand upon his breast) "so don't cry any more, you darling mamma. Now if I happen to go to sleep, you be sure to wake me when papa comes. I can get ready real quick. I wish I had a better jacket to wear, though, don't you, ma? But I guess God will see about that" (with another sigh of relief) "so don't you worry. Kiss me good-night now. I'll kiss you good-morning in Heaven, blessed mamma."

Oh the simple faith of childhood! If we could carry it always with us we might be happier.

—

How slowly my work progresses. I cannot fix my thoughts upon it. My hands refuse almost to execute my will. This will never do. These garments must be finished before I sleep, or the dreadful alternative of death by starvation awaits my Jamie. How clumsy and awkward my fingers are! These last stitches are so unskillfully taken—will they pass unnoticed, I wonder? Oh no, the quick sharp eyes of Asa Stone will find them out. He will look at me frowningly, and say again, in that cruel, cutting tone of his, "Woman, you grow worse and worse. I shall only give you half pay for this work, and perhaps you will do better next time." How aggrieved and indignant he appeared to-night when I begged—is *that* the word?—aye, *begged* him to pay me a part of my wages in advance—a mere trifle, just sufficient to procure a handful of fuel and a morsel of food, for I could work so much swifter if my bodily wants were even in a small measure supplied. Oh what a face he turned upon me!

"How can you ask such a thing of me?" he said; "I have engaged to deliver the goods to-morrow, and those articles must be finished to-night. If I pay you in advance, what surety have I that you will not take your ease and cheat me of a good customer? No, madam, I don't want your word,"—with a sneer—"I want your work. When you have earned your money you shall have it, but I never conduct my business on the credit system."

The man is possessed of a devil. It speaks in the sharp, keen glitter of his eye; in the eager, greedy, clutching movements of his fingers; in the restless, darting, swooping motions of his body; in the cruel cunning of his speech. God have mercy upon your soul, Asa Stone! Wretched, suffering, steeped to the lips in penury as I am—rich, powerful, rioting in this world's goods as you are—I would not change conditions with you to-night. * * * *

What visions of warmth, and light, and blessedness flit before my eyes! Unsatisfying all! I stand outside the windows of my father's house—the fire shines brightly through the frosty panes—it mocks but does not warm me. I reach my hands out yearningly, but no one bids me enter. Should I call, one, in a voice of thunder, would cry, "Begone! I know you not." The old housecat may bask luxuriously in the generous warmth. Even Bruno in his kennel, and Lapwing and Lightfoot in their stables, know nothing of the pangs of hunger or cold. Of the master's house, only the master's daughter is unthought of and uncared for. It is just, it is just—so always shall it fare with the wayward and the disobedient. * * *

I cannot work, I cannot! My hands fall away as if they were another's, and I have no power over them. I say, oh hands, for Jamie's sake do not fail me! and they flutter an instant with feeble, uncertain motion, then drop heavily again at my side. Not even for Jamie's sake! How hard and unfeeling I have grown. Curse and sneer, Asa Stone—defraud me of my dues and refuse to give me work, I do not mind. I know if I fail to finish my task Jamie will have nothing to eat to-morrow, and yet it does not trouble me, so heartless I am. God will provide. I long only to lie down and sleep, and sleep. God will take care.

—

Towards noon of a day succeeding the most intensely cold night that had been known for years, a man, heavily coated and furred, strode up the creaking stairs leading to the third story of an old, dilapidated tenant-house in —— street, and groping cautiously along the dim passage, paused before a door at the extreme left, and rapped sharply upon it with the hard head of his walking-stick. There was no response.

"I don't know but I may have mistaken the room," he muttered impatiently. "Curse the woman! She'll have to pay for this trouble."

The knock was repeated. Still no sound within. With an ugly oath the man threw his foot against the door, and, the imperfect fastenings yielding quickly to the impetuous blow, it swung open, revealing a scene which might have touched a heart less strong than his who looked upon it. The air of the room was more chilly even than that outside, the ashes were dead on the hearth, the oil had burned quite out of the small lamp standing on a rough table in the center of the wretched apartment, a heap of unfinished work lay where it had carelessly fallen on the carpetless floor, and upon the poor bed a woman and child—the former with no covering except her thin, daily apparel—lay in sweet, unconscious sleep.

The intruder's eye dwelt on these last items—the unfinished garments and the sleeping woman and his hard face darkened with an angry frown.

"What, madam! asleep, and your work undone?" he cried in an injured tone. "How can I trust you? You were to bring the articles to me by nine o'clock to-day, and it is now—"

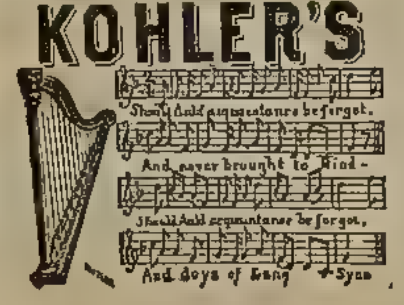
He paused as if smitten by a sudden fear. His voice woke no emotion in the sleepers. He moved quickly across the room and touched the cheek of the woman, who lay in a weary, careless attitude, her hands thrown lightly over her head, a happy, restful expression on the still, white face.

The man drew back with a scared look. Then, as if not wholly satisfied, he approached again, essayed to unclasp the thin wasted fingers, bent his ear to her breast, leaned over and touched his hand to the forehead of the sleeping child. The look of horror grew more intense. "Dead!—Frozen!" The terrified exclamation was scarcely above his breath. "Good God! I might have prevented this. But I will atone. The woman shall have something better than a pauper's burial. The world shall see that Asa Stone has a heart that can feel for the poor. Well, well, no doubt this is the most fortunate event that could have happened to the poor lady and the child."

Truly, "the most fortunate event!" Beyond sorrowing and beyond suffering!

Lightly, on the soul of Asa Stone, rests the burden of his murderous sin, and simple in his eyes is the atonement. Yet a day cometh!—[Arthur's Home Magazine.

KOHLER'S



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

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SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

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Valuable Seed---Agricultural Books.

SUGAR BEET-SEED OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, and YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received at the Farmer Office, for sale low.

An Invoice of Agricultural Books, of select character, just received.

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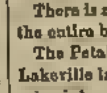
TWO HUNDRED BUSHELS CALIFORNIA raised Flaxseed, wanted. Apply at the California Farmer Office. Also a good quality of Ohio Flaxseed, or any imported variety. Samples wanted at this Office.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,



(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of



100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc. and throughout the year, large running streams, and Irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with Irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to

E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
Dec. 17—19-3m San Francisco.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

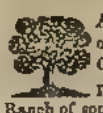
The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Pauls, Sonoma. WILLIAM BIHLER.

8

A Fine Ranch

IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.



A FINE GRAIN AND STOCK RANCH of 900 acres under fence, in Mendocino County, will be offered at a bargain if applied for soon. Together with this is a Stock Ranch of some thousand acres of mountain land which goes with this Ranch, being Uncle Sam's land.

The Ranch is about 80 miles from Petaluma and on the great mill road to the Navarro, Albion, and Mendico & Noyo's mills.

The location is pleasant, having the Redwood Hills for a back ground, with a fine valley tract—one hundred and sixty acres valley land, mostly under cultivation—yielding fine Barley, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Corn, etc. The crop of Hay is fine.

This Farm will sustain a herd of 300 Cattle, and is a grand Ranch for raising Stock, Horses Mules, or Hogs, and a good place to raise Poultry. There is an orchard of two acres of bearing Trees. Vegetables grow well.

There is on the place a fine two-story frame Building, in which was put 30,000 feet of lumber, also Granary, Smokehouse, and Barn. The vicinity to the Redwoods gives an opportunity to improve, as Lumber is cheap and Timber handy.

There are, at present, good Tools, Implements, Harvesters, Plows, etc, on the place; also some furniture. The House has been used as a Hotel and Store, and is also the Stage House Hay, Grain, and Produce can always be sold at good prices

There is also a herd of 100 head of Stock which will be sold at a bargain.

This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of those who wish a good Home, a good Farm, and a profitable business. Prices reasonable. For particulars inquire of Editor Farmer. 21-1

A Fine Ranch in Contra Costa County.

A FINE RANCH IN THIS COUNTY IS NOW OFfered for sale at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as it will be sold at a price worthy special attention.

The Farm contains 208 acres; 70 acres of this are fenced—the balance is well and heavy timbered. This Farm will cut 2000 cords of wood, enough to pay for the Ranch

It is an excellent Hay and Grain Ranch and the products sell well and at good prices on the spot, this being the head of navigation and near market: 8 miles from Martinez and 4 1-2 miles from Pacheco.

The Title is good and possession given immediately. The Buildings are common, but the Land is No 1. For Price and Terms inquire of the Editor of this paper who will give all particulars.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had.

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 90 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office. 7

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

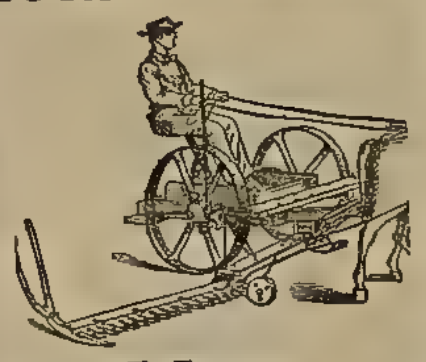
EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

9-3m San Francisco.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the p[ast] SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,

21-4 B and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number

SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent, $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $2000, 5 per cent; over $2000, 3 per cent.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240, Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 625,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Gale. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't
481 Broadway, New York,
Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

"Idlewild," "Polka Capriice," by M. Keller. "Morning Prayer," by W. F Muller; "Summer House of Roses," galop, by Mrs. Parkhurst, "Le Piri Polka," "West Point March;" 25c each. "Omotepe Waltz;" "L'Arnette Waltz, "Frederica Waltz," J G Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 30c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. [illegible] star; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,

8 SAN FRANCISCO

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....MAY 6, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and advice them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it n the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,

Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use: a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we take at par in payment for all back dues to the Farmer for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Cashmere Goats, and the Alpacca and various Goats of Asia.

We have received letters from parties familiar with this subject, who have traveled largely in that part of the world, and who have a complete history of those valuable animals and the source from whence they can be obtained, who are desirous to form a company for the purpose of importing them in numbers to this country. The gentlemen wish parties who have capital to join in the enterprise for the purchase and shipment of these animals. This enterprise can be made very certain and largely profitable. The party who writes is one of high standing, has much experience as a traveler, and is of undoubted responsibility, with a thorough knowledge of such an undertaking.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We remind our readers that they will find on our 2d and 6th page much that will interest them. "Small Leaks in the Household Ship" should be read by every housewife. "Health of Farmer's Families" is also important. The musical celebration at the inaugural of the Governor of Louisiana will be found deeply interesting from its association with "ten thousand little children." The poem on 'Labor," by Frank Soule, is, as would be expected, a gem in the poetical tiara already wreathed upon his brow. Our happy writer and correspondent, Professor Sarles, gives us another letter this week. "For Jamie's Sake" is one of those stories worth reading.

We have received "Across the Continent," by C. French Richards, a happy effort on the opening of the Pacific Railroad—we shall give it next week. Several other communications will appear, now laid on our table—came too late.

"Old Pioneer's Going Home," and "Oakland," also a letter on Postoffice matters will appear next week.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received from the "Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry," the transactions of 1863—a neat volume of 113 pages, containing the doings of this interesting Society, with a valuable correspondence upon many subjects of great scientific interest, showing the value of a society of working material. This Society is prosperous having a capital at interest that, with their increase by membership, will enable it to accomplish great good. We shall copy from the work evidences of their prosperity and efficiency.

We have received, at Rooms, the May number of the California Teacher. This fine periodical is now doing very good work for the cause of Education.

We have received the new and valuable catalogues of *Messrs. Vilmorin-Andreux & Co., of Paris.* Their catalogues embrace their full business, of seeds of the Garden, Field and Orchard, including new and rare kinds, with catalogues of their new and rare bulbous roots. We are surprised that those who deal in seeds should not always forward their catalogues, in advance of the season, and thereby secure trade. Our season, for *preparation*, is October to January. Seedsmen should have catalogues here by July previous, then they would secure large orders for their new and rare seeds, etc., besides the standard qualities.

We have received the fall catalogues of Messrs. Dewey's, of their colored plates of Fruits, Flowers, &c., embracing all kinds of fruits, &c. Their establishment is at Rochester, N. Y.

Our Exchanges.—We have noticed for several months past a reckless disregard of giving credit to this journal for articles taken from it. In many of our country exchanges and in several Eastern exchanges, we have seen articles, entire, from three or four paragraphs to half a column, taken from this journal without credit, and in many cases marked "Exchange," without the name of this paper. This kind of *injustice* should be remedied. We endeavor, always, to give credit, in every instance, to others, and if by any reason an omission is made, on our part, we are always happy to correct it.

The Pacific Railroad.

In our last number we gave our readers the admirable Essay of our valued correspondent, J. B., on the Pacific Railroad. Its length precluded our giving other data which we desired. We would, however give a brief synopsis of the route that we gathered from the profile of the road.

The opening of this Railroad will give to our State many sources of wealth not yet revealed. Riches, greater, far, than the warmest enthusiast of our State could dream of. In the office of the Company, the profile of the Road, for the first *fifty miles*, points out the various localities, the materials of the soil, hill, valley and mountain, and the samples in the cabinet of the Company, show what may be anticipated in the future. The discoveries of minerals have not as yet progressed much, as the labor was only directed to the work of the road. Enough, however, has been seen to indicate the vast wealth that will be added to the capital of the Company. The mighty "Granite Quarry" on section 22, is enough, in quantity, to supply our State, to build our Capitol, and many, or all our Public Buildings. When the road shall be opened, this Granite Quarry will be to our State a "Gould and Curry" in value. This is the place for the location of a State Prison, where the labor of the "law-breakers" can break the quarry into blocks to upbuild our State. No better or finer shaded granite can be found, and the quantity is beyond calculation.

At this point, for some 4½ miles, the grade is enormous, being 104 feet rise to the mile, and from Newcastle, the 31st Section, the grade is very heavy, being about the same rate; this point, at Newcastle, is only three miles from Auburn; this is one of the hardest portions of the road to finish, yet it will be open about September. Stages will, however, carry passengers from Newcastle, in half an hour, and this road will be opened in about three weeks to Newcastle.

The Pacific route is now open, in connexion with the old Central road, to Lincoln and to Folsom, taking the up-river passengers to Lincoln, thence by the California Stage Company to Marysville in two hours less time than formerly, land passengers at Marysville at about 11 a. m., and at Folsom at half past seven a. m., ready for stage to Placerville and over the mountains.

When the road shall be opened to Auburn 31 miles, the balance of the grade up to section 38 will be about 90 feet to the mile. Section 39 and 40 is nearly level. Section 41 and 42 is only 26 to 52 feet grade. 43 to 50 is very heavy, about 105 feet to the mile; and yet with all this immense labor and heavy rise, there is no loss by a descent; what is gained is retained; and the whole elevation is less than that of the Allegheny Mountain Road; and the summit on this route when attained is higher, but no loss by descending again, and labor to recover. There is no descending till the summit is attained and the road passes down on the other side.

Some of the hardest and heaviest work is on section 48, here is a mountain of hard flint rock, that will cost $100,000 to penetrate, beyond this 48 and 49, 50 comes, the terminus of the first grand section of this road—this is above Illinoistown and Gooseberry Creek. Here is the New England Saw Mill, all ready for the upbuilding of the new towns and cities, that must eventually spring up, as the result of new enterprises.

When this road shall continue on to Donner's Lake, which is one of the garden spots of our State, splendid villas, and summer residences for our merchants, will be erected there; and this road will receive large acquisitions to its freight list, from the ice that will be brought from the lake to San Francisco.

The Central Pacific Road is now surveyed five miles beyond the big bend of the Truckee river. The Central Pacific Railroad must be a perfect success. Its location does honor to its designers, and to the engineer, T. D. Judah, whom fate took from us too early. The entire route is based, as it were, on the rib of a great backbone of the mountain where there are no breaks, or risk of breaks, by reason of river, or streams, or ravines, save only the one at Long Ravine, where there is a depression in the route. Here the road will cross over a bridge or embankment of 100 feet in hight. This is just beyond Illinoistown on the 55th section.

From the present 50-mile Division, from King's, on the Truckee river, a branch road will turn off over the mountains to the great Washoe Valley, to Virginia City, shortening the present distance to that place 30 miles.

The present wagon road keeps open the way for travel now; and when the railroad opens to Newcastle, in a few days, the stages will go over this wagon road to Garden Valley, and intersect the Henness Pass road, thence by that road to Virginia City. From Dutch Flat, the road is excellent for loaded teams It is wide, easy grade, and less than one foot rise to the rod. These are the beginnings of great events now opening up for the future.

From Donner Lake to Lake Bigler is only 18 or 20 miles, a good road up river; here too, is one of the fairy spots of our State; here too will cottage spots be selected, and it will become famous for European tourists who desire to visit our mountains of gold and silver, our beautiful lakes, our mighty forests, and Yosemite Valley.

Speedy as may be, another opening is coming on; 220 miles more and this road will open up the great Humboldt Valley, and the rich mines, timber lands, and garden spots, that will send down its treasures to our city.

We refer again to the ores found all along the present line of this road, of which samples are at the rooms of this Company, and these samples are as a drop of the riches to be revealed.

The profile of this road, and the map of all this region, and the entire route of the road, now in the office of the Company, is one of the best pieces of chirography we have ever seen, being done by one of the officers in employ of the company, a most honorable evidence of his skill.

We are glad to add that the saving of time between this city and Marysville, of some two hours, has induced the transfer of the mails from the Sacramento Valley Road to the Pacific Road; and as the work progresses other changes will be made, benefitting alike the Government and the people.

Reef the Mainsail.

The prudent and well skilled shipmaster, when his eye has carefully scanned the heavens, and as carefully consulted his barometer, steps upon the quarter-deck, and sends forth those commands that has direct and immediate influence upon the safety of his ship and cargo, and the lives of those entrusted to his keeping.

Our country, like a richly freighted ship, is tempest-tost—breakers on the starboard, breakers on the larboard, and breakers ahead. The sky is dark, but here and there the lurid lightnings flash to reveal only for a moment the dangers around. Terrible peals of thunder quake the earth, and while fear blanches the cheek of the timid, the brave and resolute are all at work; but there is mutiny! and treason is added to all the other calamities to make the peril the greater. This is the condition of our country now.

"Reef the mainsail!" cries the brave commander. "Call all hands on deck! To your posts! Steady there! Reef the mainsail! Reef the foresail! Take in the topsail! Steady there! How does she head now?"

Now is the time to prepare to meet the impending gale. The fearful extravagances of the times among the "shoddy" class, has been working a greater evil than the war itself; and if there is any patriotism or love of country left in the hearts of men, they must see the storm that threatens to strike and overwhelm us, and bring us to a more certain ruin than all the war could have done; had our people but have lived according to the rule that should have guided them in such times as the war has produced. But a love of money, pride, and self-aggrandizement, has laid the foundation for an evil fearful to contemplate, and unless there is an immediate effort put forth, and a gigantic one too, our goodly ship, however richly freighted she may be, will be like a ship under full sail—when taken aback she will *go down stern foremost.*

Read the news East, and then imagine a people involved in a war—civil war—at an expense of *two million dollars a day*, then adding to that fearful burden *twenty-five million dollars a month* of *foreign manufactures*; such reckless extravagance can never be indulged without utter ruin. The blow must come, and when it begins it will be like the *sirocco blast*; all must fall before it. Our word of warning is not only "Reef the mainsail," but take in all sail, and meet the coming storm, by scudding under bare poles.

We clip the following from the Boston Daily Advertiser. Let the reader peruse carefully these facts, and wisdom must show that there is a storm approaching, a *monetary storm*, that demands of every well-wisher to our country to prepare for:

Since the port of New York now absorbs so large a proportion of the foreign trade of the country, the course of business at that port represents fairly enough the state of the business of the whole country. The great fact meets us then, that in the month of February, 1864, the imports at New York were $21,643,937, against $12,027,846 for the same month last year, and $19,350,379 in 1860, the last year of full trade for the whole country. Only once have the imports in February ever reached the enormous figure of this year—the exception being in 1857, when in the flush which preceded a revulsion, the imports exceeded $25,000,000. And it will be remembered that these amounts, being the foreign valuation, are still *in the gold currency*, and are subject to no reduction by reason of the present monetary inflation.

The increase of imports has been heaviest for the past few weeks, as the most unobservant may have had occasion to notice. Since the 1st of July the increase over last year has been twenty millions, but of this only seven millions came in the first six months of the fiscal year, and little more than three in January, *nearly one-half of the whole increase occurring in the four weeks of February.* The feverish appearance of this movement is greatly heightened by the working of the warehousing system. The withdrawals from warehouse are not only more than double the withdrawals of last year, but exceed the entries for warehousing this year, so that in effect something more than the amount of the fresh imports is thrown upon the market, while the existence of a strong speculative excitement is proved by the heavy increase of warehousing operations. If we make the allowance for these operations, we find that *the merchandise which has actually gone into the consumption of the country at New York in the last two months, exceeds by fifteen and a quarter millions the amount for the corresponding months of 1863—and this at a gold valuation.*

We must glance at the other side of the account—the statement of the exports with which we are undertaking to pay for these immense purchases. Exports of specie are not now excessive, an enormous premium serving to check the outflow. But, on the other hand, our exports of domestic produce have fallen off. For the first six months of the year they fell behind the last year six millions; January adds three millions to the deficiency, and February four, so that from the 1st of July to the 1st of March, the exports were $115,396,413, against $128,566,178 in the corresponding months of last year—$101,981,762 in the year before. And in these figures, it must be remembered, allowance must be made to the disadvantage of the present year, for the rise of nominal price occasioned by the condition of our currency.

We need not dwell at more length upon these facts. They tell their own story with sufficient plainness. The warning is one to which, we believe, in spite of the present fever, the public in general are disposed to give heed. The Secretary of the Treasury, as it appears, is not unmindful of the dangers of the present course of affairs. It is for Congress to show whether it has the moral courage to meet the country with the stringent and perhaps harsh remedies which the case requires.

Whenever our people shall read aright the signs of the times, they will see there is *but one way* to save our country from "the abyss of ruin" now threatening her, and that is to adopt the "American system" at once, import no more silks and satins, rich shawls, and costly laces—close out our present stock—and give to our *own manufacturers* our full and complete support. Let our men wear our own homespuns, our women our own calicoes and delaines, and thus with every article of dress, and the amount saved will in a little time, not only carry on the war and complete it, but it would pay the *national debt*, and make our country free, independent, united, prosperous, and happy again.

Let the word go forth among business men now. Take in all sail and prepare to meet the coming storm.

Food for Starving Stock.

In the early spring we repeatedly urged upon our farmers, stockraisers, and dairymen, the very great importance, nay, the necessity of their raising the articles of sugar-beet, carrot, sorghum, or sugar-cane for their stock. We urged this on account of the threatened drought. *One single acre* of sugar-beet yielding forty or fifty tons, would be equal to a large field of hay or grain; and if the hay or grain failed they could fall back on the root crops.

How many availed themselves of these hints we know not, this *we do know*, that whoever planted such root crops as they should have done, can now look with complacency on the dry weather, and know their stock is provided for. This crop, well put in, would not have suffered by the general drought.

It is very surprising, that after the many years' experience of drought, flood, and losses, our cultivators will not learn wisdom. Thousands of our fine dairy stock must suffer and die, and the owners be subjected to heavy losses, that a few dollars expended in planting root crops might have saved.

A Good Flock of Sheep and a Good Clip

We had the pleasure of meeting Wm. Whitney, Esq., of Lincoln, formerly a furniture merchant in our city, on California street, now a happy farmer, sheep-raiser, and wool-grower. Mr. W. was at the Levee city, sending down his wool to market.

Mr. Whitney has a fine flock of improved sheep from the best bucks on Australian ewes—Spanish and French Merino bucks. The flock contains 2600 sheep, and of this spring's lambs, 1600—4400 in all.

From the 2600 the product was 11,000 pounds of fine wool. Mr. W. informs us that his Australian wethers gave him an eight-pound clip, his ewes also eight and nine pounds each. From a splendid French Merino buck he had of Samuel Brannan, Esq., he clipped twenty-two pounds. He is now breeding from this kind. Mr. Whitney's clip is a full one. Samples of his wool was kindly given us, and can be seen at our office.

Medical Press.

This Medical Work—a valuable one—is now under the charge of Dr. Henry Gibbons and Dr. Beverly Cole, as editors. The change is a good one, giving experienced Physicians, with high social and moral characters to sustain their opinions. We give three items from No. 1, written by Dr. Gibbons, each spiced with the "vim" of the Doctor, who is almost as famous for a joke as "Uncle Abe" himself. We shall *anatomize the Valedictory* next week:

Female Doctors.—The British census of 1861 gives 13 female "Doctors," 2 female bone-setters, 17 female dentists, and 1 female astronomer. We have nearly as many females in San Francisco who style themselves "Doctors," some of whom are regular graduates of the Eastern schools. But in bone-setters, dentists and astronomers in crinoline we are entirely deficient—unless, in regard to the last, *fortune-tellers* be referred to.

State Prison for Lunatics.—The Stockton "corral" for insane patients is in a flourishing condition. It appears by the annual report of the medical superintendent that it has nearly 600 inmates, besides officers and attendants. No other institution of the kind in the world accommodates so large a population in so small a space. In a building so crowded, it is a marvel that the prevailing disorder does not become infectious, and attack the Physicians and employés. It is a disgrace to California.

Digitalis in Delirium Tremens.—Digitalis is now enjoying a fashionable run as a remedy in Delirium Tremens. It is given in very large doses, and its action is said to be prompt and successful. From a source worthy of entire credit, we learn of a case in this city, in which a large dose was administered, and the patient very speedily relieved—by death. There is nothing surprising in such a result.

Arguing from the Bible.

Colonel Warren, of the Farmer, is endeavoring to have farmers read, and be convinced from the Bible, that they have been pursuing a wrong plan in the cultivation of their farms in the past. We admit the soundness of his views, and think the tillers of the soil would be benefitted by adopting his suggestion; but at the same time we must be allowed to say, that arguments from the Bible on secular matters are rather too heavy metal for California. If the Bible was made the foundation, we think it would be an easy matter to prove from it that our State is, if not in Tophet itself, at least a very close outpost of it. No, no, Colonel, don't knock us down with the Bible; give us a chance. Wield only agricultural reports, or the like, in making thrusts at prevailing evils.

We find the above in the California Ledger. This paper in its comments alludes to an editorial in our last number, upon the "parable of the sower."

It admits the soundness of our views, and agrees to the fact that the tiller of the soil would be benefitted by adopting the principle. That was just what the parable was given for. Though intended for the spiritual man, yet will admirably apply to practical use in the natural earth.

We can only reply to the Ledger by saying that, as these parables were intended to *save* those who were in danger of ruin spiritually, so, in this case, we intended them to save the harvester from ruin.

It has always been the custom in our courts of law, in order to establish *Truth* from the highest sources, to quote such authorities as Blackstone, Story, Webster, etc. Now we adopt the same rule. We quote from the Bible, the word of God; we have always found it the highest and most reliable authority in everything relating to the cultivation of the soil, and when the Ledger *can* point out a *better* authority, or one more applicable, we will adopt it; till then, we shall give that authority, even if our neighbor, the Ledger, should get "*knocked down.*"

Lassen County.—This new county is now organized. The election takes place Monday May 9th, and there are two tickets in the field. Susanville and Jaynesville are contending for the county seat, and it will be a close and earnest contest.

Not Stolen.—The *plates* of the Government greenbacks, were not stolen, as some papers state. This is a *new dodge* of the enemy.

New Music.

Wambold's Five Songs.—Kohler sends us the following:—

Brother's Fainting at the Door;
Mother Kissed me in My Dreams;
Speak to Thy Lonely One, now;

These three are among the favorite songs of Wambold, whose superb voice so admirably articulated makes the hearer *feel* the sentiment of the songs. Lovers of fine singing should go to hear Wambold.

We also received another collection, viz:

Now Thou art Mine;
The Bridal Bells; The Leaflets;
Jesus, Savior of My Soul;
Gondolier Song; Field Flowers;
I'se G'wine to be a General, etc.

The collection of music, now at Kohler's, has never been equaled. Every "Home" can be full of music.

Grand Encampment.—The Right Worthy Grand Encampment of Patriarchs of the State of California, I. O. O. F., assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall, Sacramento, on Tuesday May 3d,—M. W. Grand Patriarch J. A. J. Bohen presiding. The report of the Grand Patriarch presents a very gratifying condition of this branch of the order. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: Most Worthy Grand Patriarch—Charles L. Thomas, of Marysville Encampment No. 6; Most Worthy Grand High Priest—Jesse Sober, of Mokelumne Hill Encampment; R. W. Grand Senior Warden—A. B. Asher, of Blue Lake Encampment, No. 8; R. W. Grand Scribe—P. Rodgers Johnson, of Golden Gate Encampment No. 1; R. W. Grand Treasurer—Philo White, of do.; R. W. Grand Junior Warden—William H. Gilman, of Marysville Encampment No. 6; R. W. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States—M. W. Shuster, of Marysville Encampment No. 6.

Grand Speed on the Central Pacific Railroad.—In an article in our last week's issue, on the trip to Folsom, an error occurred, which materially hastened the speed of the cars on the track. By types were made to say *thirty miles in eighty minutes*, instead of *eighteen miles in thirty minutes*. Some few other errors occurred, which, by reason of haste, and our absence part of the time, could not be avoided.

Map of Humboldt District.—Messrs. Bancroft & Co., have sent us their New Map of Humboldt Mining District. A friend, to whom it would be interesting, called, and we gave it out as *seed for sowing*. might do good, and sent it out as *seed for sowing*.

Patent Rights.—Several new and valuable Patent Rights, by which pretty fortunes can be made can be seen at our office. Models always on exhibition.

Mathematics Taught in Fifteen Minutes.

Quite a scientific breeze has been created lately by the visit to our shores of Professor J. D. Andrews, of New York, who comes to give instruction in the science of mathematics in a new and speedy way, and in a perfectly comprehensive manner, and so perfectly as to enable the student to understand and comprehend his plans in the space of fifteen minutes. We are not in the position of a young student, yet having become a pupil to the professor, we can testify that he can perform all he says he will do.

Professor Andrews will make a quick trip over the State visiting the most prominent places and giving instruction. From this city, he will visit Sacramento, and thence other prominent points. We can certainly say upon the teachers of our schools and colleges, merchants and business men generally, and all classes, to make the acquaintance of Prof. Andrews, for he will open up a new world of study for them which will abolish old plans and drudgery and give them a bright light for the future. In multiplication, in computation of interest, and per centage in trade, his science is perfect, and every one who becomes a pupil will see, almost by intuition, it is admirably adapted to California. We say to all, go and see and you will soon become a pupil. He is now engaged every moment of his time, and is doing a rushing business. There are among his students many of the best calculators and business men of the city.

Agricultural Warehouse, Sacramento.—We paid a visit to the new and fine Agricultural Warehouse, recently opened on J street, Sacramento, of Treadwell & Co. This house has done business there a long time, but recently their business increased to such a degree as to demand more space and convenience for display of their goods. The main store is 75 feet deep by 40 feet wide, with a back warehouse, same width and 80 feet deep, for putting up machinery and tools, and storage, also a large cellar under all the building, and a lot adjoining of 80x100 feet, for displaying Harvesting Implements of large size. The appearance of all the business indicates a perfect, systematized plan of work. We were politely shown over the place by Mr. Williams, the agent, and was glad to see a large amount of business going on; we saw several Wood's Mowers loading on farmers' teams, and Hay-presses, Hay-rakes, etc. These are evidences of a large and prosperous business. The following Implements were selling rapidly: Large Hay-press, Wood's Mower, Kirby's Reaper, and the steel Hay-rake. Mr. Williams informed us that the sales of Harvesting Implements were three times that of last year. Treadwell & Co, appear to be doing the chief business of the place, and we can recommend Harvesters of all that region to call and see the stock ready for them.

Music for the Family.—Messrs. Woodworth, Ackerson & Co, as will be seen by their advertisement of new and improved Pianos, and their "specialte" made particularly for California, together with the new Instruments—French Harmoniums—from their own manufactory at Paris, are doing all they can for "Harmony and peace, and there is nothing like music. It is destined to quell all discord, and change the murderous spirit to love and good will to man We take pleasure in calling attention to this well known Piano Warehouse, as we should say the "Pioneer Piano Ware-rooms" of California, Mr Woodworth having been, for long, many years, the sole agent of the "Stodart Piano," as well as others of high merit.

Views of San Francisco.—The fine Panoramic Views of San Francisco which were published, and are now for sale, by Rosenfield, should be in every library. It is the only comprehensive work of the kind ever got out, and is invaluable. We are surprised that so few people know of this work. Twenty years hence it will be worth $100—go see it, and you will purchase it. It is a condensed picture of our yet to be "London of America."

Patent Hat Rack.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the new Patent Hat Rack on exhibition at our office. A good mechanic can make a rare business, some sum of money with this patent.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY CAVING OF A BANK.—A telegraphic dispatch to the San Francisco Call, dated Gold Hill, N. T., May 4th, says: A dreadful accident occurred in this town this evening. The town authorities had twenty-five men at work constructing a reservoir for the new Water Works at the rear of town, near the Bullion Mine. This evening, about six o'clock, an overhanging embankment caved down, there being perhaps fifty tons in weight, and twelve feet in height, and buried nine of the workmen. They were extricated as soon as possible. Five were horribly bruised and mangled; two were dead, and three more have since died. The names of the dead are Nicholas Heatbon, John Robertson, Nicholas Murphy, P. Ford and Thomas Ryan. The other four were not seriously hurt, and are doing well.

SLIGHTLY NERVOUS.—The Stockton Independent seems to be merry-making over some affair at Point Lobos, or on the way, at target-shooting, in which he rings in the FARMER. We simply beg the Independent to be sure his *Armor* is of the right kind, and safe, else they may turn to "Clays" again, if they shoot this way. We are not on the shoot ourselves; but the typo to whom they allude in our office, if he is as good at hitting the mark as he is at the types, the Independent had better be on their guard. We were not aware before that we had any shooting man a writer in our office, as the person alluded to as a writer in the FARMER, is a typo only, but can write—if challenged.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.—The Circular of the Mechanics' Institute, with their programe, and rules and regulations for the Fair is before us. We gladly herald to our whole State, that the Fair of the year will be held in San Francisco this year, commencing Aug. 30th, and lasting as long as it is acceptable. We were in hopes that the Mechanics' Institute would see and feel the importance of giving premiums only to California industry If this is done, the Hall will be filled with the industry of *our own people*, if not, many will *not* exhibit. We shall further speak on this subject.

THE DROUGHT.—We call especial attention to the grain reports in this week's issue, in relation to the present condition of crops; and, although we do not think there is any cause of alarm, or the fear of famine prices, it is well to understand the true condition of the State. There is food enough, and to spare. Oregon can give us of her abundance; and one word of alarm to Chile, and cargoes come to us. Many portions of our State now feel the drought severely, but this state of things will lead to a better cultivation hereafter, and the drought will do good.

STIR THE EARTH.—Keep the earth moving in all the orchards, vineyards, and garden-spots. This will produce moisture. Stir the earth, and keep it stirring! *Rain is coming!*

A Correspondent Wanted.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO RESIDES at the Eastern extremity of the United States would like, for the novelty of it, to open a correspondence with an intelligent young lady in the Golden State. Any person so inclined will please address

EDWARD S. COLBURN,
14* Eastport, Maine.

Nursery for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE YOUNG NURseries in California comprising over 1000 varieties of all the best kinds of Fruits, obtained from reliable sources in the Eastern States; contains about 40,000 trees of one, two, and three-years growth. For particulars inquire at Farmer Office. 14-tf

DRY GOODS!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,

AT

O'CONNELL, RYAN & CO.,

83 J Street, Sacramento

We are in receipt constantly of all the NOVELTIES in NEW and RICH

DRESS GOODS!

SILK MANTLES,
EMBROIDERIERS,
PARASOLS, ETC., ETC.

Our Stock of

IRISH LINENS,

in all Widths for FAMILY USE, as also Table Linens in SATIN and DOUBLE DAMASKS, Napkins of finest fabric; Huck and Damask TOWELS are most extensive and complete. Our Prices for those Goods shall be found the lowest in the State.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully invite an inspection of the above. Our System is ONE PRICE.

O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.
SACRAMENTO.
13-3m.

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated: he wants a good place in the country in preference, can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as that was his usual post. Apply at this office. n12

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis o their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusio n, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Resin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-3 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard

NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.



A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.



The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 per cent per annum A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

NEW SPRING

—AND—

Summer Dry-Goods

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7,
Montgomery street.

WE ARE RECEIVING ADDITIONS,
BY EVERY STEAMER,
To Our Unequaled Stock of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS!

Our STOCK comprises every article usually kept in a well conducted Store.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR

SILKS,

....OF....

EVERY STYLE,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE, THE STREET,
OR EVENING.

....ALSO....

DRESS GOODS:

POPLINS, CHALLIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH, ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONET, FRENCH CALICOES,
CALICO ROBES.

—ALSO—

A LARGE LOT OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

VERY HANDSOME, AND AT

Only $5,00 Each!

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Mourning Shawls,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINO, ALPACA,
ENGLISH CRAPE,
CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,
CRAPE VEILS,
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC

FURS:

SOLD MUCH BELOW COST DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

A Good Variety of

CLOAKS

AND

CLOAKING,

Always on hand.

—ALSO—

Hosiery,
Gloves, Muslins,
Sheetings, Linens, Flannels,
Quilts, Blankets,
Towels, Table Covers, Lace Curtains,
Ladies' and Men's Undergarments,
Laces, Embroideries,
Parasols,
ETC, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7 Montgomery, street.

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

8 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural
IMPLEMENTS,
In Great Variety.
21-1

Home Miscellany.

MAY-DAY OFFERING.

[We gladly accept the "Beautiful," offering of Koradi,—a May-Day Offering, too,—and happily associated with "the Beautiful of Earth."]

[For the California Farmer.]

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Out in search of "The Beautiful,"
One morning I took my way,
My weary heart was very sad,
My soul in mourning garments clad;
So I took my lonely way,
Out in search of "The Beautiful,"
One early morning in May.

Out in search of "The Beautiful,"
I wandered over the hills,
Glad to escape the weary strife,
That clings to the busy haunts of life;
So I wandered over the hills,
That overlook a quiet vale,
Watered by murmuring rills.

Out in search of "The Beautiful,"
I wandered all the day long;
I found it in the wild-flower's bloom,
Filling the air with their sweet perfume,
And heard it in the wild-bird's song,
The sky was bright, the earth was fair,
A balmy fragrance filled the air.

I sought and found "The Beautiful,"
Painted upon the sky,
In scarlet and purple and red and gold,
Rare beauty to me did those clouds unfold,
In colors of richest dye,
Then a spirit spoke from the mountain crest,
"Fly away to the clouds and be at rest."

Sweet voices whispered to me in the breeze,
Waking low music in the trees,
And in the fountains play;
And what did those spirit voices say,
In the evening breeze and fountain's play?
Thus they said or seemed to say,
"O there is a beauty, higher far,
Than shining sun or beaming star,
Or aught that meets the ear or eye,
In earth, or air, or sea, or sky,
This beauty we can only find,
In a peaceful and contented mind."

KORAH SYLVESTER.

MAY 1st, 1864.

LABOR.

BY FRANK SOULE.

Despise not labor! God did not despise
The handicraft which wrought this gorgeous globe;
That crowned its glories with yon jeweled skies,
And clad the earth in nature's queenly robe.

He dug the first canal, the river's bed,
Built the first fountain in the gushing spring,
Wove the first carpet for man's haughty tread,
The warp and woof of his first covering.

He made the pictures painters imitate;
The statuary's first grand model made;
Taught human intellect to re-create,
And human ingenuity its trade.

Ere great Daguerre had harnessed up the sun,
Apprenticeship at his new art to serve,
A greater Artist greater things had done,
The wondrous pictures of the Optic nerve.

There is no deed of honest labor born,
That is not God-like in the toiling limb;
How'er the lazy scoff, the brainless scorn,
God labored first, toil likens us to Him.

Ashamed of work! mechanic, with thy tools?
The tree thy ax cut from thy native sod
And turns to useful things—go tell the fools—
Was fashioned in the factory of God.

Go build your ships; go, raise your lofty dome;
Your granite temple that through time endures;
Your humble cot, or that proud pile of Rome—
His arm has toiled there in advance of yours.

He made the flowers your learned florists scan,
And crystalized the atoms of each gem;
Ennobled labor in great nature's plan,
And made it virtue's brightest diadem.

Whatever thing is worthy to be had,
Is worthy of the toil by which 'tis won;
Just as the grain with which the fields are clad,
Pays back the warming labors of the sun.

'Tis not profession that ennobles men,
'Tis not the calling that can e'er degrade;
The trowel is as worthy as the pen,
The pen is mightier than the hero's blade.

The merchant with his ledger and his wares,
The lawyer with his cases and his books,
The toiling Farmer mid his wheat or tares,
The poet by his shady streams and nooks:

The man, whate'er his work, wherever done,
If intellect and honor guide his hand,
Is peer to him who greatest state hath won,
And rich as any Rothschild of the land.

All mere distinctions based upon pretence,
Are merely laughing themes for manly hearts;
The Miner's cradle claims from men of sense,
More honor than the youngling Bonaparte's.

Let fops and fools the sons of toil deride,
On false pretensions brainless dunces live;
Let carpet heroes strut with parlor pride,
Supreme to all which indolence can give.

But be thou like them, and envy not
These fancy tomtit burlesques of mankind—
The witless snobs in idleness who rot,
Hermaphrodites 'twixt vanity and mind.

Oh, sons of toil, be proud, look up, arise
And disregard opinion's hollow test,
A false society's decrees despise—
He is most worthy who hath labored best.

The scepter is less royal than the hoe;
The sword, beneath whose rule whole nations writhe,
And curse the wearer while they fear the blow—
Is far less noble than the plow and scythe.

There's more true honor on one tan-browned hand
Rough with the honest work of busy men,
Than all the soft-skinned paths of the land,
The nice white kiddery of "upper ten."

Blow bright the forge, the sturdy anvil ring;
It sings the anthem of king Labor's courts;
And sweeter sounds the clattering hammers bring,
Than half a thousand thrummed pianofortes.

Fair are the ribbons from the rabbet plane,
As those which grace my lady's cap and cape,
Nor does the joiner's honor blush or wane
Beside the lawyer with his brief and tape.

Pride thee, Mechanic, on thy honest trade:
'Tis nobler than the Snob's much vaunted golf,
Man's soulless pride his test of worth has made,
But thine is based on that of God himself.

It is not known where he who invented the plow was born, or where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than the whole race of heroes and conquerors, who have drenched it with tears and manured it with blood.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Future.

When we look forward into the future, how little do we see, that assures us of length of life or brighter prospects. But all uncertain do we take the step, as it were, in the dark. We make our plans as we will, we may promise ourselves that the morrow may bring some pleasing associations, but we only awaken to find our joys turned into sorrows and disappointment. But hope, bright hope, buoys us up to renew our journey, and thus we are led on step by step through changes and trials, until the final change comes, which unveils the great mystery of death to our eyes. Could we foresee the path which we must tread, who could for a moment have the courage to go? No heart would be brave enough to encounter the trials which beset them. But with ignorance of the future and hope leading her siren voice to win us onward, we trust her in child-like simplicity, and go on rejoicing, oftimes, at the very gates of destruction. How wisely has it been ordained by the Father that we should be ignorant of our future life, as it would destroy all interest or animation in our earthly existence; we should remain in apathetic indifference to existence and usefulness, but uncertainty brings hope, and hopes give life which animates us to press onward, surmounting obstacles, overcoming pain and anguish, with the consolation that the future will be brighter and our life will yet be clothed with flowers. Thus we journey on, hoping for the best, trusting in God, who has wisely hidden these things from us.

M. J. U.

[The article on "Home," in last issue, was by the same writer, the signature was accidentally omitted.]

A Mother's Love.—The work to which we refer is that which every mother, whether rich or poor, whatever the advantages or disadvantages of the circumstances may be, is required by the most sacred and rigid obligations to achieve—the assiduous cultivation in her children of the inner nature, of that which makes the good man or woman that which shall live for ever. For this she must be always at her post, with never so much as a recess from her maternal care and solicitude, toiling on, breaking up the ground, sowing the seed, training the tender plant, enriching the soil, watering, nourishing, stimulating every good and pleasant growth, until the flowers begin to bloom and the fruit to ripen. Then comes a heyday of enjoyment, of rest and comfort to the mother, in the golden autumn of her life, when, surrounded by a group of affectionate, dutiful, virtuous, and noble sons and daughters, she sits among them in beautiful repose, her face radiant in the glow of her own heart's ever burning love, and the smile of heaven as a halo of light about her head a spectacle to be admired an envied of all. But this season of comfort, this "Indian summer" of maternal life, never, never comes to those who evade their responsibilities, forsake their trust, and leave their work for others to do, for the sake of personal ease, sensuous indulgence or selfish gratification.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are ext nsive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
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Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	8 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	3 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16 The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28 The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

Patent Hat Rack.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE WOULD invite public attention to a new

PATENT HAT RACK

which is now on exhibition at the California Farmer Reading-room. This is an entire new thing in style, and of peculiar form. It is a valuable invention and worthy the attention of Furniture Dealers, and Inventors. This Invention is patented and the undersigned will sell Rights for the County or State, or other parts of the Pacific Coast. This Patent was sold for a high price in New York. Call at Farmer Reading-rooms and see the model. For particulars call on Editor of Farmer. 13-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

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COAL OIL LAMPS

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LAMP STOCK,

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One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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KEROSENE OILS,

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Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it

22

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

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11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	3 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	3 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Baker's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	2 50
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Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag	6 00
N. Y Illustrated News	2 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
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Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	San. Weekly Union	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cala	3 50	Gen. Globe and App'dix	8 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Illu'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications.

9tf

Wants a Situation.

A PERSON FROM CANADA WISHES EMPLOYment of some kind, either upon a farm, care of stock, or would take a position in store for the sake of immediate employment in a permanent place. Reasonable wages only, would be asked till full capacity is known. 8

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These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

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Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits *be divided* pro rata *among the policy holders,*

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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

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VIII

The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

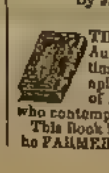
TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is* $31 per annum.

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 54 Gold street, New York.
19

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE. 1

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15

ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood on because a little Battery gave a "start," and the mere letter storm filled the lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases here-before considered incurable. The following series of cases and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the conservatory supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor ones, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old Sages were content if they cured one in every five patients there were three who were dying into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the Improved Instruments of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and severity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not so heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure it (we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthening the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California, and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very dearly, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the pale a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a derangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their danger, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that there is need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panacea for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1560
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1407
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1198
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1023
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	872
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	698
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	180
Mental Derangement	474
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2 166
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudice of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the splendid world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patients not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a mystery, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

San Francisco, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute and that he has cured me. My disease was rheumatism, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANC'S GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON.

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Dirx, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr J H Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

Encourage HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 323 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street,
1 SAN FRANCISCO

Horner's First Premium
ANTI-FRICTION
DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
18 Inventor and Patentee.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
13 SAN FRANCISCO

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

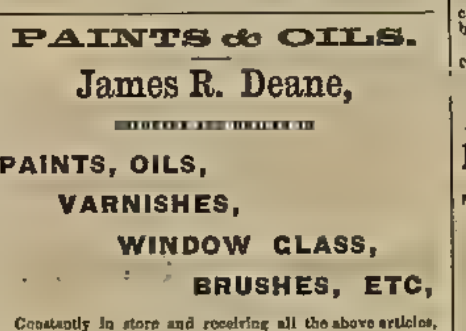
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3 horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.
11

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREA reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coas

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

Richards & Whitfield,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,
8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

A HOME IN THE HEART.

"Oh! ask not a home in the mansions of pride,
Where marble shines out in the pillars and walls;
Though the roof be of gold it is brilliantly cold,
And joy may not be found in its torch-lighted halls;
But seek for a bosom all honest and true,
Where love once awakened will never depart;
Turn, turn to that breast like the dove to its nest,
And you'll find there's no home like a home in the heart.

"Oh! link but one spirit that is warmly sincere,
That will brighten your pleasure and solace your care;
Find a soul you may trust as the kind and the just,
And be sure the wide world holds no treasure so rare.
Then the frowns of misfortune may shadow our lot,
The check-scaring tear-drops of sorrow may start,
But a star never dim sheds a halo for him,
Who can turn for repose to a home in the heart."

A gentlemen at a dinner party stated that he had been on board one of our new men-of-war, and had seen the largest "bird" that ever was heard of. After fully exciting their curiosity, and eagle, condor, albatross, etc, having been guessed at, he informed them it was a "300-pound *Parrott*."

Rather unexpected was the reply of the urchin, who, on being arraigned for playing marbles on Sunday, and sternly asked, "do you know where those little boys go who play marbles on Sunday?" replied innocently, "Yes, some of them goes down by the side of the river."

"What is the difference between a legal document and a cat." "One has pauses at the end of its clauses, and the other has claws-es at the end of its paws-es.

"Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" said a brother judge to Curran. "Nothing but the head," he replied.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium for Gold!

It is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 65½ (old No. 167) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

10 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A B L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for Irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same

THOMAS DAY,
732 Montgomery street,
13-tf San Francisco.

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the of seed which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the same, on application at the Farmer Office. nl2

The Markets.

Wholesale Prodnce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tubb & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] May 5.

Our Grain and Produce Market presents an appearance never before witnessed here. We say, never before witnessed; this we wish to apply to the period we have been engaged in it, say the last nine or ten years. There is a perfect recklessness manifest on the part of buyers. Sellers often fear they will not ask a sufficient price. The natural result is, that there often occurs a great disparity between opinions of buyers and sellers. The impression exists, and is pretty generally concurred in, that not enough for our own consumption will be produced. Exportation of the Crops of 1864 must be abandoned and we may consider ourselves fortunate if we do not have to import for our own consumption. Of Feed and Feed-Grains, there is no doubt existing we must import—the quantity on hand, and the slim prospects of a crop, warrant us in making the statement. The Prices Current annexed shows a very material advance in all kinds of Produce. *Wheat, Barley, Oats, Bran, Middlings, Corn,* and *Flour,* all have materially advanced, although present prices of Flour are not in proportion to the market rates of Wheat, consequently a further advance in Flour may be expected at no distant day. The present prices are inviting importation from Chile, which will have an injurious effect on speculation. Beans, that have long dragged and been an article of dull sale, are partaking of the general advance and now may be quoted as active and advancing.

Our Exports are as follows: Per bark Julia Ann, for Hong Kong, 738 bbls 4748 hf-sks Flour, 50 bales Hay, etc. Per bark Rival 100 hf 880 qr-sks Flour etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 17,820 sks, Barley 5416 sks, Corn 105 sks, Beans 130 sks Potatoes 3206 sks, Flour 6041 qr-sks, Bran 376 sks, Hay 2827 bales, Oats 318 sks, Cornmeal 516 sks, Wool 655 bales, Straw 170 bales.

Also, Coastwise: Beans 2392 sks, Oats 2905 sks, Potatoes 5934 sks, Barley 2345 sks, Wheat 537 sks, Bran 159 sks, Peas 25 sks, Wool 40 bales, Flour 200 qr-sks, Corn 261 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 80@ 2 00	Superfine, ...	7 00@ 7 50
Milling, ...	2 00@ 2 80	Extra	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, ...	2 60@ 3 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	3 25@ 3 75	Domestic₱100 lbs	4 25@ 4 50
Oats, ...	3 00@ 3 50	Hay,.. ..₱ton	35 00@40 00
Corn	2 00@ 3 25	Ground Feed₱ton	60 00@65 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	40@45 00
Buckwheat.. .. ...@	2 25	Middlings	50@55 00
Potatoes, ... ₱sk	1 50@ 2 25	Beans.. ₱100lbs	2 50@3 00
Squash.. ..₱ton	@	Onions...	...@20 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon.₱lb	21@ 24	Dry Hides ..₱lb	12@ 13½
do Best Am Fall clip	29@32	Green salted, ..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	19@ 21	Sheep skins, woolen ...	@ ..
do Short Staple..	18@ 20	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry	10@ 15	Goat skins... ...each ..	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new...	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow₱lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		
BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cals..₱lb ..	25@ 37	Cheese, Cals ₱lb	10@ 17
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱lb	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz ..	30@ 33	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 5.

Hens	₱ doz 7 00@7 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@3 [illegible]
Roosters.....	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	..@1 50
Turkeys.....	₱ lb 20@ 22	do domestic..	[illegible]
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	10 00@..		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 5.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Knoller, No. 76, and Marston & Bredhoff, No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 49 and 49.

FRUIT.			
Apples.. .. .. ₱lb	6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₱lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	@ ..	Limes.... .. ..₱doz	.. 25
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	25@ 50
Duchess d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	.. 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	12@ 12
Easter Beurre.... ..	@ ..	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	..	Grapes, white.. ₱lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	..@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
Cooking..	@ 10	Catawba..	@ ..
Strawberries..₱lb ..	35@50	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Raspberries..	@ 62	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Common.....	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Gage..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	..	Peach Plums..	..
Blackberries wild...	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	..
Cherries, com var ..	40@1 00	Almonds Cals..	..
Bigarreau	..	Filberts..	@ 25
Black Tartarian	..	English Walnuts.... ..	@ 15
Apricots....	@ ..	Green gages....	@ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pic-melon..	..
Figs, new..	@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	@ ..
Peanuts..	@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	..	Canteloupes..	@ ..

Dried Apples 15c ₱ lb; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Pears, 20@25c; Figs 25c; Split Prunes 30c.

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus.. .. ..₱lb	12@ 15	Okra, Dry.. ..₱lb	75@1 00
Art'chokes(Fr.)₱doz	50@ 75	do Green..	..
Brussel's sprouts. ₱lb	@ 15	Potatoes..	2@ 2½
Beets .. .. ₱doz	.. 37	do New..	@ 5
Broccoli .. .. ..₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	@ ..
Cabbage..	75@1 25	do Yams (S Isle)	.. ..
Cauliflower..	1 00@3 00	Pumpkins..	5
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. .. ..₱bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles in Jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..each	25@ 37	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱lb	@ 15
Cranberries.. ₱gall	..@1 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱lb	..@ 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plants..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new.. ..	@ 16	Red Peppers.. .. ₱lb	.. 50
Green Beans..	.. ..	Summer Squash..	.. 40
Green Leeks..	@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat..	@ 5
Green Peppers.. ..	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green Corn, ears₱doz	@ ..	String Beans..	@ ..
Lettuce..... ₱doz	@ 50	Spinage..	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grub₱lb	.. 75	Salads.. ....₱bunch	@ 5
do cultivated..	.. 50	Turnips..... ₱doz	@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱lb	@ 15	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	..@ ..	Snipe.... ..₱doz,	1 50@1 75
do tame	@1 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back..	@ ..	Venison.. ..₱lb.	@ ..
do Mallard.. ..	@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz	@ ..
do Teal ₱doz ...	@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese wild .. ₱pair	@1 00	do wild	2 00
do tame.. each	25@1 00	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	62@ 75
Turkeys.. .. ₱lb.	27@ 30	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens.... .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal's..₱lb	35@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₱lb	15@ 25
do Eastern.. ..	@ ..	Lard California ..	@ 20
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	35@ 37	do Eastern.. ..	@ ..
Duck eggs..	@ 45	Honey, in comb ..	30@ 50
Farallon eggs	@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	@ 00

FISH.			
Salmon.... .. ..₱lb	10@ ..	Crabs, large.... .₱doz	.. 100
do smoked	15@ 20	do small..	25@37
do pickled .. ..₱bbl	11 00@ ..	Salt Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do .. ..₱lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@16
Smelts..	10@ ..	do fresh..	.. ..
Perches..	6@ ..	Shrimps.... .. ..₱lb	.. 12
Rockfish..	12@ ..	Flounders..	..@15
Colfish..	12@ ..	Sea Bass..	..@ ..
Herring, fresh.... ₱lb	.. ..	Halibut (rare)	.. ..
do smoked .. ₱doz	.. 20	Sturgeons	.. 5
Tomcod.... .. ₱lb	.. 10	Crawfish..	.. 12
Sardines (fresh)	.. ..	Oysters..... ..	.₱100 1 00
Sole-fish	.. 20	Clams.....	..50

MEATS.			
Beef—tenderloin..₱lb	.. ..	Leg Mutton .. ..₱lb	.. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@ 15	Lamb..	.. 20
Pork rib, etc..	.. 20	Pigs Tongues.. ..each	.. 12
Veal....	.. 12	Bacon, California.. ₱lb	.. 20
Veal Cutlets....	.. 15	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	6@ 12	do Imported.... ..	.. 15
Smoked Beef....	.. 15	Tongues.... each..	..75@1 00
Pork chops....	.. 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops....	.. 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

San Francisco Cattle Market, May 5.

First quality Beef is very scarce, and poor Cattle are very plenty, otherwise there is no change. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@5c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—6@7c ₱lb. LAMB—5@
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@8c ₱lb.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 5.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 10@15c. ₱lb. Dried Plums 15@20c ₱lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱lb. California Dried Figs 30@50c ₱lb. Strawberries—Queens 30@40, Longworth's Prolific 20@25c. Raspberries 40@60c. ₱ m. Lemons $6 00 ₱ 100. Cherries, 30@50 cents ₱ lb. Oranges $2 50@3 00 ₱100. Black Walnuts 14@20c ₱ m. Gooseberries 12½@20.

Fruit of all kinds very scarce.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MAY 2.

The House considered the Army Appropriation bill and after a lengthy debate agreed to the Senate amendment placing its negro soldiers on an equality with the white ones, from and after January 1st, 1864; also, in regard to uniforms, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, pay, etc., and providing that bounties to negroes shall not exceed $100. Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing, after the first of May next, that the pay of privates in arms shall be increased to $16 a month; corporals to 18; sergeants to 20; orderly sergeants to 24; and sergeant-majors to 26. Mr. Schenck moved the previous question. Mr Cox asked his colleague to withdraw the demand, so as to allow him to move an amendment that the pay of privates be $18. This was refused by Mr. Schenck, who explained that the bill restored the ration of 1861, making a saving to the Government of one dollar and 39 cents per man a month, taking away nothing essential to the soldier's comfort and subsistence and giving him supplies equal to any soldier's in the world, and twice as much as those of Jeff Davis. The bill passed unanimously.

Mr. Frank, of New York, presented a resolution of the Legislature of New York, affirming the President Lincoln's proclamation declaring the extinction of slavery, was necessary, statesmanlike, constitutional, and should be the law of the land and requesting their representatives to support the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery in any State. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The affidavits taken by the Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War at Fort Pillow, show conclusively that some of the negroes were buried alive. The deposition of one was taken who dug out of his own grave. There is no doubt of the fact that one or more persons were nailed through the flesh to pieces of wood, and then burned alive. Not only on the day of the surrender were such fiendish acts perpetrated, but next day in cold blood. The victims seen by the Committee were some of them pierced and cut in the face and eyes with bayonets and swords, while the other parts of their bodies were disfigured either by steel or lead.

The expedition sent from Vienna on Thursday, returned, having visited Leesburg and Upperville. At the latter place they encountered a portion of Mosby's gang, and after a sharp fight the rebels were routed, with a loss of six killed and wounded and 23 captured. Our loss was three killed and four wounded. The expedition also captured a number of horses, a large quantity of wool, tobacco, and other contraband goods.

Little Washington, N. C., was evacuated by our forces on Thursday last, the troops there being wanted elsewhere.

Five steamers were seized by order of the Government, for service, and were ordered to report at Louisville, without delay. They leave immediately in obedience to order.

All the railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity in transporting troops to the East and Chattanooga.

Annapolis letters say a flag of truce boat arrived from Richmond, with 400 prisoners held by the rebels, all of whom had to be admitted to the hospital. Their looks and words abundantly show their miserable condition, produced by starvation. Many of them are believed to be past the reach of medicine.

General Butler has stopped all exchanges for the present, and prohibits flag of truce boats from going up and down the James River.

The Home Guard was mustered in at Cincinnati in response to the Governors call for 100 days. Out of 486 companies, all but 43 reported, making about 35,000 men ready for active duty. The whole number will reach 40,000. Four Cincinnati regiments turned out nearly 3,000 strong, armed and equipped.

The Pacific Railroad bill as reported by Mr. Stevens, from the house select committee, provides that the grant of lands shall not impair any preemption, homestead, swamp land or other lawful claim or government reservation. It proposes to repeal the provision for a reservation by the government of a portion of the construction bonds. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, is authorized to issue the first mortgage bonds not exceeding the amount of the government bonds, to which the lien of the United States bonds shall be subordinate. Any other road may issue one-half United States bonds and have the same precedence. It fixes the number of directors to be elected by the stockholders at 20, and the number appointed by the President at ten.

The famous trotting stallion George M. Patchen, died from rupture.

No dispatches since May 2d, when Gold was quoted at 177@178.

☞ **Holloway's Pills and Ointment.**—Erysipelas. These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ring worm, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will by their detergent and properties effect a radical cure in the blood and system.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 20-6

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 16

Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER SMALL INVOICE of the true "Hubbard Squash seed," from the Atlantic States.

This is the BEST Squash in the world. It is a hard shell, and the only way to cook it is to saw the shell in halves and bake in the oven, then serve on the table in the shell. The flavor of the Squash is better than the best Sweet Potato, and for pies has never had an equal.

Seed for sale at this Office.

LIFE-SIZE BUST

....OF....

Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P J DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Derine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise. It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press

The friends of Mr. King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

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AND DEALERS IN

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ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 11 San Francisco.

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EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 11 San Francisco.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
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Barry's Fruit Garden.
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Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
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SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast. 20-21

For Sale!

A Fine Orchard and Garden.

A BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD AND GARDEN, FULL of Fruit Trees of rare kinds, a new Gothic Cottage House, with pleasant surroundings.

The place contains 150 acres of rich land, all in a high state of cultivation.

The estate is near Oakland, Contra Costa County, and is increasing in value every day. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of this journal.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these,
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNOLLER'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 70,
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
7t9-20

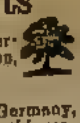
SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots



From imported Foreign and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.



Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rolander, Madeira Winegrape, Riessling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO:—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Follenberg's Zwetshe).

....ALSO....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's

Mountain Vineyard,

"SOLLAH,"

Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.

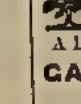
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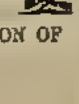
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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—



A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and

Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.

Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, HELIOCONIUMS, &c, &c, &c.

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,
15-1apl 206 J street, Sacramento.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small Improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

TRAVELING.

No Opposition until May 21, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S

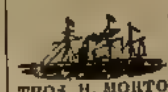
OPPOSITION

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!



THE NEW AND FAST STEAMER

AMERICA

THOS. H. MORTON .....Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

Saturday, - - - May 21, 1864

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD With the splendid Steamship

ILLINOIS

2,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
5-tf No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of May, 1864

May 13—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander
May 23—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Commander

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, A. M, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts

Central Pacific Railroad,

.....AND.....

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, UNTIL further notice, trains will leave the foot of K street, SACRAMENTO, as follows:

For Lincoln and Folsom, at .....6:15 a.m.
For Folsom, at .....10:30 a.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Folsom at .....7:30 a.m.
Leave Lincoln at .....10:45 a.m.

LELAND STANFORD,
13 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.

Two Trains Daily, Each Way

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:

Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:35 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6 10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight from either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Parties wishing to commute between here and San Jose, or between Stations, can procure tickets at greatly reduced rates, by applying to any Station Agent, or at the office of the Company.

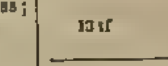
☞ Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
21-3-3m General Superintendent

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 5 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Stoneship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DESIROUS of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given as to character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer, or by letter. 8t4

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1864. NUMBER 15.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid or in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The Drought.

We call attention to the following facts on Vegetable Culture. Now that the drought is testing our crops, let those who are suffering look to the cause of the failure. In many products we pronounce it a want of good and careful cultivation The following, as the teachings of experience, we find in the Farmer and Gardener, and it is certain that if in the old States, where rain falls every month in the year, such practices are pursued; they are needed in this dry climate more peremptorily.

"One of the greatest faults in the cultivation of vegetables, arises from the mistaken opinion entertained by many persons, that the quantity of a crop is increased by closely sowing or planting. Nothing can be more erroneous than such a supposition. On the contrary, both in weight and quality, the crop of all vegetables to be as large as the quantity and nature of the ground sown permits, will be found to increase in proportion as sufficient space is afforded for the proper tillage of the ground during its growth, and for the admission of the requisite influence and circulation of light and air.

"The greatest impediment to success in the production of fine vegetables perhaps, is want of due attention to the proper tillage of the ground; nothing can supersede the advantages accruing from deep culture; when the plow is used the subsoil plow should follow it, and in all land, whether heavy or light, (except a subsoil of pure gravel,) will be benefited by it. When the the spade is used, the ground should be dug at least sixteen inches deep.

"It is best to sow and cultivate all crops in drills and rows, in preference to broad cast. The crop is tilled at less expense, both of time and trouble. The hoe, during the growing season, should be continually at work, and in direct proportion to the complete eradication of the weeds and to the keeping of the ground open and loose, will be the weight and quality of the crop."

When this manner of cultivation is pursued no drought can injure the crops, however hot the rays of the sun may be or however long and continuous, for, when the earth is loose and porous, the rays of the sun seem to draw up the moisture from the depths below to moisten and nourish the plant. The heat of the sun on the plant acts like a hydraulic apparatus to bring up, by the roots of the plant, the waters from below. Good drainage is of equal importance.

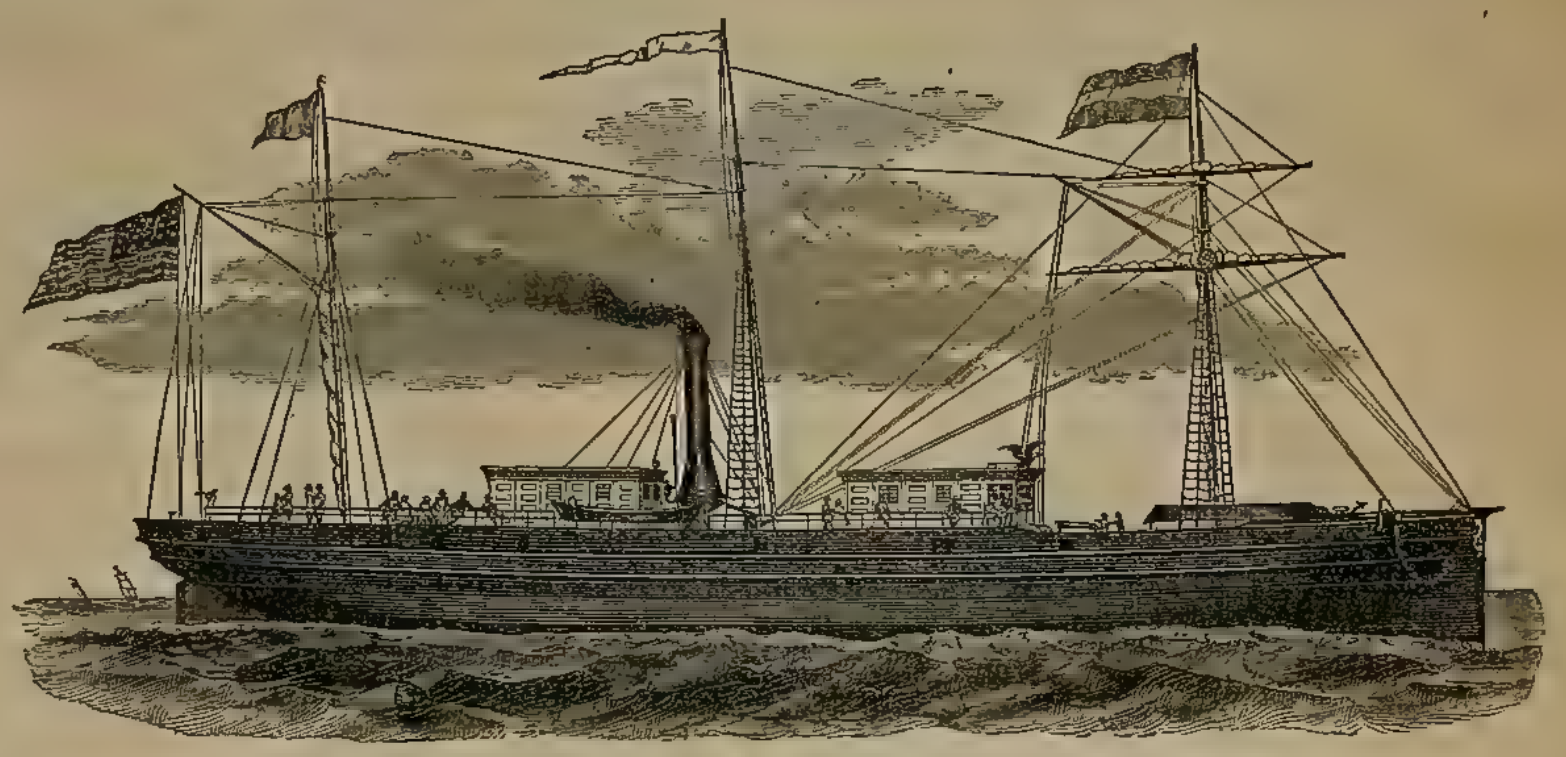
"The rotation of crops should be attended to. Manure should be given to crops above ground, as the cabbage, peas, the potato, (for that is not a root,) and similar vegetables. These should be followed by root crops, as carrots, parsnips, &c. with less manure.

"Those who are experienced cultivators, have no need of these suggestions but few, who are not so, will not be easily convinced of their importance, until by direct experiment they are satisfied of their value and truth."

Fruit Trees in Hedges.—Pears and various varieties of fruit are grafted into the hedges, in many provinces in France—not that the proprietor anticipates enjoying the fruit. They call them God's part (*la part de Dieu*). In the quince hedges of the Prince of Deadogne, branches to bear fruit are allowed to grow and form little trees, bearing quite an amount of fruit "which bouquets of trees," M. Laguaim assures the editor of the Revue Horticole, "hanging gracefully in the midst of the hedges, produce a beautiful effect and render the scene less arid, being at the same time elegant and productive."

Weight of a Sheep for Mutton.—The usual estimate of the gross and nett weight of sheep, is that the dead carcass will weigh one half the gross weight, and therefore, when sheep are sold at five cents a pound alive, the price is equivalent to ten cents a pound for the meat, sinking the pelt and all the offal, so that the butcher, if he should sell the carcass at cost, would have the pelt, rough fat, head, &c., for a profit.

A Gold Watch Earned.—The money saved by patronizing the People's Line will buy one of Tucker's splendid watches.



PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

SHALL WE HAVE IMMIGRATION?
NO. II.

This is one of the most important of all questions to the people of California. With a vast area of rich and fertile land, capable of sustaining millions of people and making those millions wealthy, with a climate which has no superior in the world, with all the natural advantages for manufacturing in every branch that human ingenuity could devise, with gold and silver bursting out of the earth at our feet—those Archimedian levers that move great enterprises—with all the other rich and valuable ores or minerals to aid man in his onward progress, with as fair valleys and hillsides as ever the poet pictured, whose fruits are touched with the tropical luxuriance for abundance and beauty, with all these blessings, we are yet without a population commensurate with our ability as a State to maintain, and for this reason manufactures and the mechanic arts are not in that condition of prosperity that we are entitled to with so many natural advantages and blessings.

In the developments of our vast mineral wealth, vast numbers of working men are wanted, and with them, *capital* to work our mines is wanted also, and there is no place in the world where there are greater openings for well directed scientific labor, or where that labor would be better rewarded than in our rich but hitherto undeveloped mines.

We want for the mines of California one million real *working men*—not the mere speculator, the man that *makes a mine on paper* and seeks his "chance to sell it"—but *real live working miners*, such as were seen at work in '49-'50, along the rivers and ravines, in those early days.

We want, too, for the development of our *water power*, another million, that we may establish manufactories of woolen, linen, iron, lead, copper, etc, and speedily as may be, cotton and silk goods, carpets, bagging for our grain, wool, etc.

We do not only want the mere day laborer and his family, but we want the men of genius and enterprise, men who can seek out, discover, plan and erect such manufactories as shall not only be a source of wealth to those who establish them, but an honor to our State.

Now, one of the great hindrances to a more rapid development of our vast mines is the *want of machinery*. There are not Foundries enough in our State to do *half the work required*, though they work night and day, and the cost of such work, oftentimes, by reason of its urgency, is twice what it might be. We want Foundries all over our State.

We want Woolen Factories to use up our own wool, so we may be clothed in our own "Home manufactures." This can be done here as well and as cheaply as at Lowell and Dover, or at Manchester, Eng. Why should we import millions of dollars' worth of carpeting, when it can be made at our doors? All we need is working men and capital, and the old States have been waiting for years to have a way opened by which this class of population could come to our shores, and not be compelled to expend their entire fortune in coming to us.

The day begins to dawn upon us. The opening of the Pacific Railroad is the "day gun" for California, for it opens the way speedily to our rich mines, in our own mountains and to those adjacent to us, so that immigrant miners may speedily reach their destined fields of labors.

The permanent establishment of the People's Line of Steamers is "daylight" that is to make glad the hearts of millions, for they can now come and bring their loved ones, and their household gods, and not be subject to the tribute money of that voracious sea-monster, Vanderbilt, whose *twenty-six millions of dollars* has been taken, a goodly portion of it, from the sun-burnt miner, and hardy worker on these shores to satisfy his "thirst for more" for bringing them hither, or permitting them to visit their early homes.

Now that a People's Line has been established and Vanderbilt held in check with his heretofore iron-grasped monopoly, where is the press of our State that formerly held him up to the public as the cause of our poverty in population? Why do they not speak out and give information to the people, and counsel them to sustain and patronize, exclusively, the People's Line? Before it was established, they boasted what should be done—our great papers talked loud then, why don't they speak now? If there is one duty paramount to all others in this matter, it is the duty of every well wisher of our State to give their influence to the People's Line.

It has generally been the case that all opposition lines have been inferior in convenience comfort, and safety, but we rejoice to say that the present Opposition Line of Steamers is equal, and in many respects superior to the old Line, and very soon will be superior in every respect.

We have said a *new day* dawns on California. The people in the *Old States* are beginning to realize that a way is opened to the "Eldorado" of the West, and the people are beginning to shout Eureka! Eureka! It is a well known fact that in all the past years of California, the Pacific Mail Steamers, under the reign of Vanderbilt have been the "reign of terror" to all who desire to come to our shores, or those who wished to visit the "Old Folks at Home;" the more anxious the people to "pass to and fro," the higher the price of passage, notwithstanding the steamer had the carrying the mails at a *high figure*, and who does not remember the refusal of Vanderbilt to take the mails at all! What did he care for the merchants and the importers of the Pacific—the "pound of flesh," the "pound of flesh," was his cry, and poor California, bled by his lancet, was fleeced by his scalpel, and although no Company could have more faithful, competent or prompt agent, this side, than Messrs. Forbes & Babcock, yet they must *carry out instructions*, whatever may by the fate of the traveler. There was no competition and *the price*, "*the price*," was fixed according to the will of the giant Vanderbilt, the great Sea Shark, as he was called by some. But now a way is opened; California can have justice done to her; the people of other States will come and bring their wealth with them. All that is now wanted *to secure a complete triumph and a permanency* to a line of the very best steamers is the combined action of the people and a resolute determination to sustain the People's Line in preference to all others.

With the next month comes the *new* and splendid steamer, *Golden Rule*, then we shall have *two steamers a month, regularly*, and first class steamers too; these two noble steamers, by their very names, are significant of success. The "Golden Rule" and "America," the first bringing hither the laborers for the Garden of the World, the Granary of the World, the Vineyard of the World and the Workshop of the World, and the latter to bear hence the gold and silver, the hides, wool, wine, and rich ores, of which our lands abound. The steamer America has already won the favor of the public and golden opinions, too, of those who have crossed and re-crossed in this cradle of the deep.

The "Golden Rule" will surely be here in the Month of Roses, fair June, we shall hail her and welcome her to us as she comes cutting the foaming waters that wreath her brow when she enters the Golden Gate, and kisses the waters of the fairest bay in the world. That our people may know what a splendid steamer is soon to be with us, we give the dimensions of the Golden Rule, as furnished to a New York correspondent of the Ledger:

The length is 310 feet; breadth 44 feet; depth 23 feet; her frame work is solid and of best materials, her capacity 3,500 tuns. For beauty of form, for grace in appearance, as she sets on the ocean "a very thing of life," she has no superior. The Golden Rule has been built with direct reference to strength as a safe Ocean Steamer, for spaciousness and elegance, so as to give real comfort and plenty of fresh air—a material element in an ocean trip. She has been finished in her cabins, state rooms and saloons more with reference to solid elegance and durability than fanciful taste. That the public may know that she is a noble ship it is only necessary to say she was built by Henry Steers, the celebrated ship-builder; the iron-work, engines, boiler, etc., from the Morgan Iron Works; engines, style-beam, 81 inch cylinder, 12 foot stroke; *two* boilers, double furnace, patent surface condenser. This noble steamer, when complete, will cost over *half a million of dollars*. The work is under the entire supervision of E. N. Dickerson, Esq., and when this steamer shall grace the waters of the Pacific, she will not only be the Pride of the Bay of San Francisco, but esteemed the finest steamer that ever entered the harbor.

We ask now of the People of California, will you sustain a Line of Steamers like these; will you now do all you can to scatter news abroad that we have a People's Line, and that immigrants can come, bringing their families with them—a family of half a dozen almost as cheap as *one* person could come a few years since? Will you, the people, use your influence with those who *go East* to give this line your favors? Will you, *wool-growers*, wine-growers, ore-shippers, hide and tallow shippers, send your produce by this Line and thus sustain and build up a line that has done so much for the good of California.

Who does not know that now every effort is made and making to crush the Opposition Line, and thus defeat the People's interest. Can any one for a moment hesitate as to duty in this respect?

For many years past the Vanderbilt Line, as a monopoly, have drawn from our people, from $250 to $275 for a cabin passage to New York, and other parts of the ship in proportion; this was almost like an embargo. None but the wealthy could go without sacrifice. Now by the aid of the New Line, our people can go and come at less than half the former prices, while the State is reaping the advantage of an increased population, and of the good and true men, women and children. When we conceive the business that must be transacted by our ocean steamers, when a fair competition is had, and freight made reasonable, as it will be if the people sustain the People's Line by their business, then California will take the proper rank among the States of the Union. Let us refer to the condition of the trade in wool and grain, in 1857, as compared with 1863-'4, only 6 years since. Then the Eastern shipment of Wool from California was 55 bales of poor wool. The clip of this year will approximate to *ten thousand bales*. In 1857, fifty thousand barrels of flour was imported into California; in 1863 the crop of grain would load more than one hundred clipper ships, of the largest class. Thus we progress. Do we not want good steamers?

What would be the result, should this line be withdrawn? Passage fees would not only double but treble; all the past loss from *high fares* would be recovered by exhorbitant rates. It is evident that Vanderbilt, the mighty Vanderbilt will leave no effort untried to break up, destroy and overpower the People's Line! We ask, will the people stand by their own interests and gloriously triumph, or will they see their worst enemy prevail?

It is presumed that every body reads the Bulletin. The letter of Frank Pixley, on his recent trip, was a light to them of which line is the best for the traveler; take the records of the last trip of the Illinois, as she arrived at Panama, in the evening; instead of turning the passengers off, on shore, to provide for themselves, the Captain ordered a fine dinner prepared for *all the passengers*, including steerage, etc., and then furnished them a Band of Music and an Evening's Entertainment and lodgings, and did all he could to have them happy till the morning's train was ready, and then sent them on their way rejoicing. This was the plan of the People's Line, under the ownership of Marshal O. Roberts, Esq., the father of our efficient director this side.

How was it with the passengers of the Old Line. They were compelled to go on shore bag and baggage, and find quarters where best they may. Many women and children—strangers in a strange land. Now which of these two Lines was the "People's Friend."

This line, on the New-York side, is called the M.-O.-Roberts Line, and by this late act on the part of the Company we shall call it the Golden-Rule Line. We have from our correspondent in New York this admirable fact: This new steamer was named, when launched, the Retribution, the name has been happily changed to the Golden Rule, and it was by the wish and plan, personally, of the noble owner this was done, as he and his company resolved that all who travel on this Line shall find that the "golden rule" will be the motto of the owners, and all who travel on it will be better and stronger friends of the Line when they come to their journey's end than when they began. The owners, captains, officers, stewards, etc, aboard, and the agents everywhere, will make it an axiom in their plans. With these views and plans, and with this noble Line of Steamers to help the People WE SHALL HAVE IMMIGRATION.

The people will come to us by tens of thousands, and those that leave us for a season go but to bring more back again. Let us, then, look more hopefully to the future. Vanderbilt, in years past, laughed at the people and mocked at their sufferings. Then, the people were few and powerless, now, we can say to him, the day of "Retribution" has come. But the new Line, instead of pursuing a suicidal, revengeful policy, as others have done, hoists the People's flag, and on its pure folds have inscribed in golden words the "Golden Rule." Guided by its principles and precepts, the people will become the retributive power and the rewarding power. To them and their influence the appeal is made, and it will not be made in vain, for they now say to the tyrant of the sea in the language of Pierpont:

> "The thousands that last year you scorned,
> Are millions now, be warned, be warned!"

They feel, too, that

> "The keen spirit
> Seizes the prompt occasion,—make the thoughts
> Start into instant action, and at once
> Plans and performs, resolves and executes!"

Thus will come the triumph through this Line to the immigrant and our State.

The Blessed Rains.—In our last we said the rains were coming. Such was our faith. The rains have come, and blessed the earth in many places, and we shall have more still.

Edward Everett.

[The annexed noble tribute to a noble man, one of the most eloquent men living, we find in the "Wabash Magazine," by T. H. Risdine, which we take pleasure in publishing. It will be read with interest by thousands.]

In this number we present the readers of the Magazine with a portrait of our distinguished countryman, Edward Everett, the scholar, the statesman, and the prince of orators. Being still before the people, and acting a devoted part in the trying scenes of the present, we deem it a fitting time to speak a word of his eminent virtues and exalted worth. Few men have occupied the proud eminence which he has enjoyed from youth to ripe old age. Over half a century has borne witness to those noble qualities which have displayed so forcibly their strength and structure in every sphere of their employ. In the political arena he has been a prominent actor. When the country sought his able counsel in solving the enigmas which so often embarrass statesmanship, he ever met the call and did all well, leaving the records of a nation emblazoned with noble acts, nobly done.

A graceful bearing, with his scholarly attainments, make him the bright star of every circle, whether at home or abroad, in the Senate Chamber or at the Court of St. James. His countrymen are not slow to honor a public benefactor, and Everett in his native land has ever received the plaudits of a grateful people; while in foreign lands he has been the ornament of that country which has ever delighted to call him her favorite son. But neither literature, politics nor diplomacy, was the master idea of his life. It is in the brilliant gift of oratory, where thought takes its loftiest flight, bearing the mystic influence of its power over a multitude, that the genius of the man is most plainly visible. It is in this that he has ever sought the crown and consummation of a glorious and immortal career.

Edward Everett was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 11th, 1794. He came of an humble, though honorable line. His ancestors were of known integrity and solid worth. Their virtues were his pride, as his words evinced when he said in one of his grandest displays, "I am proud of my descent. My forefathers left nothing to their descendants, of either fame or fortune, but a good name." A good name. This was his inheritance, and it is, according to the inspired and uninspired writers, the worthiest ever bequeathed. Frequently in after years, in those noblest moments of his being, when that voice seemed a voice inspired, he would recur to childhood's home, and ever spoke of his native place, of his "honored father," with a tender, touching pathos. From an early age he enjoyed the instructions of the common schools, even then widespread in the Bay State, and says of his first attendance, "I was of the valliant age of three years." The source of that youthful training was never forgotten. The common schools have ever been the subject of his ablest eulogy, and always found in him a kind advocate, a willing patron, and a generous friend. When a boy, politeness was his prominent trait, indicating a career of noble manliness, whether in a lowly sphere, or on the topmost current of popular regard. With him it was a part of the molding, which formed the graceful figure and almost faultless man. Then, also, at that youthful period, the love of oratory imprinted itself deeply upon this germ of genius, to unfold with years. And that lisping voice was gaining strength in discipline, unconscious that it would in time command the listening ear of multitudes. Thus in infancy was nurtured that gift which was to shine in resplendent beauty through maturer life. At an early age he entered Harvard College, youngest of his class. Here he pursued his studies with commendable zeal, and graduated at seventeen. Harvard had thus nurtured and brought up one destined to be a star of the first magnitude, a bright and shining light in that institution—first as its tutor, then its Professor, and lastly its President. The law was the profession of his choice, but yielding to the wishes of friends, he studied for the ministry. Though but nineteen when entering upon the duties of this vocation, he met with signal success, and early ranked with the eloquent divines, winning a reputation and the marked favor of all as a minister of Christ. Once in the National Capital, this eloquent man of God spoke in his might the truths of the Bible, and made the nation's greatest statesman bow and weep. His popularity as a pulpit orator was universal.

Everett was a thorough student and a lover of classical study. The wish to move among those scenes of ancient splendor, pictured on his classic mind, constantly increased, and to satisfy this desire and perfect his scholarly attainments, he left America in his twenty-first year to travel in foreign lands. He visited the most noted universities of the Old World, and followed the pursuit of literary acquisition through all the ample field which Europe offers the ardent scholar, ever seeking some new treasure for his store-house of knowledge. For five years he searched and studied the tomes of learning which centuries have amassed, and then returned to give his native land the worth of a peerless mind, and add a brilliant character to her literary name. The North American Review became under his guidance a national periodical, and for years found its main support in his able pen. Foreign travel made him familiar with affairs abroad, and conversant with measures best adapted to the early growth of the young Republic. Through this medium he wielded immense influence in the leading departments of the nation, giving tone and sentiment to public opinion, and thereby directing "literature, history, public policy and foreign relations," into spheres commensurate with his elevated ideas.

It was, however, the eloquence of Edward Everett that placed him on that eminence, and made him an idol of the American people. The Phi Beta Kappa oration, that mighty effort of a mighty mind, gave him at the age of thirty an established reputation. It was a time for such grand marshaling of words. Then, if ever, then was eloquence in "the subject and the occasion." It was the return of Lafayette. All were rejoicing to see this venerable man, and New England was ablaze with feeling to welcome the aged patriot. Then, in the presence of Lafayette, in the midst of that jubilant multitude, was a fitting place for the eloquent Everett to awaken his soul-stirring strains and leave the question of his power beyond dispute.

Soon after this address he was elected member to Congress. Resigning his professorship in Harvard, he immediately sought the field of his new duties—a field for which he was eminently fitted. This new employ furnished no questions too deep, no intricacies too difficult for him to solve. Very seldom has the Congress of the United States opened its doors to one who brought such depths of learning, such immense faculties, such grand powers to struggle in the support of true national interests. For ten years he continued in the arduous duties of his station, and left as a memorial of his earnest labors the public record.

Everett displayed in his congressional career the politician as that character should ever be—a noble, high-minded man. He constantly bore himself with quiet dignity, allowing nothing to draw him one iota from the line of duty and of right.

This course of office has made him the pride of his State, and gave him universally a name which friends loved and enimies respected. And it is an acknowledged fact that no politician has ever escaped the abuse of "passionate partisans," as has Edward Everett.

No sooner had his seat in the House been vacated, than the voice of his State called him to fill the chair of that Commonwealth. For three successive terms the popular suffrages reinstated him Governor of Massachusetts. In this capacity his giant energy found constant employ. His every aim was the good of humanity. As a man of letters, he well knew that the safety, welfare and chief interests of society were best secured by human culture, and his philanthropic labors placed education at the threshold of every family in the Commonwealth. He gave an impulse to industry, which has made that State famous for its massive resources, and an impetus to the commercial, agricultural, and educational interests of the Bay State, which leaves her with scarcely a rival in the Union. At the termination of his official career, he is called to another position of weighty responsibility. It was to be his country's representative at the most important court of Europe. Few ever occupied this sphere, and moved among the cultivated gentry of the English Court with the manly graces of Everett. It was a time when a group of brilliant statesmen thronged the English Parliament, yet the American Minister was not eclipsed. His refinement and gifted qualities were never dimmed in the audience of the world's greatest counsellors, but rather increased.

Questions of diplomacy, the most intricate, were met and mastered with a promptness which proved him equal to any emergency. In this character Edward Everett moved for several years before the British people, reflecting honor upon himself and the republican institutions of his loved land. Time, however, changed the order of government at home, which resulted in similar changes abroad. Thus he was permitted to return, but no sooner had he reached the shore of his native America, than the friends of Harvard gathered around and urged him to accept the Presidency, just vacated. He assented, and was soon at the head of that flourishing institution, the scene of his early struggles, honors and signal successes.

Few characters combine many virtues. Seldom can be found that beautiful combination of eminent greatness, goodness and usefulness. The subject of our discourse is such an one. A kind Providence has ever smiled upon this child of genius, because his ways are right. He has been the successful student, the model politician, the able and energetic governor, the brilliant embassador, senator and statesman. He has won a name in letters, as the first literary mind of our country, and his cultured powers have always been employed in the best service.

His ablest efforts in his favorite field, that of eloquence, all have a practical stamp. Those perfect, elaborate orations, concentrating in themselves the intrinsic worth of human knowledge, were wrought for the noblest purposes—that of exciting an aspiration and a love of letters, eulogizing illustrious men, or inspiring a veneration for republican institutions. These and kindred motives called forth the mightiest exertions of his life, and combine to make his name blessed as the generous friend of his race. Here the commonest mind improved, for the multitude were eager to hear his voice, as well as the most refined audience. To each it was a source of profit and of pleasure, because it is in oratory that he transcends every other gift. In it every avenue of his massive mind seems opened, and the rich tide of knowledge issues forth to fertilize and enrich wherever it finds entrance. His orations are lasting monuments of his fame. They each recall revolutionary renown. Bunker Hill, that glorious name, was a thrilling theme with him. Its history is fraught with joyful remembrances, and its mention kindles all the ardor of his soul into a flame whose might is irresistible. As much of the best literature of the ancients is to be found in the orations of their great men, so also the written orations of our great men hold a high place in American literature. This is not denied those of Everett's. They have had the commendation of every literary circle in this or other lands. Then as an orator he has another noticeable claim. Besides the elevated tone and merit of them all, he has pronounced *more* orations than *any* other man.

When Webster died, his friend, the bereaved Everett, in words that were scarcely ever equaled in Faneuil Hall, told Boston that her gifted son was dead. The city was bowed with grief, and the orator but gave utterance to the sorrow which was crushing the great heart of the community. It was a noble tribute to a noble man.

Upon the decease of Webster, Edward Everett was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Cabinet, as Secretary of State, and afterwards occupied a seat in the National Senate.

This eminent man has grown aged in his country's service, but still is lithe and active in speech or counsel, although seventy years bear upon his labor-laden frame.

When rebellion lifted its haughty front, the voice of Everett from New England rang out clearly through that ominous, awful calm which preceded civil war. It told reasonable beings everywhere the atrocity and crime of treason, and gave to the world, its present and future, an unqualified assurance of the right, the justice and necessity of sustaining, by blood and treasure, the Union of these States. Again, and we see his venerable form, and hear that gifted tongue speak the depths of a country's love over the fresh graves at Gettysburg. The battle scenes are passed, the fallen lay buried on the field of honor, and a nation gather round to do reverence to the gallant dead. Here in his old age, Edward Everett is the leading spirit of the hour, grandly, triumphantly moving that multitude with words that thrilled the great heart of the American people.

Such is a very brief outline of the character and public services of him whom every one is proud to call an American. It is a name linked with our nation's choicest memories. The literary world may claim him, yet to his country has been dedicated the golden hours of a long and vigorous life.

A noble bearing, unbiased judgment, and a devoted patriotism have characterized his labors through long years in the station of honor, which has been wholly his.

Would any or all seek a similar sphere? Then study his virtues, follow his footsteps, emulate his actions, and imitate his noble deeds; and you may move among your countrymen loved and respected in the close of a useful, illustrious and honored career.

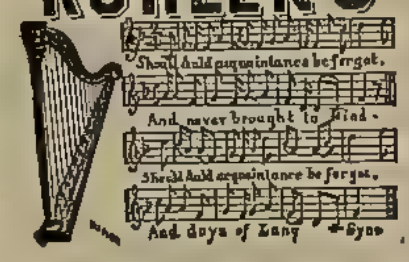
PRESERVATION OF GUM AND STARCH PASTE.—The paste made by gum tragacanth and gum arabic, which is so extensively used by the apothecaries in this country, acquires, particularly during the warm season, a very unpleasant and even offensive odor in consequence of fermentation, which soon commences on exposure to the air. Oil of cloves, alum, and other essential oils and salts are frequently added to counteract this tendency, with but partial success, the volatile oil merely hiding to a certain degree the offensive odor developed, and retarding the fermentation incompletely. For some time past I have availed myself of the antiseptic property of creosote, which may be added to these pastes recently made, until its ordor is faintly apparent. The result is their perfect preservation, no offensive odor being disengaged, and their adhesiveness is not impaired by keeping them for months.—[John M. Maish, in American Journal of Pharmacy.

Fast Life and Swift Decay.

THE ONLY COUNTERCHECK.—The times in which we live teems with wonders. Nothing seems impossible; for the impossibilities of one year become the commonplace events of the next. Lightning presses, instantaneous communication between the most distant points, and innumerable inventions for compressing vast amounts of business into small spaces of time, and for curtailing the processes of production and manufacture, are among the marvels of this marvelous era. Under such circumstances we may truly be said to lead a "fast life." But whether the whirl and rush by which we are borne along is really conducive to our happiness is another question.

Certain it is, that the average duration of human life is decreasing in the midst of this excitement. The modern phases of disease seem to puzzle and baffle the faculty, and with two remarkable exceptions, viz, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, no medicines appear to make the desired impression upon internal or external disorders. These two celebrated remedies are said, however, to be accomplishing the most wonderful cures throughout the length and breadth of our land. Liver complaint and diseases of the stomach and bowels, which in a majority of cases are produced by over-exertion and over-excitement in business, yield to the Pills when all the resources of the druggist and apothecary have failed, and eruptive and scrofulous complaints seem to be equally under the control of the Ointment. We congratulate Dr. HOLLOWAY on the signal success of his great medicines in this country. From what we know of the man, we have no doubt that the profits derived from that success will afford him far less satisfaction than the knowledge of the good his remedies have effected.—[N. Y. American.

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LIFE-SIZE BUST

....OF....

Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J. DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise. It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin.

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr King, who have critically watched Mr Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

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California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the of seed which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office. n12

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,

CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

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Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

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This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
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Diseases of Over-Worked Men.

Time was when the very phrase, diseases of over-worked men, would have been considered foolish, and out of the question; now, it conveys a truth of natural importance, which the nation must consider From being a comparatively idle word, we have of late become an insane world on the subject of labor. So long as the muscles merely were employed, so long little harm was done; we remained men; now we aspire to be gods, and we pay the forfeit of our ambition. From overwork we now get a class of brains and all the muscles thereto appended. An electric battery works a single wire from the City to Brighton, and does its work well, and goes on for some months before it is dead or worn out. Can it do the work of a hundred wires? Oh yes, it can, but it must have more acid, must wear faster, and will ultimately die sooner. We may protect the plates, make the battery to an extent self-regenerated as the body is; but, in the main, the waste is in excess of the supply, and the wear is as certain as the day. Men of letters, men of business who do their business through other hands and do great business, and men immersed in politics, suffer much the same kind of effects from overwork. They induce in themselves, usually, when they suffer from this cause, one or other of the following maladies:—Cardiac melancholy, or broken hearted; dyspepsia, accompanied with great loss of phosphorus from the body; diabetes, consumption, paralysis local and general; apoplexy, insanity, premature old age. They also suffer more than other men from the effects of ordinary disorders. They bear pain indifferently, can tolerate no lowering measures, are left long prostrated by simple depressing maladies, and acquire in some instances a morbid sensibility which is reflected in every direction; so that briskness of action becomes irritability; and quiet, seclusion and moroseness. They dislike themselves, and feel that they must be disliked, and if they attempt to be joyous, they lapse into shame at having dissembled, and fall again into gloom.—[Social Science Review.

ANTIDOTES FOR STRYCHNIA.—The British Medical Journal says "Professor R. Bellini, after conducting a long series of experiments on poisoning by strychnia and its salts, arrives at the opinion, that the best antidotes are tannic acid and tannin, chlorine, and the tinctures of iodine and bromine. Chlorine, he maintains, attacks the strychnia even when it is diffused through the system, for he found that in rabbits poisoned with the sulphate of the alkaloid, on being made to inhale chlorine gas in quantity, such as was not sufficient in itself to kill, the convulsions were retarded, and were milder when they occurred; death, also, was less rapid. The author further observed, that when strychnia was exhibited with pyrogallic acid, the convulsion was retarded for the space of half an hour, by comparison with other experiments in which the alkaloid was given by itself. Professor Bellini believes that this arrest in symptoms is not dependant on the acid acting chemically on the strychnia, but only through the astringent effects produced by the acid on the mucous membrane of the stomach, whereby the absorbtion of the poison is rendered difficult. The same author, dwelling on the frog-test for strychnia, asserts that this test is not to be trusted, inasmuch as other poisons produce the tetanic symtoms, although in a lesser degree."

REMEDY FOR EARACHE.—M. Duval says he has found relief in severe earache, other means failing, from a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and laudanum, a little being introduced on a piece of cotton. The first effect is a sensation of cold, then numbness, followed by a scarcely perceptible pain and refreshing sleep.—[Brit. Med. Journal.

One day a Parisian banker waited upon Talleyrand to ascertain the truth of a rumor of the death of George the Third, which was expected to affect the price of the stocks. The banker of course, apologized to the minister for the extraordinary nature of his request. "Oh!" exclaimed Talleyrand, with the imperturable gravity peculiar to him, "there is no harm, no indiscretion whatever. I shall be delighted if the information I have to give is of any use to you." The banker was profuse in his acknowledgements. "Well, now, I must tell you," continued Talleyrand, with an air of mysterious confidence, "some say the king is dead; others, that he is not dead; for my own part I believe neither the one nor the other. Mind, now, I tell you this in confidence, and for Heaven's sake don't commit me." On another occasion the Spanish ambassador complained to Talleyrand that one of his dispatches had been unsealed. "Sir," returned the minister, who had listened with an air of profound gravity, "I will wager I can guess how the thing happened. I am convinced that your dispatch has been opened by some one who desired to know what was inside." Very satisfactory, no doubt.

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GARDEN CUTLERY.—New and fine garden tools, just received from Europe, for sale at Moore's Seed Store California street.

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Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

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In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufactory possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive an much less liable to become deranged or get out of order

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12-3m

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SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "There, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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ELECTRICITY

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GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, this instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most irradicable diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease give way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California, and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in the State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system,; but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unnecessarily administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil forebodings and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1590
Neuralgia	1402
Dyspepsia	1407
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1282
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	698
Liver complaint	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse in the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A.D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicine, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

S. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D.O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,

MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefits on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, obnoxious to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. SIEN, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....MAY 13, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc., at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. Those we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Cashmere Goats, and the Alpacca and various Goats of Asia.

We have received letters from parties familiar with this subject, who have traveled largely in that part of the world, and who have a complete history of those valuable animals and the source from whence they can be obtained, who are desirous to form a company for the purpose of importing them in numbers to this country. The gentlemen wish parties who have capital to join in the enterprise for the purchase and shipment of these animals. This enterprise can be made very certain and largely profitable. The party who writes is one of high standing, has much experience as a traveler, and is of undoubted responsibility, with a thorough knowledge of such an undertaking.

The Medical Press.

We promised, in our last issue, to further notice the *Medical Press*, a copy of which was handed us by the Senior Editor, Dr. Henry Gibbons. We stated that we should *anatomize the Valedictory*, i. e., we intended to select some paragraphs from the address of Dr. L. C. Lane, upon the Essay on *Anatomy*:

"The human memory is like our native soil, which produces nothing of value unless it is subjected to rigorous and continued culture;—like our soil, wild plants, as the *lupine*, the *ceanothus*, the *chrysea* will flourish there in extravagant and wanton luxuriance, but ere the precious grain, the golden wheat, will grow and mature in it, the carefully selected germs must have been planted,—so the *memory* is more disposed to retain the trivial and useless;—the *idle jest*, the *trashy song maintain firm footing* in the youthful mind, and have all the brightness of yesterday's story, long after the raven wing of oblivion shrouds in darkness the facts of wisdom which were coevally treasured up in the mind.

* * * * * * * * *

"Gentlemen, when you take into account that, in your present initiation into the profession of medicine, you become, so to speak, the rightful guardians of the treasures of experience which have been accumulating during many ages, then you have a deep and keen incentive to preserve as sacred this precious heritage of the past,—yes, when you remember that it has, like some of the architectural wonders of the past, required age after age, and century after century, to bring this *temple of truth* to its present proportions of excellence and beauty, then I believe that nothing can tempt *you* to sully its altars with the polluting offerings of charlatanism. There is certainly nothing more deserving of *censure* and *contempt* than the *example* of those, who, after having received all the fostering influences of a medical education, finding themselves *unsuccessful* in their *professional* career, are *seduced* to embark their fortunes upon the *dubious ocean* of the *ephemeral phantoms* of the time, for whose waters no *chart* or *guide* has ever been found which will save the *unfortunate* mariner thereon from ultimate *shipwreck* and *ruin*."

* * * * * * * * *

When you reflect, gentlemen, that the profession of Medicine *has for its object* the *alleviation* of *human* woe and *human misery*, you need no further proof of the nobleness and dignity of your calling, and the heart of every physician must swell with honest pride when he recalls how much has been done by his art for the accomplishment of these most worthy objects.

We have made *three extracts*, and give them to our readers; they are very appropriate *words* to stimulate the mind of the medical student, appropriate for *that* occasion and for those to whom they were addressed. But to *our own mind*, when we remember the source whence they emanated, we could only ask can such teachings be *consistent with the Records of the Fourth District Court*, on a recent occasion? In all our studies of "Natural History," we are told, the *same* fountain cannot give forth *sweet* and *bitter* waters. We therefore ask the question, as an *anatomist*. The *italics* in the above extracts are ours.

PLEASE SETTLE UP.—It will be seen by the notice of "a change," that the FARMER is now published by Warren & Co. It is to be hoped that all who are indebted to the FARMER will send in their dues, so that old accounts may be all squared up. It will be easy now to remit, and we hope all will do so without further request.

CROWDED OUT.—A large amount of matter. We are compelled to omit this week Our New York Letters, etc., and many articles have been received too late.

San Francisco Postoffice.

"Twenty years behind the times." How true! and yet for uttering this *truth*, Postmaster Parker lost his head.

Perhaps Postoffice matters in San Francisco is one of those cases where the "truth is not to be spoken at all times." One thing is very certain, there is no individual gain in trying to remedy evils in postal matters, but only loss. There is a *power behind the scenes* that enables those who are complained of to retaliate and revenge severely their supposed wrongs, by various means, known only to themselves, and this is apt to deter the press from correcting the evils that now exist—evils of great magnitude.

The Postoffice facilities for the public of this State are more than "twenty years behind the age," and San Francisco Postoffice, now the third in importance in the United States, an office that should, by its promptness and efficiency and in all its management, equal Boston, Philadelphia, or our other great cities, is—is—well, one of those branches of our government that appears to be managed more for the benefit of party, than for the best interests of the public, as it is evident that good and well-trained clerks have to give place to favorites, whether qualified or not.

The irregularities, delays, and blindnesses in getting letters, are the subject of common complaint everywhere; the crowds of waiters in long lines at the windows, look like the days of '49, this is not because the mails are so large or so difficult to deliver, but a want of efficiency, attained only by able, intelligent, and well-trained clerks, and heads of departments; this can never be had in the San Francisco Postoffice so long as politics and party, or favorites, is of more account than public accommodation.

There is a universal complaint of the lack of promptness in delivering, and it is no great the public see the hopelessness of a remedy, and therefore the carriage of letters is transferred to the expresses; and let any person go to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s when the River steamers arrive, and they will be convinced that our *Postoffice* is repudiated almost as a means of conveyance of business letters here. By the well-devised plans of this house, with their three or four able clerks, merchants and business men get their letters in five to fifteen minutes from the time the steamers touch the wharf; while the *United States Mails* at the Postoffice, are not delivered, assorted, and obtained for *one*, *two*, and *three* hours, and very often not until next morning, and sometimes till "next week." We can give many instances of serious injury and disastrous loss by reason of delayed letters.

This evil is growing worse and worse. Our merchants and all can remember what efficiency was shown under Postmaster Weller's rule. So admirable was the system then, that "down river mails" were distributed with dispatch—rarely over half an hour ere letters were all in the boxes. That able and most admirable clerk, Armstrong, had a perfect system, and understood his business. Mr. Weller, too, was most active and on his post of duty, and it was most unfortunate for the Post-office Department to remove that able clerk and some others. Our citizens will well remember Armstrong, Wadhams, Cassos and others—some had been in the Post-office for years, even back to Postmaster Moore's term. These changes of good clerks are disastrous to the public weal.

Under the rule of Postmaster Parker, a system was begun that promised great good. His clerks were well trained—had began to overcome the difficulties resulting from the last change—they were gentlemanly, courteous, intelligent men, yet overtaxed and poorly paid—by reason of the depreciation of our currency—yet improvement was the order of the day, and however many small evils had crept into the Postoffice, they were being removed, and the public were rapidly feeling the benefit, for Mr. Parker was earnestly trying to do all in his power, when—"presto, change!"—another political "topsy turvy"—yes, a change—and *such* a change!

At the present time there is no remedy but patience. "When the wicked rule, the people mourn"—so says the Scripture—and it says, also, "the sins of the *ignorant* shall be winked at." This is too much for our people to bear, however, so they are transferring their business from the Postoffice to Expresses, and rather than be annoyed and vexed by delays, rudeness, and vulgarity, to do their business elsewhere, and yet, why should an office like the United States Postoffice, one that belongs to the whole people, be the plaything of political hucksters, and men wholly unfit for office be placed there? We ask, why?

If there is any place in our city, any public office where the clerks and officials should be remarkable for their intelligence and activity, it is the Postoffice; "at least," said a gentleman who was waiting for letters, "they should *know how to read!*"

When the clerks of the San Francisco Postoffice shall be as well skilled in their business (and they should be) and as intelligent as those of Wells, Fargo & Co., then we may hope, and not till then. There is a fine picture in one of the Daguerrean galleries, of a group of the Clerks of Wells, Fargo & Co; we suggest that there be one made of those in the Postoffice, and hang them side by side, and then select a judge and let him say to the public, "Look on this picture, then on this, and then say where they may expect the best results, or where they can get their letters quickest?" That would settle the question, judging from appearances.

We copy from the Sacramento Union the following—it has never been yet answered that we have seen:

"*San Francisco Postoffice.*—A correspondent at Sacramento writes to the Union under date of April 26th, as follows:

"Can you inform the undersigned what is the matter with the San Francisco Postoffice. On the 18th, I placed in the office here three letters addressed to mercantile houses at the Bay, none of which have been received. On the 21st, three more were sent with drafts, and were seen by the writer placed in the mail bag, yet but one reached its destination. All were addressed to well-known business firms. Other houses here are sufferers, I find, like myself. Is there no remedy, or are we to be compelled to forward everything by express?

"We invite the attention of the Postmaster at San Francisco to the above statement, and add that other complaints of the same character are within our knowledge. There are also complaints about the non-delivery of printed matter. Newspapers that are regularly mailed here to subscribers are not delivered when called for. In one case four days elapsed before the subscriber received his paper although it was called for daily. We know also that the fault is not in the Sacramento Postoffice, and that it must be in the office in San Francisco."

A gentleman waiting for his box letters late one evening this week, stood opposite the "O P" window—it was open—and he was upon the point of asking if there was an Overland Mail in—he had not spoken—when he was rudely told by the clerk, "The *office was closed!* didn't want lookers on!" His manner was rude and coarse. This is only one case, and this, too, at a *public office*, where the *people pay them* for their—insolence.

It is said Wells, Fargo & Co. distribute as many and oftentimes more letters than the Postoffice; it is true all such letters pay "Uncle Sam," but the people *pay* the extra for promptness—by necessity. Should it be so? More anon.

The Sanitary Fair of Philadelphia.

The enthusiasm with which woman has taken hold of this *great work*, which is now absorbing so much of the public mind, is in keeping with the known elements of her character. Suffering humanity is woman's labor field, and the sick and wounded soldier is now especially the object of her charities throughout our whole country. Noble has her efforts been, and noble has been the results from the first Sanitary Fair at Chicago, where $60,600 was gathered for the cause, to the New York Fair, where the result will be a *million of dollars*; the work has been steadily onward and triumphant.

The circular we give this week, only received but the last few days, announces the Fair at Philadelphia. We regret there is no time to do as Californians otherwise would, had it been received a month since. Our heart-felt wishes and the little that may go, will be sent with a "God bless the laborers" in such a vineyard. May they all, for their God-like deeds, at last be received into that blessed rest of the pure and good, the "Haven" of immortality and peace:

PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Although my few lines will not ring with the *Cora-l* notes of poetry and song, from the pen of "Auld Lang Syne," yet "Cora," knowing your patriotism, again addresses you in behalf of the soldier; that you may feel interested with us for our "Great Central Fair," for the U. S. Sanitary Commission; using your influence in collecting something that San Francisco, though so far away, will still remember the Keystone State. The time is short, to the opening of the Fair, yet in that little while even the gathering of some slight token from California might reach me in time, and give me pleasure to hand to the "Commission," as a memento from your noble State. We must ever have in remembrance our Union soldiers, they have fought, and bled, and died, in the noblest cause. Liberty and Union, one and indivisible, now and forever. If you should succeed in obtaining anything for us, you will be kind enough to send to my address, it will be gratefully acknowledged. Very respectfully. MISS HAVEN,
Sub-Chairman.

1,429 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

The Great Battle of Tuesday last.

Dispatches of yesterday bring down the news from the battle-field to Wednesday morning. Early on Tuesday our army began to straighten out in line of battle, skirmishing being kept up between the advanced lines of the two armies. The enemy was bestirring himself as though he intended offensive operations on our line, which was formed by the Second Corps on the right, the Fifth Corps in the center, the Sixth Corps on the left, with Burnside's Corps in the rear of the left, to protect the immense trains and to act as a reserve in any emergency. The enemy during the night strengthened his formidable position with rifle pits, breastworks and barricades. Thus matters stood until late in the afternoon, firing being quite sharp at intervals at different points. Five o'clock was fixed for the grand assault. General orders announcing the successes of Sherman in the West, and Butler on the James river, were read to the troops, producing the wildest excitement. As the hour for the attack approached, the enthusiasm of the troops became almost ungovernable. Gen. Grant, accompanied by his staff, and Generals Meade, Hancock and Warren, were all stationed on eminences within sight of each other, while the vast columns of our army were slowly gathered together for a great struggle. At the appointed hour, simultaneously with the firing of 13 guns, the whole line advanced with cheers. The movement is said to have been indescribably grand. A portion of the forces moved in solid column, while others advanced in the usual order of battle. The whole army moved together. The fight opened all along the lines. Longstreet's corps, under Hill, held the rebel right, resting about 2 miles northeast of Spottsylvania. Grant pitted Burnside's Ninth Corps against it. At a given moment later in the afternoon, Burnside precipitated his entire command, except the colored troops, upon the rebel front, driving them, completely crushing it, and capturing three rebel brigades, and four pieces of cannon. The fight continued with a ferocity never before witnessed until 9 o'clock, when night closed upon the bloodiest field of the war. The losses on both sides are very large. Of the rebel brigades captured, some escaped during the awful carnage which followed, but 1,200 of those captured were sent to the rear this morning. Our informant talked with some of them before leaving to-day. They said that they had been in every principal battle of the war, but that they had never experienced such hard fighting. The battle ceased at 9 o'clock, P. M., our line having advanced—Burnside occupying at the end of the conflict the entrenchments held by Longstreet's forces at the beginning of the fight. At 10 o'clock Burnside held the same position. Lee's army was then contracted into a sort of horse-shoe form, in and about the town of Spottsylvania Court-house.

Great Commercial Expedition.

Diplomatic, Commercial, Scientific, and Agricultural Expedition into Eastern Asia.

We ask the attention of the readers of the FARMER to the letter addressed to us by Dr. Macgowan, of Washington, who writes upon the subject of a voyage of discovery into Eastern Asia. The position which Dr. Macgowan has occupied under our Government, and his extended travels in Europe, will enable him to accomplish great good. His familiarity with the Eastern world, as shown by complimentary and recommendatory letters, should prompt our Government and each State and Society to a prompt coöperation in such an enterprise, and we sincerely hope it may be carried out.

We shall be most happy to do all in our power to forward such an enterprise, and hope to have the pleasure to welcome the Doctor to our shores. We would earnestly hope if such an enterprise should be matured, that that earnest laborer and our excellent correspondent, Rev. J. S. Dehl, who is also deeply interested in such an enterprise, may become associated with the Dr. Rev J. S. Dehl is at present delivering lectures on a similar subject, near St. Louis, and we hope these two Oriental laborers may join heart and hand in this goodly work; we shall hail this arrival her with gladness.

HEADQUARTERS 9th Reg Veteran Reserve, Martindale Barracks, Washington, April 9th, '64

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I beg to call the attention of my countrymen on the Pacific coast to the project of a diplomatic, commercial, scientific, and agricultural expedition, that I have submitted to the consideration of the General Government. I had first explained in lectures throughout the country, the character of the proposed enterprise, and in this way obtained the support of numerous industrial and learned associations, and also legislative indorsement where I have been able to address State Legislatures. The commendations of those bodies, an abstract of which I subjoin, present a succinct statement of my object; might I ask to have them laid before your readers?

The importance of our interests in Eastern Asia, particularly to the Pacific States, has never been duly appreciated. While Great Britain, Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, hold possession on the Western coasts of the Pacific, the inhabitants of the Eastern side of the ocean possess no such advantage for the protection of their commerce. The period may be remote, perhaps, when it may be politic for Americans to occupy and fortify harbors in distant regions, but there exists a present necessity for the multiplication of consular posts in Eastern Asia. Our Government made repeated and futile attempts to negotiate a commercial treaty with Cochin China (Annam), but as portions of that empire had been seized by France, and three ports—Turon, Ballat, and Kwangnan—have been opened for trade, the time has arrived when the effort should be renewed. There are other small states in whose harbors our vessels should be allowed to resort, and where negotiation will promote our commerce.

In the transmission from Eastern Asia to Western America of useful animals and plants, there is the best reason to believe that California, Oregon, Washington, and conterminous states, will be greatly enriched, and therefore solicit the coöperation of public spirited men in my projected undertaking. Should the Government adopt my plan, I hope to prevail upon them to send me to the East through California, as the information that I might acquire there would enable me to serve that portion of my country more efficiently than if I journey Eastward. If on the other hand, Congress should not see fit to accede to this comprehensive and most promising enterprise, I shall, as I am to return to the East, still aim first to visit California. This brings me to another subject to which I beg to solicit your attention. Herewith I send a programme of lectures on Eastern Asia that I have delivered in Europe, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, which I should like to deliver in San Francisco and Sacramento, for unless there is a fair prospect that I should be patronized as a lecturer, I could not venture on the expense of such a journey. Perhaps the publicity that I am now seeking, and my desire to render my Oriental experience subservient to American interests in the Pacific, may secure me friends enough to calculate on success.

Respectfully, D. J. MACGOWAN.

(From the National Intelligencer.

Economic Mission to Eastern Asia.

The projected mission to the countries of Eastern Asia, submitted to various public bodies by Surgeon Macgowan, soon after his return to the East (notices of which we have repeatedly published), continues to gain adherents. On Friday Mr. Anthony submitted resolutions of the State of Rhode Island which were passed by the General Assembly, after Dr. Macgowan had, in an address, explained his object to that body. Dr. Macgowan lately delivered an address in the hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, which led to the adoption, by the House, on the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture, of the following resolution, drawn up by its Chairman, Col. Clark, of Amherst:

WHEREAS, An effort is being made by Surgeon D. J. Macgowan, U. S. Army, aided by various scientific societies, to secure the organization of an expedition, under the auspices of the General Government, to explore the populous and productive regions of Eastern Asia, with special reference to the discovery of such plants and animals as may be profitably introduced into the United States, and for the purpose of opening more intimate, diplomatic, and commercial relations with those countries; Therefore,

Resolved, That this enterprise, so full of promise, be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

In the resolutions of the memorial of the Agricultural Society of the State of New York, submitted by Judge Harris, the object of the enterprise is succinctly expressed:

Resolved, That the Society regard as a subject of great importance to the industrial and agricultural interests of the United States, the project of Dr. D. J. Macgowan for the appointment by the National Government of a commission, composed of scientific men and practical Agriculturists, to visit and explore Eastern Asia, with a view to acquire information bearing upon arts and manufactures there pursued, and to obtain and transmit seeds, plants, and animals, the cultivation or propagation of which would be likely to add to the valuable products of our farms.

Resolved, That the New York State Agricultural Society heartily commend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Government, as likely to result in substantial benefit to every section of the country.

The undersigned, in behalf of the State Agricultural Society, beg leave to memorialize your Honorable bodies for the enactment of such law or resolution as will best accomplish the objects of the resolutions.

The petition of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, presented by Gov. Morgan, says: We have much confidence in the ability and experience of Dr. Macgowan, and being made aware of his proposed scientific and industrial exploration of Eastern Asia, for the project of a commercial treaty with Cochin China, and believing that the enterprise will conduce to the interests of American Commerce and Agriculture heartily commend his plan to the favorable consideration of the Government.

The indorsement in the memorial of the American Oriental Society, presented by Mr. Cross, was equally strong.

Mr. Conness has been intrusted with a memorial on the same subject from the American Ethnographical Society. A similar document is being drawn up by a committee of the American Institute.

Committees of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Boston Board of Trade, have the proposed undertaking under consideration. In Boston, we observe that to the diplomatic part of the programme the Island of Madagascar is added, mercantile men regarding the multiplication of Consular ports in Eastern seas as a desideratum. We are not surprised to discover that Members of Congress from California and Oregon, as well as representatives of the press and others interested in Commerce and Agriculture of the Pacific, accord to the enterprise their cordial support. Our columns have contained letters from the Hon. Edward Everett, and other public men, in commendation of the plan. It is admitted by all who have paid much attention to the industrial interests of the country, that Dr. Macgowan is right in assuming that if the Sorghum had been transmitted to us by persons who had investigated the mode of culture and the method of crystalizing its product, that an amount of money would have been saved by the farmers of the Northwest (wasted in futile experiments) which would in itself have defrayed the expense of an expedition like that proposed.

The commercial value to a nation of a new material among its products is seldom overrated, and when we consider the extent of region to be explored and the vastness of our domain, it may be admitted that plants numerous and valuable may be introduced by this exploration. Dr. Macgowan, during his long residence in China, transmitted many seeds to his native land, some of which have taken root. The Camphor tree and the Grass-Cloth plant are notable instances. Essays on the culture of the last named, and on the mode of utilizing the Tallow tree, already introduced into the South, may with other technological communications be consulted in Silliman's Journal.

Of the animals proposed to be acclimated, Surgeon Macgowan attaches much importance to the hardy and cold-enduring Camel of Northern China, the Yak of Tibet, and the Cashmere Goat, all which can be advantageously domesticated in corresponding regions of this Continent.

Concerning the projector of this comprehensive enterprise, we find that when after some twenty years' absence he was introduced to the Geographical and other officers, Judge Daly stated the lecturer came before his countrymen with a well-earned European reputation; that his investigations had attracted much attention abroad, and in the matter of Physical Geography, his researches were referred to by Humboldt in his Cosmos, as discovery of the eyre or bore of the Dilen-tang river in China occupies a large space in Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea. Dr. Macgowan is an American patriot who has already rendered great and spontaneous service to the Union by his able efforts in Europe to vindicate our National cause against their foreign enemies and domestic traitors. As, since his return, he has lectured in the chief cities between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, his scheme has met with a wide-spread indorsement.

WE WANT SPECIMENS.—If our friends in the *mining regions* will send us specimens of gold, silver, lead, or copper ore, for our museum, we will gladly send them our journal to the value of the ores they send, and also do what we can to make their mines known.

Beautiful Pictures, Sculptures, Paintings, Photographs, Engravings, Drawings and Music.—These are all the adornments of home. Reader, do you love beautiful pictures of any kind? Just drop in at Robinson & Snow's, on Sansome street, and examine the collection there; see the portfolios of drawings and engravings. There is a collection of gems worth looking at there, and some of the finest styles of frames of pictures that have ever been made; and money spent at such a place will make any one feel happier.

"234 *Sewing Machines.*"—We noticed this fact among the goods and merchandise of the last steamer. This shows what California is doing, and of this amount Wheeler and Wilson received two thirds. This speaks volumes. The fact is now well established that the Wheeler & Wilson Machines, the world over, are better known, better esteemed, than any other. Scarce a month passes but some new machines are announced. It lasts a few days, weeks, or perhaps months, and passes away as a thing that was, while the Wheeler & Wilson grows more and more into public favor.

Liverpool Wool Market.

John L. Bowes & Bro's Wool Circular, 26th March 1864, says: The principal Wool markets in Europe have been strong this month, consumption being large everywhere, and stocks moderate. Full-bodied filling kinds are rather dearer, but fine short dirty parcels Worsted Wools, particularly bright-haired English and such foreign descriptions as can be substituted, are 1d higher, and Cotswolds during the next two months will be at their maximum, there is some excitement amongst consumers to cover themselves, but dealers show no disposition to speculate at the present high value of these qualities.

Purchasers for the United States have again been very limited.

The London Sales ended 23d inst, the fine Wools; comprised 35,034 bales Australian and 16,958 Cape there was a firm tone throughout, and prices closed in favor of sellers, excepting for greasy Cape, which, owing to the absence of orders for America declined ½d to 1d per lb. Stapley kinds of Australia advanced 1d on November, but will be severely tested at the auctions to commence 5th May, when there will be offered over 100,000 bales. There were also 468 bags inferior Brookwashed Odessa, partly sold at 11½d, to 13½d; 2,867 scoured Odessa Merino which sold at 29d to 30½d for fine AAA medium to fine AAA 25d to 29d, AA 24d to 16½d, locks and low marks 18d to 22d; 1,097 Hungarian not wanted, a few sold at 14d.

By private contract sales have been made of the new clip of Mestizo at 8d Mo and 7½d 1st for short dirty parcels. Cordova is very scarce and has realized 11½d middling short up to 13½d superior long. White Donskoi fleece has sold for arrival in August at 11½d, and 12d is now asked for cargoes.

Shipments from Liverpool to United States, from 1st January, to 24th March, 1864, in bales Wool 2,943, Shoddy 581, Flocks 2,014, Camels Hair 16, Cotton 93.

How Mr. Mechi Plows.—Mr. Mechi, the great English farmer, is as earnest as to the effect of deep cultivation as in most of the other subjects he advocates. He says that his "neighbor, Dr. Ribbon, of Rivenhall, once pulled up a parsnip with a vertical root 13 feet 6 inches long, besides the farther piece left by its breaking off. This was in a bank of earth 20 feet deep, that fell over loosely when excavated." As a general rule, the Alderman does not, therefore, advocate plowing a rod or so in depth; but he wants farmers to imitate more closely than they do the practice of successful market gardeners, who always cultivate much deeper than is done with field crops. As to his own practice, he says:

"From sixteen to twenty years ago I broke up much of my land, by six horses following in the track of the first plow, drawn by three horses, and in this very year I could see the great contrast in part of a field where I had omitted to do this. To-day I am following the two-horse plow, with four horses attached to an iron plow, without the breast. The subsoil breaks up, boils over, and intermixes with the top soil and manure, and as it flows over you see the strong roots of old weeds torn from their hitherto safe residence, but condemned now to destruction or removal."

Paints, Oils, and Painting.—We call the attention of those who want the above articles, to the Card of Messrs. J. R. Deane & Co., our near neighbors, who have a good stock in trade, and who, by their fair and liberal dealing, have a well established trade and permanent customers. This enables them by valuable facilities to sell their goods at very advantageous terms. This firm have men they can send out to do word appertaining to their line, at short notice. We cheerfully commend this house to our readers and friends.

Furniture for the Household.—In a little State like ours, one would suppose that the furniture that has been imported here for the last few years, (ship-loads of it) would have supplied this coast, so that the trade would have ceased; but the more that comes seems only to make a demand for more. We have for years past had the pleasure to herald the Furniture Warerooms of Messrs. J. G. Clark & Co., whose business was very extensive, and in that trade gave to him a handsome competency. Mr. C. retired from business, and has left our shores for a season on a tour of travel. We now herald in the columns of our journal the Furniture Warehouse of J. W. Stringer, Esq., 520 Washington street. Our readers from the country should remember that this place is worthy their particular attention. The furniture from this house will always give satisfaction, being made to order to please customers. The parlor and chamber sets are of their own home-make. We are pleased to say, also, that Mr. Taylor, for many years the popular salesman at J. G. Clark & Co. is at this house. His friends, and purchasers of furniture for many years, will be glad to call and see him, and trade with him at Mr. Stringer's, and where they will always be satisfied with their purchases.

FURNITURE!
....AND....
CARPETS.



W. J. STRINGER,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Furniture, Carpets,
Bedding, Oil-Cloths,
Window-Curtains,
....AND....
Upholstery.
520 WASHINGTON STREET,
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PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO the Assortment of
Parlor and Bed-room Furniture.
The Public are invited to call. Country Orders solicited. Furniture sent to any part of the city and to the wharfs Free of Charge, and every order promptly and carefully attended to.
W. J. STRINGER,
13-3m 520 Washington street.

Robinson & Snow,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PICTURES,
FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.
Frames Made to Order.
Nos 528 & 530 Sansome, and 427 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Portrait and Picture Frames,
ENGLISH, FRENCH,
..AND..
GERMAN ENGRAVINGS,
ETC.
Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Paintings designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior. 15-3m

JUST RECEIVED,
A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of
COAL OIL LAMPS
—AND—
LAMP STOCK,
—ALSO—
CHANDELIERS!
One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.
OILS!
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,
Comet Illuminating
AND OTHER
KEROSENE OILS,
CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE
FLUID AND ALCOHOL,
FOR SALE BY
STANFORD BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
121, 123 and 125 California street,
20-5

A Correspondent Wanted.
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO RESIDES at the Eastern extremity of the United States would like, for the novelty of it, to open a correspondence with an intelligent young lady in the Golden State. Any person so inclined will please address
EDWARD S. COLBURN,
14* Eastport, Maine.

Nursery for Sale.
ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE YOUNG NURseries in California comprising over 1000 varieties of all the best kinds of Fruits, obtained from reliable sources in the Eastern States; contains about 40,000 trees of one, two, and three years growth. For particulars inquire at Farmer Office. 14-tf

A Miller Wants a Place.
A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated: he wants a good place in the country in preference; can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as that was his usual post. Apply at this office. 8tf

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.
A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.
THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office. 7

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,
Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)
For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

DRY GOODS!
NEW SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,
AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & CO.,
83 J Street, Sacramento
We are in receipt constantly of all the NOVELTIES in NEW and RICH
DRESS GOODS!
SILK MANTLES,
EMBROIDERIERS,
PARASOLS, ETC., ETC.
Our Stock of
IRISH LINENS,
in all Widths for FAMILY USE, as also Table Linens in SATIN and DOUBLE DAMASKS, Napkins of finest fabric; Huck and Damask TOWELS are most extensive and complete. Our Prices for these Goods shall be found the lowest in the State.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We respectfully invite an inspection of the above. Our System is ONE PRICE.
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.
SACRAMENTO.
13-3m.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native product of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-9 Natoma and Mission streets, San Francisco.

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard
NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.
A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.
The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 per cent per annum. A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
General Commission Merchants.
Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.
Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool. Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent.
Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed. 8

Wants a Situation.
A PERSON FROM CANADA WISHES EMPLOYment of some kind, either upon a farm, care of stock, or would take a position in store for the sake of immediate employment in a permanent place. Reasonable wages only, would be asked till full capacity is known. 8

1864. 1864.
HARVEST MACHINES.
TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:
"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.
"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.
BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.
The MABURY HEADER.
THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.
WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.
REAPERS:
McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.
MOWERS:
Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.
Combined Machines:
Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.
THRASHERS:
Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.
Horse-Powers.
PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.
GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.
STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.
MOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.
PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.
3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.
RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.
LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.
LEATHER AND RUBBER
Hose.
ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.
Mill-stones.
Cotton-Gins.
Flax and Hemp Dressers.
Cider and Wine-Presses.
Cane-Crushers.
Corn-Shellers.
Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.
Hardware & Agricultural
IMPLEMENTS,
In Great Variety.
21-1

NEW SPRING
—AND—
Summer Dry-Goods
—AT—
KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,
No. 7,
Montgomery street.
WE ARE RECEIVING ADDITIONS,
BY EVERY STEAMER,
To Our Unequaled Stock of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS!
Our STOCK comprises every article usually kept in a well conducted Store.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR
SILKS,
....OF....
EVERY STYLE,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE, THE STREET,
OR EVENING.
....ALSO....
DRESS GOODS:
POPLINS, CHALLIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH, ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONET, FRENCH CALICOES,
CALICO ROBES.
—ALSO—
A LARGE LOT OF
SUMMER SHAWLS,
VERY HANDSOME, AND AT
Only $5,00 Each:
BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Mourning Shawls,
AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING GOODS:
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINO, ALPACA,
ENGLISH CRAPE,
CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,
CRAPE VEILS,
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC
FURS:
SOLD MUCH BELOW COST DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.
A Good Variety of
CLOAKS
AND
CLOAKING,
Always on hand.
—ALSO—
Hosiery,
Gloves, Muslins,
Sheetings, Linens, Flannels,
Quilts, Blankets,
Towels, Table Covers, Lace Curtains,
Ladies' and Men's Undergarments,
Laces, Embroideries,
Parasols,
ETC, ETC.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7 Montgomery, street.
12-tjy

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Spread, O work of God and man—
Strike thine anvil, sinewy Peace—
Until thy forge's iron span,
A country free in war's release,
Across the Continent.

Swing ajar, O Golden Gate,
Let thy tides go in and out,
White-winged birds of commerce wait,
Brawny sailors sing and shout,
"Across the Continent."

And the heathen lashed and dumb,
Sitting in beleaguered night,
Lift their hearts so cold and numb,
Thanking God for breaking light,
Across the Continent.

China's Flowery Kingdom greets,
Knocking at thy portalled west,
Hark along thy golden streets,
Comes that cry of strange unrest,
"Across the Continent."

Laughing Islands of the sea,
Nations flocking into port,
Bring their argosies to thee,
And send up that glad retort,
"Across the Continent."

Harvests rolling in the wind,
Fruit that ripen and decay,
Reapers bend, and sing and bind,
While the gleaming children say,
"Across the Continent."

Lungs of iron, hoops of steel,
Day eternal in its track,
Haste, O Sun—let bells that peal
There at morn, at night peal back,
Across the Continent.

Gold and silver links of love,
Like a zone of fire shall clasp,
Palm to palm and glove to glove,
East and West in one firm grasp,
Across the Continent.

And the hearts that sigh for home,
Bruised hearts that will not break
Those that write "Yes, I will come,
When I've *gold* enough to take,"
Across the Continent.

Cheery in thy West-land home,
Weeping mother, watch and pray,
For the last one soon will come,
For the poor Acre found a way,
Across the Continent.

Strike the hammered rivet home,
Bridge the gorge and blast the rock,
Here shall rise no lordly dome,
Labor leaves her mighty track,
Across the Continent.

Where the trail and wigwam stood,
Now the village church-spire stands,
And along the margined wood,
Smile sweet homes and harvest lands,
Across the Continent.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

San Francisco, May 1st, 1864.

LIFE'S INCONGRUITY.

BY LIEUTENANT ROBERT PHELPS.

Of the following poem, Willis, of the Home Journal, says: "The degree to which the melodies are perfected, and the beauty of metaphor and rythm, are more like the finished work of a classic poet than the inspiration of an impulsive soldier. It is an exquisite gem, and, though we have never before heard of the author, we are very sure that he is not only a soldier, but the truest of poets:"

Green grows the laurel on the bank,
Dark was the pine upon the hill,
Green hangs the lichen, cold and dank,
Dark springs the hearts-ease by the rill!
Age-mosses clamber ever bright,
Pale is the water-lilly's bloom;
Thus life still courts the shades of night,
And beauty hovers o'er the tomb.

So, all through life, incongruous has
Each object worn from childhood down,
The evanescent—heaven's blue,
The all enduring—sober brown:
Our brightest dreams too quickly die,
And griefs are green that should be old,
And joys that sparkle to the eye.

And yet 'tis but the golden mean
That checks our lives' unsteady flow.
God's counterbalance thrown between,
To poise the scale 'twixt joy and woe;
And better so, for were the bowl
Too freely to the parched lip given,
Too much of grief would crush the soul,
Too much of joy would wean from Heaven.

NEVER TRIFLE WITH AFFECTION.—How often in this life are we inclined to trifle with those whose love is the dearest object of our existence. How often does foolish pride or a wicked desire to show our independence, tempt us to scorn the kind offices of our best friends. How often does the heart, turned against its idol by some real or fancied grievance, repel all the advances, refuse to accept the explanations, or even the humiliating acknowledgements of an error committed by that idol, thinking perhaps that as it has humbled itself thus far it may be induced to creep in the dust before the virtuous (?) indignation of that self-willed stony heart. And how often does some little look or word of reproof, although we know well enough that it is intended only for our good, cause a coldness to arise between us and those who are everything to us, shutting out the bright sunlight from our minds, leaving us in darkness bordering on despair. Oh, who can live without love! Boast, if you will, of your independence; proud, haughty mortal; the time comes when you must see your folly; when you must acknowledge that help from others is not to be disdained.

INDUSTRY and frugality are by no means necessarily connected with an avaricious disposition. Economy is not inconsistent with generosity. It steers the middle course between extravagance and covetousness. It is observable that the most industrious are the most liberal. Be liberal, not prodigal; diligent, not avaricious; so also frugal, but not sordid."

Gleaners.

They are scattered all over our broad and beautiful land. They are sturdy, vigorous men, and by their sides tender, frail women, gleaning for riches, fame and honor. And living merely for these, forgetting to glean treasures of love and wisdom, their hearts grow hard and cold; their cheeks become pale and wrinkled, eyes dim, hair silvery, and steps feeble, and still they find no joy and gladness in it all, for written on each golden tablet, and entwined with every laurel wreath, they see "Passing Away." There are many gleaning for Truth, and searching among rubbish and stones, and far-away places, find it, and rejoice with great and holy joy.

"Gleaners in the world's great bosom!
Toilers! in the mine or mind,
Dig away! The hidden jewel
Ye shall yet most surely find."

We are *all* Gleaners. And like the gentle Ruth, we ought to go among the reapers early, and diligently labor, gathering a rich harvest from the golden fields around us. Glean lessons of love and duty from the dewy leaves, fragrant flowers, and birds of song. As scholars we should glean useful lessons from our school-books, which will strengthen and improve the mind. As workers, we should learn lessons from busy, active machinery, and glowing forge, which helps to harden and strengthen metal, just like fiery trials and great troubles, purify and strengthen hearts.

Ah! the time has come when we all have to pass through great trials. The dim, dark war-cloud o'ershadows us, and yet we are gleaning lessons of faith and endurance. And as link after link of slavery's chain is broken, lesson after lesson is gleaned from it, that "God doeth all things well."

How shall we glean? With hope that the harvest will richly repay us for all toil. With faith that the Master will bid us welcome by the side of his servants. With patience gleaning untiringly. And may we all, at the close of life, be ready to answer the question, "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" by pointing out to our master the fields where we have labored, and showing our sheaves.

One, perchance, has gleaned among desolate rocks and barren soil, but will he not, if an untiring laborer, be as amply repaid as he whose way led among thick sheaves and golden grain, and pleasant, sunny fields? Be faithful and true, weary laborer, the reward, life eternal, will soon be yours. Oh! all ye, who, passing through life, are gleaning all that's good and true, how my heart warms to you!

Dear fellow-gleaners, there's the same road before us, even though we're widely separated now. There's flowers and brambles, there's rocks and emerald grass, there's scorching sands and cooling pastures to go through, and then, too, a deep, dark river to cross, but beyond a sunlit clime, joy, great and unending, crowns of glory and angel-songs.

"Thus when hope, and faith, and patience,
Glean the pastures God has sown,
Softly angel-songs will welcome
Us, the reapers, as his own."

[Arthur's Home Magazine.

EATING WHEN SICK.—It is the custom among a certain class of people, when a member of the family is sick, to begin at once to ask: "Now what do you want to eat?" Every one has heard the old story of the man who ate eighteen dumplings when he was sick. On one occasion when engaged upon the eighteenth, his little son said: "Pa, give me a piece?" "No, no, my son," replied the father, "go away, pa's sick." When a young man has been surfeited, in season and out of season, until exhausted nature gives away, and a fever is coming on, the good mother is in trouble She anxiously inquires, "Now John, what can you eat? You must eat something. People can't live without food." Then comes toast, and tea, etc. The stomach is exhausted, and no more needs stimulating or food than the jaded horse needs the whip. What is needed is rest, complete rest. Nine-tenths of the acute diseases might be prevented by a few day's starvation, when the first indications appear. I don't mean complete abstinence in every case, but perhaps a piece of cold bread, with cold water for drink. If such a policy was generally adopted, what ruin would overtake the medical profession.—[Dr. Dio Lewis.

UNHEALTHY POSITIONS OF THE BODY.—Those persons engaged in occupations requiring the hands alone to move, while the lower limbs remain motionless, should bear in mind that without constantly raising the frame to an erect position, and giving a slight exercise to all parts of the body, such a practice tends to destroy their health. They should, moreover, sit in as erect a position as possible. With seamstresses there is always more or less stooping of the head and shoulders, tending to retard circulations and respirations, and digestion, and produce curvature of the spine. The head should be thrown back to give the lungs full play. The frequent long-drawn breath of the seamstress evinces the crimping and confinement of the lungs. Health cannot be expected without free respiration. The life-giving element is in the atmosphere, and without it in proportionate abundance must disease intervene. Strength and robustness must come from exercise. Confined attitudes are in direct violation of correct theories of physical development and the instincts of nature.

DEATH IN THE SWEET-MEAT JARS.—A child was recently poisoned in Pennsylvania, so that death ensued, from eating apple-butter which had been kept in a glazed jar. This glazing contains an active poison—the oxide of lead—which is dissolved by fruit acids, and is extremely dangerous to life. All such substances as apple-butter and the like should be kept in wood or glass vessels, so as to avoid the possibility of mischief. The above is not a solitary instance, as many similar ones have occurred.

SOME men are kind because they are dull, as common horses are easily broken to harness. Some are orderly because they are timid, like cattle driven by a boy with a wand. And some are social, because they are greedy, like barn-yard fowls that mind each other's clucking.

Influence of Food upon the Intellect.

Very few well-informed persons dispute the fact that the nature of the food taken by man has an influence upon his brain, or mental power. It is unquestionable that certain kinds of food are injurious to beasts and produce or tend to induce disease; and this peculiarity has a proportionate evil effect upon the animal part of man. Other matter taken into the system for refreshment or luxury, such as drink or narcotics, has also some influence upon the character of those who partake of it. National traits and characteristics are thus developed, and we see Germans and Hollanders heavy slow thinkers, solid rather than brilliant, and given to sluggishness rather than bodily activity. Cannot the cause of this be found in the quantity of beer, tobacco and highly seasoned cookery which is consumed by the people; and may we not trace some of the prominent traits of the French character to the quality of diet and drink they subsist on? Whatever conclusions we may arrive at we may not venture to dispute the result of actual experiments on this subject, made by learned physicians, some account of which we annex.

In the excellent work of Prof. Moleschott of Zurich, the influence of diet on the intellect is dwelt upon at great length. "It is a well-known fact," says this philosopher, "that change of food has transformed the wild cat into the domestic fireside companion; from a carniverous animal, with short intestines, it has by gradually becoming accustomed to other food, become transformed into another being, enabled by a long intestinal canal to digest vegetable food which in its natural state it never touches. Food, therefore, makes the most rapacious and perfidious animal in the world an inmate with man, agreeing with children, and rarely, except to a close observer, revealing its former guileful character. Are we, then to wonder, that tribes of men become ardent, phlegmatic, strong or feeble, courageous or cowardly, thoughtful or unintelligent, according to the different kinds of aliments they take? If food is transformed into blood, blood into nerve and muscle, bone and brain, must not the ardor of the heart, the strength of the muscles, the firmness of the brain, be dependant upon the constituents of food?" In treating of the diet of the artist and literary man, the author states that well-baked bread and lean meat, combined with young vegetables and such roots as are easy of digestion and contain a considerable portion of sugar, form a wholesome diet for thinkers and poets; a large quantity of leguminous seeds, heavy bread, rich gravy, and greasy meats, create those irritable, morose and almost slender statesmen, who have permitted gloomy thoughts and gloomy imaginations to eclipse all happier views of life in them, or that they have come to consider rods and fetters as the most important promoters and protectors of civilization."

To the Rev. Professor Haughton of Trinity College, Dublin—a philosopher who has enlarged the boundaries of many departments of science—we are indebted for an admirable physiological investigation, the results of which have established the curious fact that the greatest, or perhaps we should say, the hardest thinker is the greatest eater.

Professor Haughton states that men employed in mere manual labor, require only a vegetable diet, while those who are engaged in pursuits requiring the constant use of the intellectual faculties must be supplied with food of a better kind—that is, mixed animal and vegetable aliments.

These very interesting experiments of Professor Haughton open a wide field of curious and interesting inquiry. Is vital activity a mere modification of chemical force, and is the explanation of all the phenomena of living beings to be found in the domains of chemistry and the various physical sciences? No doubt many of the changes which take place during the different stages in the life of an animal can be clearly traced to the unmodified action of the various physical agencies, but there are others which are not so easily explained, and which some physiologists refer to the operation of a force which they regard as distinct from all others, namely, the vital. It should, however, be remembered that this force as it is called, never evidences its independent nature by any unaided manifestations of a material character. It has never been proved that any portion of matter, however small, has been caused to change its position in space by the sole agency of the vital power.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

ROCK CREAM.—This will be found a very ornamental as well as a delicious dish for the supper table. Boil a teacupful of the best rice till quite soft in new milk, sweeten it with powdered loaf sugar, and pile it up on a dish. Lay on it in different places square lumps of either currant jelly or preserved fruit of any kind; beat up the whites of five eggs, with a little powdered sugar, and flavor with orange-flower water or vanille. Add to this, when beaten very stiff, about a tablespoonful of rich cream, and drop it over the rice, giving it the form of a rock of snow.—[Godey's.

TO MAKE LARD CANDLES.—To every eight pounds of lard add one ounce of nitric acid, and the manner of making it as follows: Having carefully weighed your lard, place it over a slow fire, or at least merely melt it; then add the acid, and mold the same as tallow, and you have a clear beautiful candle. A small proportion of beeswax makes them harder.

CORN GRIDDLE CAKE.—Scald at night half the quantity of meal you are going to use, mix the other with cold water, having it the consistency of thick batter; add a little salt and set it to rise; it will need no yeast. In the morning the cakes will be light and crisp.

RHUBARB PIES.—As this is the season for them we give the following receipt concerning the sweetening required in Rhubarb pies, a Pittsfield lady gives the following: "Throw in sugar as long as your conscience will let you; then shut your eyes and throw in one handful more."

JOHNNY CAKE.—"Shorten" corn meal dough with good lard, and season with salt. No soda or saleratus should be used. Bake on a board two feet long, and six inches wide, by setting up on one edge before the fire.

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,



Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared

SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.
SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.
BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we buy none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

Those with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Fancy necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROTHERS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over $10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER $6,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall *be divided* pro rata *among the policy holders,*

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.
Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.
Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:
ASSETS, - - - - - - $1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK
ASSETS, - - - - - - $2,000,000!
Letters of Credit for $240,000.
$50,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

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JONATHAN HUNT, Esq., San Francisco.

BIGELOW BROTHERS,
AGENTS.

v13-6

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-21

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
11 San Francisco.

Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
11 San Francisco.

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at bookstores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING, TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

Encourage

HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
1000 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

200 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
1 SAN FRANCISCO

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
12 Proprietors

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

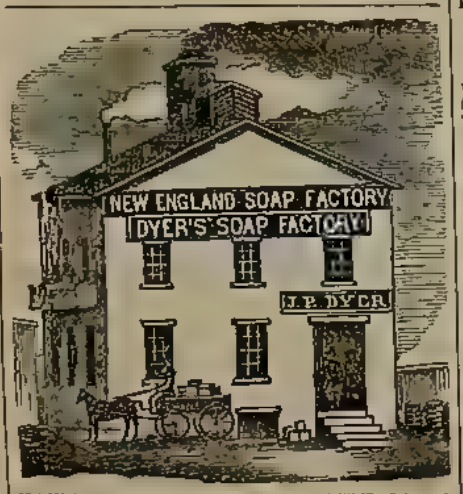
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
13 SAN FRANCISCO



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Wlar corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

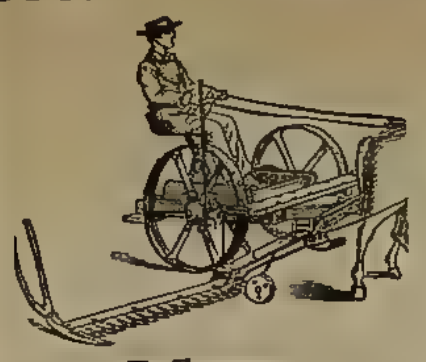
To be Purchased of—

E. BINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,
21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparse, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY collipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

BY

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.
11

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale an LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets,
2-3m San Francisco.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,
8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE ABSENT ONE.

My own, my bright, my beautiful,
Would I could see thee now,
And twine a garland of fair flowers
To deck thy maiden brow;
But fate has willed that I should roam
Afar, dear one, from thee,
And sadness casts her shadows now,
Dear one, on me, on me.

I know that while I roam afar,
Dear one, afar from thee,
That I am in thy thoughts the while,
And thou art true to me,
That when my roamings have an end,
And I return to thee,
Thou'lt give a hearty welcome, love,
A welcome, love, to me.—[N. Y. Dispatch.

AT a banquet when solving enigmas was one of the diversions, Alexander said to his courtiers. "What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?" A distressed officer starting up, said, "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted, that he commanded him to be p aid up, and his pay increased.

Cheerfulness arises half from personal goodness, half from a belief in the personal goodness of others.

To love and to labor is the sum of living; and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love.

FARMER'S sons had better learn to hold the plow and feed the pigs, than to measure tape and count buttons.

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium for Gold!

IT is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

10 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same.

THOMAS DAY,
732 Montgomery street,
13-tf San Francisco.

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3-horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] May 12.

The Grain and Produce Market is apparently more easy than last week. The few showers of rain in some parts of the farming country has doubtless done much good. There is a manifold disposition to economise as much as possible among those using Feed Grains—the consumption is materially less than it was before the rise. The advance in Flour the past few days has been considerable. Flour was ruling lower than Wheat and it was natural for an advance to take place. The bulk of low grades or cheap Flour that has been on the Market has gone into consumption, or is in the hands of speculators and no longer interferes with our miller's sales. Barley, Wheat, Oats, and Corn are firmer but less active, doubtless the closeness of the money market and near approach to steamer day are having a temporary effect to depress prices. Hay of the new crop has made its appearance on our market; the receipts of both old and new, however, are light. Jobbing prices are much the same as last quoted, but cargo sales are a shade less. Potatoes have been in liberal supply, large arrivals have had a depressing effect on the market. The bean market is quiet, buyers are unwilling to meet seller's views.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 9720 sks, Barley 9250 sks, Oats 1075 sks, Potatoes 1443 sks, Beans 200 sks, Cornmeal 596 sks, Flour 2493 qr-sks, Bran 608 sks, Wool 911 bales, Straw 280 bales, Hay 1023 bales, Corn 352 sks, Salt 2087 sks.

Also, Constwise: Beans 1304 sks, Wool 336 bales, Potatoes 4503 sks, Oats 223 sks, Barley 973 sks, Wheat 100 sks, Flour 100 qr-sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour......₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 80@ 2 00	Superfine, ...	7 50@ 8 00
Milling, ...	2 80@ 3 00	Extra	8 50@ 9 50
Barley, ...	2 80@ 3 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	3 50@ 4 00	Domestic ₱100 lbs	4 25@ 4 50
Oats, ...	3 25@ 4 00	Hay,.. ..₱ton	25 00@32 50
Corn	3 00@ 3 25	Ground Feed ₱ton	60 00@65 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	40@45 00
Buckwheat.. ..	2 50@ 3 75	Middlings	50@55 00
Potatoes, ... ₱skl	50@ 2 25	Beans.. ₱100 lbs	2 50@3 00
Squash.. ..₱ton	@	Onions -	3 20 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 24	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	12@ 13½
do Best AmSpg clp	21@ 23	Green salted,..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	19@ 21	Sheep skins woolen	..@ ..
do Short Staple..	18@ 20	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry	10@ 16	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
Wool-sacks, new..	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	..25@ 37	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	10@ 17
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	....@ 31	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..

San Francisco Cattle Market. May 12.

First quality Beef is very scarce, and poor Cattle are very plenty, otherwise there is no change. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

Beef—American, 1st quality, 6@8c ₱ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
Mutton—5@7c ₱ lb. Lamb—6@8
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
Veal—5@8c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 12.

Hens ...... ₱ doz	7 00@7 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 50@3 00
Spring Chickens	4 00@5 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz...	@1 50
Turkeys..... ₱ lb	18@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	8 00@...		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 12

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Knoller, No. 76, and Marten & Bredhoff, No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. .. ₱ lb	6@ 12	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..@ ..	Limes.... .. ..₱doz	.. 25
Vicar of Winkfield..	@ ..	Oranges..	..25@ 50
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis.. ..	..@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	.. 75
Flemish Beauty ..	..@ ..	Bananas..	..4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	..@ ..	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter.. ..	..@ ..	Syrian	..@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alex'dria..	@ ..
cooking..	..@ 10	Catawba..	..@ ..
Strawberries..₱ lb	....40@50	Hamburgh.. ..	..@ ..
Raspberries..	..@ 62	Los Angeles.. ..	..@ ..
Gooseberries, common	.@ ..	Common..........	..@ ..
do English..	.@ 25	Yellow Gage...	..@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	..@ ..
Cherry-currants	..	Peach Plums..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	..@ ..	German Prunes	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	40@1 00	Almonds Cala..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 25
Black Tartarian ..	..1 00	English Walnuts.... ..	.. 15
Apricots..... ..	..@ ..	Green-gages.... ..	..@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pie-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	..@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	..@..
Peanuts...	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	......	Cantelopes..	....@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₱ lb	..@ 20	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₱doz	50@ 75	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts. ₱ lb	@ ..	Potatoes..	2@ 3
Beets.. .. ₱doz	37	do New..	@ 5
Brocoli.. .. ..₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6@ .
Cabbage..	75 @1 25	do Yams (S Isls)	.. .. ..
Cauliflower..	1 00@2 00	Pumpkins..	.. 5
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	.. 12	Parsley...	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..each	25@ 37	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb	..@ 15
Cranberries.. ₱gall .	2 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Dried Herbs.. ..₱doz	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlic, new.. ..	8@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	.. 50
Green-Beans... ..	.... ..	Summer Squash..	..30
Green-Peas..	.@ 8	Squash, Marrowfat..	..@ 5
Green-Peppers.. ..	.@ ..	do Hubbard ..	..@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱doz	.@ ..	String-Beans.. ..	....@ 25
Lettuce..... . ₱doz	37@ 50	Spinage....	..@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₱bunch	@ 5
do cultivated..	.. ..	Turnips...... ₱doz	..@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	.@ 15	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME.

Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	..@ ..	Snipe.... ..₱doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame	1 75@2 00	English	....
do Canvas-back..	..@ ..	Venison.. ..₱ lb..	..@ ..
do Mallard..	..@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz	...@ ..
do Teal ₱doz ...	@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	........3 00
Geese, wild ..₱pair..	@ ..	do wild..	.... 2 00
do tame....each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	50@ 62	Rabbits, tame.. ..	62@ 75
Turkeys . ..₱ lb..	..@ 25	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	75@ 87	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a....₱ lb	40@ 62	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	15@ 25
do Eastern....	..@ ..	Lard, California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala.. ₱doz	35@ 37	do Eastern.. ..	..@ ..
Duck-eggs..	..@ 40	Honey, in comb ..	30@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar... ..	..@ 60

FISH.

Salmon.... .. ..₱ lb	.. 10	Crabs, large.... .₱doz	.. 100
do smoked	15@ 20	do small..	25@37
do pickled ..₱bbl	11 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do .. ..₱ lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts..	.. 10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	.. 12	Shrimps.... .. ..₱ lb	.. 12
Rockfish..	.. 10	Flounders.... ..	..@15
Codfish..	.. 12	Sea Bass..	..@..
Herring, fresh.... ..₱ lb	.. ..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. ..
do smoked .. ₱doz	.. 20	Sturgeons	 5
Tomcod.... .. ..₱ lb	.. 10	Crawfish...	.. 12
Sardines (fresh) ..	.. ..	Oysters.... .. ₱100	1 00
Sole-fish	.. 20	Clams....	..30

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	......	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ lb	.. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb....	..@20
Pork - rib, etc.. ..	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	. 12
Veal....	.. 12	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	.. 20
Veal Cutlets.... ..	.. 15	do Oregon..	..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. 6@7	do imported.... ..	.. 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	.. 15	Tongues... each..	75@1 00
Pork chops... ..	.. 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	.. 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 12.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 8@15c, ₱ lb. Dried Plums 18@30c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb. Dried Nectarines 20@30c ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 30@50c ₱ lb. Strawberries 25@40. Raspberries 40@50c ₱ lb. Lemons $8 00 ₱ 100. Gooseberries, 15 @25 cents ₱ lb. Oranges $2 50@$3 00 ₱ 100, do. sweet, $1 00@5 00 ₱ 100. Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱ lb. Cherries 25@50c; do. No. 1, 60@$1 00.

Fruit has come in a little more plenty the past week. Cherries are having the tendency to bring down the price of strawberries.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MAY 9.

The Lieutenant General opened the campaign in Virginia on the night of Tuesday May 3d. The Second, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Corps crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan by the fords leading to the roads which penetrate the Wilderness or pass to the eastward of that tract. The crossing was effected without opposition. This movement threatened Lee's right flank. Burnside's corps was held in reserve at Warrenton.

Rebel journals announce that a great fire occurred at Wilmington (N C.)—date not given—destroying property valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in gold, and checking the contraband business of the blockade runners, whose property was consumed. The rebel ram in the Neuse had run aground. Another one, at Plymouth, which assisted in capturing Wessels' command, is reported to be leaking and helpless.

The National House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for the reconstruction of State Governments in the rebellious portion of the South. This Act requires a majority of the legal voters to participate in the work of reorganization, extends an amnesty to persons who have held civil office and military office below the rank of Colonel, and insists upon the recognition of the death of slavery. It differs from the President's plan mainly in requiring more than one-tenth of the legal voters to sanction the new State Government.

The advance of the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan on the 3d of May was followed by a terrific battle, which raged until the evening of Friday, May 6th, when Lee withdrew. The army seems to have been concentrated in its old position near Mine Run, intrenched and protected to a certain extent by thick woods which rendered the operations of the Union army extremely difficult. On May 4th Lee left his intrenchments and attacked the Union forces. Next day the Army of the Potomac attacked the rebels, and on the 6th—the third day of the battle—Lee made a series of desperate efforts to break his tenacious adversary's lines, all of which efforts were repelled with heavy loss. On Saturday the 7th, there was no serious fighting, and the rebel army was believed to be quietly retreating. Hancock was pushed forward to Spottsylvania Court House. An official order from General Lee informs us that Longstreet was wounded and General Jenkins killed. On the National side, General James S. Wadsworth, of New York, was killed, and a number of general officers wounded. The losses were heavy on both sides. The rebel wounded were left on the field.

Meantime General Butler's army advanced up the James river and effected a landing on the small neck of land opposite City Point, where, under the protection of the gunboats, a good base was secured and fortified. That position is within 18 miles of Richmond, and not more than five miles from the railroad between the rebel Capital and Petersburg, Generals Smith and Gilmore were in active command of the troops, and devoted themselves to the destruction of the southern communications of the rebel Capital. General Kautz, with a cavalry command, had left Suffolk to destroy the railroad at Hicksford, south of Petersburg. Beauregard is said to be in command of the rebel forces at Richmond.

From Sherman's department the intelligence is also stirring, that General's whole army having commenced its advance southward on the 2d of May. As a measure of precaution Gen. Schofield, who commands in East Tennessee, had ordered the destruction of fifteen miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad beyond Bull's Gap. Gen. Thomas advanced directly on Dalton, while Gen. McPherson moved from Huntsville to make a flank march toward Rome by way of Will's valley. This army is marching into the bowels of the Confederacy.

On the 7th the opposing Generals skirmished and manœuvered for position. Grant gradually extended his left wing, under Hancock, southward, so as to threaten Lee's communications with Richmond. Spottsylvania Court House, six miles south of Chancellorsville, at the junction of several roads and directly upon the rebel line of retreat, was the point of importance to both Generals. Here a fight occurred on Sunday, the 8th, in which it is stated that Gen. John Sedgwick was killed. An official dispatch from Gen. Butler announces that his forces have cut the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, and between Petersburg and Weldon. It would seem that it is not Butler's intention to advance on Richmond, but for the present to prevent the reinforcement of Lee. He claims to have accomplished this purpose. The Richmond papers concede that this movement has created a lively panic in that city.

The Democrat publishes the following: The expedition under Gen. Steele, towards Shreveport, has ended. A gentleman conversant with the facts, who has arrived here, communicates the following in regard to the expedition: Steele found no stores to subsist his troops, and had to reduce the allowance to quarter rations. As the movement was to have been a cooperation with the main one of General Bank's, which had failed, there remained no course but to return to Little Rock. Price undertook to retain Steele in Camden, while Marmaduke, with a strong force set off for Little Rock. Steele, for the safety of Arkansas and its Capital, with its Union population and millions of dollars worth of Federal stores, and for the rescue of his army, broke through Price, and set out to get to Little Rock in time to save it from Marmaduke, who was making every exertion to rout and bag the proposed game. At Sabine Fork it became necessary to give Price battle, which was handsomely done. The fight was protracted and bloody, lasting three or four hours, and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy, leaving Steele to pursue the exciting race with Marmaduke. The latter approached Little Rock, throwing shells into our army on the afternoon of the 1st. Shortly afterwards our cavalry came up, and joining the troops at the post, compelled Marmaduke to relinquish the undertaking. He made little resistance, as the body of Steele's army was rapidly arriving. During the entire march from Camden the troops were constantly skirmishing with the enemy, who hung upon their rear and flanks, strenuously endeavoring to impede their progress. There were no ambulances for the wounded, and they had to be left at the houses of the residents on the road.

Discoveries have been made which confirm the statement published some time since of negotiations between certain parties North and the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, whereby the latter was to secure to the former the Confederate cotton west of the Mississippi river, and to receive in return goods and ammunition. Several prominent business men were repeatedly solicited by parties of wealth and influence in the East to join in the enterprise—one to act as agent. They, declined, but the project seems to have been successfully carried out to some extent. S. L. Casey of Caseyville, Kentucky in connection with William Butler of Springfield, Illinois, late State Treasurer, are named as prominent agents in accomplishing it. The Treasury Department furnished permits to pass it. A portion however, was stopped at New Orleans by Gen. Banks, notwithstanding the permit and order of the Treasury Department.

The law recently passed by Congress makes provision for the permanent settlement of the Indians of Utah in Uinta Valley of that Territory. The bill appropriates thirty thousand dollars for agricultural implements, to enable them to become self-sustaining.

☞Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Erysipelas. These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ring worm, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will by their detergent and properties effect a radical cure in the blood and system.
Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot 206
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM,
cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

Per Annum.		Per Annum.	
Harper's Monthly........	$3 50	Harper's History of the	
Godey's Lady's Book...	3 50	Rebellion.	4 00
Atlantic Monthly.......	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World.	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Continental Monthly....	3 50	London Weekly Times.	11 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag..	2 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch..	13 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	The London Index......	12 00
Merry's Museum........	1 50	Bell's Life in London...	13 00
The Little Pilgrim......	1 00	London Punch..........	6 50
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Spectator	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine..	4 00	The Saturday Review...	13 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion..	5 50	Public Opinion.........	11 00
The World of Fashion..	6 50	London Mining Journal.	12 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Littell's Living Age....	7 00
Ballou's Magazine.......	2 50	Scientific American.....	3 50
Once a week, monthly...	3 50	Banner of Light	3 50
London Art Journal....	10 00	Herald of Progress	3 00
Athenæum	11 00	The Irish American	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine..	5 50	Scottish Am. Journal....	3 50
Temple Bar	5 50	The Country Gentleman.	2 50
London Society.........	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Sixpenny Magazine......	3 50	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Intellectual Observer....	5 50
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" Illustrated Zeitung..	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag..	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung ...	3 50	The Banker's Magazine..	5 50
Literary Companion	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health.	1 50
Flag of Our Union......	3 50	London Lancet.........	5 50
Waverly Magazine......	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect,	
New York Ledger......	3 00	Medical	9 50
" " Mercury	3 00	All the Year Round, Eng	4 50
" " Home Journal.	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine..	3 50
" " Independent...	3 00	The Four "Foreign Re-	
" " Leader........	3 00	views and Blackwood	12 00
National Intelligencer...	3 50	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
Missouri Republican....	3 50	The Horticulturist......	3 00
Forney's War Press.....	3 50	American Agriculturist..	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal.	3 50	Phrenological Journal...	2 00
" Transcript	3 50	Water Cure Journal....	2 00
" Pilot....	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic).	2 00
N. Y. Herald for Cala....	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal...	5 00
" Weekly Tribune....	2 50	" " Bulletin......	5 00
" Weekly Mirror....	2 50	Sac. Weekly Union.....	5 00
" Weekly World	2 50	Con. Globe and App'dx..	8 00
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	$4 00	" Daily Times	10 00

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-5

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

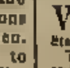
American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
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Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
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Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
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Youatt on the Horse.
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And many other valuable Books at lowest prices

For Sale!
A Fine Orchard and Garden.

A BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD AND GARDEN, FULL of Fruit Trees of rare kinds, a new Gothic Cottage House, with pleasant surroundings.
The place contains 150 acres of rich land, all in a high state of cultivation.
The estate is near Oakland, Contra Costa County, and is increasing in value every day. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of this journal. c8

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;
Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At Howard & Knoller's Honey Stall.
'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix.
But it is always pure at 70.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City



A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER SMALL INVOICE of the true "Hubbard Squash Seed," from the Atlantic States.
This is the BEST Squash in the world. It is a hard shell, and the only way to cook it is to saw the shell in halves and bake in the oven, then serve on the table in the shell. The flavor of the Squash is better than the best Sweet Potato, and for pies has never had an equal.
Seed for Sale at this Office.

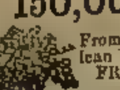
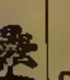
Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From Imported Foreign, and American Vines, of my own Importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y., I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riessling, white, red, and black Frontignac, Malaga, Parsley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

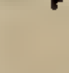
ALSO—10 000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetshe).
....ALSO....
Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co, or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's
Mountain Vineyard,
"SOLLAH,"
Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.
January 1, 1864 20-20

1864. - - 1864.
American Seed Store
206 J STREET,
Sacramento.




I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Isthmus Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—
White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c, &c.
Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as
Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Bulbocodiums, &c, &c, &c.

☞ Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the Lowest Rates.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc, on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.
W. R. STRONG,
15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable Inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.
Patented September 13, 1859.
This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.
Patented January, 3, 1860.
This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.
With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.
This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.
A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.
This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the
CITY, OR OAKLAND,
Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,
Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

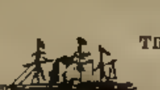
First-class Reese-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

TRAVELING.

No Opposition until May 21, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S
OPPOSITION
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES



THE NEW AND FAST STEAMSHIP
AMERICA
THOS. H. MORTON .... C...
Will be dispatched for
PANAMA,
Saturday, - - - May 21, 1864
From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a...
Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD
With the splendid Steamship
ILLINOIS
2,500 Tons.
FOR NEW YORK.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
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Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of May, ...
May 13—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Comm...
May 23—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Comm...
From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

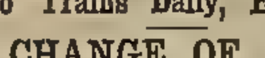
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff...

Central Pacific Railroad,
....AND....
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R. R.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, UNTIL further notice, trains will leave the foot of K street, SACRAMENTO, as follows:
For Lincoln and Folsom, at ....6:15 a.
For Folsom, at...10:30 a.
RETURNING.
Leave Folsom at..7:30 a.
Leave Lincoln at...10:45 a.
LELAND STANFORD,
13tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

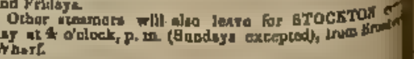
SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.



Two Trains Daily, Each Way
CHANGE OF TIME

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 16, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:
Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8 ; 55 a. m. and 4 : 55 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 9 : 20 a. m. and 5 : 20 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 10 : 10 a. m. and 6 : 10 p. m.
Arriving at San Jose at 10 : 20 a. m. and 6 : 20 p. m.
RETURNING.
Leave San Jose at 7 : 30 a. m. and 3 : 30 p. m.
Leave Santa Clara at 7 : 40 a. m. and 3 : 40 p. m.
Leave Redwood City at 8 : 30 a. m. and 4 : 30 p. m.
Leave San Mateo at 8 : 55 a. m. and 4 ; 55 p. m.
Arrive at San Francisco at 9 : 50 a. m. and 5 : 50 p. m.
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☞Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.
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21-3-3m General Superintendent.

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Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

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v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Cultivation of Tobacco.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The time of transplanting being at hand, reminds me of my promise to the FARMER. The soil properly prepared, the best mode is to roll level, hills are liable to dry out, and mark at proper distance apart 3 feet each way for Havana, and 3½ for Virginia, or the heavier varieties; for marking, I use a piece of scantling made like a rake, long enough for three rows with a pin inserted for the required distance of the rows; with this implement a person can mark a few acres in as many hours. It is immaterial how you mark, but by all means make them straight. I always form an opinion of a farmer, favorable or otherwise, by the straightness of his rows; the land should be harrowed and rolled a few days before planting, that the moisture may rise near the surface. The evening before drawing the plants, saturate the beds thoroughly with water; in pulling, take a pointed stick in one hand to loosen the roots, lifting as much soil with them as possible; a good plan is to plant a few of the earliest in a convenient place for re-planting those that may fail, this will give the crops a uniform appearance, they should be about large enough to cover a silver dollar before transplanting; drop the plants a short distance ahead, take up, in the left hand make a hole and cover with the right; should the fingers get sore at this operation it is evidence that the soil is not properly prepared; set the plants about the same depth as they sit in the beds, or a little deeper; if the ground be dry plant in the evenings, and cover with a handful of grass or weeds next morning; avoid watering, if possible. In about two weeks the plants will require hoeing, and soon after you can use the corn-plow and cultivator; the first plowing, keep the land side of the plow next the plants, follow with the cultivator; the last plowing, turn the mold-board to the plants, both ways, hilling them up; the oftener it is plowed and cultivated, as long as a horse can get through it without injury to the plants, the better; every time the soil is stirred it gives a new impulse to the growth of the plant. When the crop is about one month old it should be pruned; that is the lower leaves, about four, taken off; you must also keep a lookout for worms, which can easily be discovered by the ravages they commit; completely ruining a plant before leaving it. The tobacco worm is produced from a large gray-colored fly commonly called *the miller*, and is nearly as large as the humming-bird, with a very long bill; it generally flies at night, and deposits its eggs, which hatch in about 36 hours. The next operation is topping; the number of leaves left will depend upon the season, soil and climate, and varies all the way from eight to sixteen leaves. Some cultivators suppose that by leaving a greater number of leaves they get a finer article. This is all wrong, there is as much difference between fine and light tobacco, as there is between fine and light goods of any kind. It is to variety of seed, soil and climate we must look for the fine article, not to high topping; in topping, I reach down with the thumb and fore-finger and nip off the seed-bud as soon as I can find it; in about one week from topping, the suckers will begin to show themselves, and you must watch them closely; each leaf will throw out two and the closer they are kept picked off the better it will be for the crop; the object is to throw the whole strength of the plant into the leaf, and every sucker that is suffered to remain detracts just so much from the leaf; after the second ones are taken off, no more will come from the leaves, but they will come from the root, till harvested; these must also be taken off. Its dark green leaves, now completely covering the ground, present an appearance that any farmer may be proud of; it can easily be known when ripe by changing to a spotted or what might be termed a pie-bald appearance; or by folding the leaf, if it breaks readily it is ripe, if it can be doubled over without breaking it is not. If properly attended to it will be a little over three months from planting to harvest, before which time I will endeavor to describe the harvesting and curing process.

Yours truly, J. D.



FRENCH-MERINO SHEEP, A BUCK AND TWO EWES.

Foundation of the French Merinos.

[Translated from the French for the Cultivator.]

WINDVILLE, Commune de Crespieres Seine et Oire, April 7th, 1859.

My father was born a farmer, and busied himself in his youth in-breeding sheep.

In 1786 the Queen of Spain made a present to the King of France, of a flock of Merino ewes and rams, selected from the best blood in that country. This flock was equally divided, and one half were placed at Rambouillet, where they have always remained; the other half was presented by the King to a proprietor, M. de Chaurier, who placed them on his farm at Croissy, four leagues from Paris. My father was 27 years of age at this date; he visited the flock soon after his arrival, and each succeeding year, to satisfy himself in regard to the acclimation of the flock, and to compare the produce of wool and flesh with the native breeds. After satisfying himself that our climate agreed with this fine-wooled race, and that they offered a greater inducement and advantage from the extra product of wool, as well as their flesh, compared with the existing flocks of France, he purchased a buck and eight ewes at Croissy, in 1800, at the first sale. The ram was four years old, weighed 124 pounds (138 pounds English), and carried 12 pounds of wool; the ewes averaged 9 pounds in its pure, unwashed state. He bought yearly from two to four sheep, until 1810. In 1811, 50 ewes and 5 ram lambs. In 1818 the whole flock at Croissy were sold, 55 of the ewes to my father, who paid on an average from 120 to 300 francs. At Croissy the pasturage and hay was of a better quality, and more suitable for sheep than at Rambouillet. The sheep were superior, and for this reason, my father made all his purchases at Crossy.

In 1821 he bought one ram at Rambouillet. Notwithstanding these two flocks were of the same family, he obtained a great advantage in alliance of blood, as there had been a complete separation for 35 years; up to 1827 he bought five rams from this branch; at this date, ceded to me his flock, which numbered 200 ewes of three years and upwards, and 176 ewes one and two years old, and 90 yearling rams. In 1832 I bought 55 ewes at the public sale at Rambouillet, and since then have bought a few ewes and two rams to mix the blood with my flock, always choosing my reproductors among those which carried the greatest quantity of wool of the best quality. By this means I have increased the fleece upon my whole flock. The ewes, many of them, yielding 18 pounds (20 and 27 pounds English), and the rams 24 pounds. Our common practice has been to use no ram till well matured, say two years old, and not allow the ewes to drop any lambs till three years old. We have thus improved the form and size of our flock, which inherit a stronger constitution.

No American gentleman visited us previous to the 11th May, 1846. We then had the pleasure of seeing Mr. J. A. Taintor of Conn., to whom I sold two rams and seven ewes. Since then I have yearly made shipments of a few bucks and ewes to Mr. Taintor, who has made my sheep prosper in the States as they do in France. I have also had the satisfaction of receiving a visit from Mr. Isaac de Forrest of New York, Mr. Sanford of Orwell, and Mr. S. W. Jewett of Middlebury, Vermont. The latter purchased of me, in 1851, 82 ewes and 18 bucks. In 1852, I sold him 94 ewes, and to deliver in 1853, I have sold him 90 ewes. I have also had a visit from Mr. Howard and Mr. Parker of Ohio, to whom I was not able to sell any sheep this year or next, to their great regret.

From the various essays made by my father to ameliorate the Merino race, and those which I have continued to effect on the same principles, we arrived at this conclusion, that in order to improve the breed it was necessary to let them graze on good land, preferring dry to wet, and renew blood of his flock every five or six years. If a longer time expires before you renew the blood, you can maintain the flock in the same quality, but you cannot improve it.

Before the ewes are fleeced, I assort and separate into as many lots as I have rams, and avoid using rams with any defect, to ewes of the same defect. It is with these means, put in good practice for many generations, that we have obtained the amelioration of our flock.

It was only in 1844 that I decided upon letting my flock compete with others for the prize. Upon this occasion, the Agricultural Assembly of Paris, appointed a commission to visit the best flocks of the country. After the commissioners made their report, the Minister of Agriculture awarded me the great medal of gold.

The agricultural exhibition for 1845 took place at Grignon. I sent there 350 ewes and four bucks. The first prize was given me and my father, then 86 years old, who received it at the hands of the Duke de Nemours, conducted there by his two sons.

The Great General Exhibition which took place at Versailles in 1851, I and my colleague, Mons. Cugnot, sent there, each of us, three rams; the first prize was granted to us. VICTOR GILBERT.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

NEW YORK, April 7th, 1864.

The Great Sanitary Fair.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The great excitement of the week has been the Sanitary Fair. I went through the buildings last week, with Capt. Freeman (an old Californian), who has charge of the Receiving Department. Everything looked hopelessly incomplete and although the ladies were sanguine of being ready in time I could not anticipate such a result. I joined the crowd who pushed and squeezed its way into the Fair, the first day, and was amazed at the change. The scene was indeed fairy like and I could easily have persuaded myself of the existence of a second Aladdin's lamp. The brilliancy and grace of the decorations, the exquisite taste of the coloring of the wood-work, the richness of the articles on exhibition, the prodigal use of bouquets and garlands of choice flowers, the brilliant costumes of the visitors who seemed to have attired themselves to give effect to the scene, the beauty of the ladies in charge of the stalls, and the inspiring music all, contribute to make the occasion one of unprecedented attraction. Passing from the great hall, the Indian Department, the Hall of Arms and Trophies, the Curiosity Shop, and the Exhibition of Machinery, each attracts the delighted attention of visitors, but the Art Department is the great attraction of the Fair. Standing in the centre of the room you can look upon six of the greatest pictures of the present day—Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and his "Venice Victorious;" Church's "Heart of the Andes;" Huntingdon's "Mercy's Dream;" also Ginoux's "Indian Summer," and Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains." You could spend a morning in examining each of these splendid pictures; but I stood longest before the "Rocky Mountains." The sublimity of this picture I hesitate to describe. I can point out the opening in the fore-ground, with the tents and animals of a hunting party—the grand old trees that shade the encampment, the lake and water-fall beyond the picturesque hills above, while rising into the blue sky are the snow-capped mountains whose kingly presence awes you into silent admiration; I can direct your attention to the marvellous effect of sunshine and shade, show you little nooks in the forest where you could choose as a point for an excursion; but I cannot give you the deep and solemn meaning of the picture, the moral so to speak, of one of the grandest poems that has ever been painted. Among the other great pictures are "The Last Roll Call of the Victims of the Reign of Terror," which freezes one's blood to look at; "The Brittany Peasants at Prayer," which causes you to voluntarily bow your head in respect; "The Breaking Up of the Cardinal's Ball," describing the first interview between Henry the Eighth and Anna Boleyn; "Mary, Queen of Scots, dividing her Jewels among her Attendants;" "The Game of Life;" "The Andes of Ecuador;" "Florence Nightingale at Scutari;" Vandyk's "Ecce Homo," etc. But to describe the list would take a sheet of the FARMER. If money can value them—the insurance, on the loaned pictures, alone is $500,000. The collection of engravings and photographs is equally remarkable.

On Wednesday evening I went to the opening of the Union Square Department. The crowd was so great that it took an hour to force my way from the door to the Concert Room. The same taste is here manifested, in every way, that struck me so forcibly at the Department on Fourteenth street. I tried to look at the "Knickerbocker Kitchen," but the crowd was too great. The same squeezing had to be gone through with in the Concert Room, but fortunately the music could be *heard*.

Not the least remarkable thing, about the Fair, is, that one can see all the noted ladies of the Metropolis. The distinguished Literary, Musical and Social families are all represented. You cannot ask the name of any of the ladies whom your curiosity may notice that the answer does not make you acquainted with the appearance of some celebrated lady.

The military display, on Monday, was the finest I have ever witnessed. The crowd was something to recollect, with wonder, when the papers failed to report any cases of serious accident. I was carried along, for blocks, without the powers of extricating myself from the crowd. The utmost good humor prevailed and all classes seemed disposed to make it a day of unalloyed pleasure.

Let me copy Mr. Choates remarks on the opening of the Fair.

"It is the women of the country," said he, "in whose hands its destiny reposes; and no cause that is not great enough to command their devotion, and pure enough to deserve their sympathy can ever wholly triumph. But the wholeness of their devotion and the ardor of their sympathy is the test that the cause which has called us together to-night is one of the grandest and purest that ever appealed to the heart of man. [Applause.] It is the cause of our country bleeding from the living veins of her brave sons. Thousands and tens of thousands of our brave and wounded heroes now languish in the hospitals of the Sanitary Commission from the Potomac to the Mississippi, and thousands and tens of thousands more will be added to their number in the months of battle that are already impending over us.

It was to save and succor these martyrs to our liberties that that noble institution was founded, and to hold up the drooping hands of the institution itself, the women of all the cities at the North, with a spontaneous and contagious impulse, have devoted the entire winter to these fairs. You all know what great things have been done elsewhere—how the cities of the East and the West have vied with each other in their efforts and achievements; and how at last, even Brooklyn, jealous of her independence and fearing to be swallowed up in spite of the broad waters of the East River, has taken time by the forelock, and rousing herself to unknown vitality, has poured a flood of wealth into the treasury of the Commission. [Cheers.] And now, with these bright examples before her, it remains to be seen what New York shall do. The hopes of the managers may seem to some extravagant, but the highest figures that have yet been named must surely fall short of the true result. [Renewed cheers.]

And why should not this great metropolis, rolling in wealth, plunged to the lips in luxury, not only surpass each one of her sister cities in this strife of love, but even do more than all the rest together? Why should she not wipe from her escutcheon the unhappy stains of the last Summer, by the bright consummation of this glorious Winter? [Applause.] Surely, if there ever was a time and a city which ought to respond to the sufferings of our gallant soldiers, it is New York to-day. Why, what have the men of New York been doing while these our brethren have been bleeding and dying? Let Wall street answer; let the bloated fortunes of her merchants and tradesmen answer; let the purple and fine linen, in which her citizens go clothed, tell; let the diamonds and jewels on the necks of her daughters speak, aye, let this bright and shining company itself reveal the story. [Applause.] Behind that living rampart of flesh which the breasts of a million of fellow-citizens in arms have formed, we have followed the giddy pursuit of wealth, and have bought and sold and gathered in our gains as quietly and serenely as if the peace of the nation had never been sullied. Why, then, should we not give, and give largely, to this great cause. Yes, for us, the effeminate men of New York, who have shared with the women all the benefits and profits of the soldier's toils and woes, there is no escape from the stern calls of the house. One thing or the other, "your money or your life," is what America and the ladies demand of every man of us to-night. [A voice, "they shall have it," and great laughter and applause.] And now, if you will look around you at all the wonders of the Fair, you will see that the ladies have spared no pains to satisfy every taste, however fastidious, and to draw the money from every pocket, however reluctant. [Laughter.] Is your soul glowing with the love of art? Go feast it in yonder gallery of pictures, the most magnificent which the American sun has ever lighted. Or, if dead to the beauties of art, you would study Nature, and, as Bryant hath it, "hold communion with her visible forms," go forth to the wigwam of Bierstadt, and visit the red men and women of the wilderness—sweet children of Nature—[laughter]—arrayed in primitive simplicity, sounding the war-hoop on the peaceful pavement of Fourteenth street, and amusing themselves and their visitors with the innocent sports of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Or perhaps a love of the marvelous has seized possession of your soul—there is food even for you; for lo! the old curiosity shop opens its ports, wherein you can see the seven hundred wonders of the world and the glory of them, and all without extra charge. [Laughter.] Here, too, is food for the hungry in most ample stores. To-morrow the Knickerbocker Kitchen, on Union Square, will open its doors and if rumor is to be trusted, the good things there to be served up by ladies of the purest Dutch descent will have such magic virtues that a fortnight's board in that mushroon edifice will transform the most cadaverous and ill-conditioned exile from New England into the sleek and unctious image of the primeval Dutchman to whose memory that establishment is dedicated. [Great laughter.] But you must go and look for yourselves for these and all the other glories of the Fair.

You can hardly go amiss in any direction, in the honest endeavor to empty your burdensome purses—and be sure that no less than this is expected of you. I do not know that positive orders have been given to the police to arrest and detain every man who is found leaving the premises with money in his pockets; but of course those officials know their duty, and will discharge it fearlessly. [Renewed merriment.] And now, what remains but that we should all, with all our might, second the glorious exertions of the managers, and when the Fair is ended and the grand result is known, as our gallant armies march out to strike that gigantic blow which shall, as we hope, send this foul rebellion reeling to its last retreat, let it bear to them the glad tidings that they carry with them the hearts and the hopes and the prayers of twenty millions of loyal Americans, and that for as many as fall or faint by the way, all the strong arms of the nation will be ready to save them, and all its fair hands to heal their wounds or sooth their dying hour. [Applause]

Besides the Fair, a number of private enterprises are on foot in favor of the same holy cause. Messrs. Belmont & Aspinwall have thrown open their magnificent galleries. The children of all the Public Schools are giving exhibitions. The little ones of "upper-tendom" are preparing to produce "Cinderrella" in a gorgeous manner, and the parents are going wild over the costumes, each one trying to excel the other; and private concerts, theatricals, and tableaux, without number are occupying the attention of those who are not elsewhere engaged.

New York, in this way, will attempt to obliterate the fearful remembrance of the "Riot week." It is to be hoped that Mercy and Charity will hereafter be something more than an excitement of the hour. M. A. S.

Agricultural Schools in Europe.

We have received from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, C. L. Flint, Esq., (whose efficient labors and efforts, in the cause of Agriculture, have been beyond all price), the able report of the Secretary upon the subject of Agricultural Schools in Europe. The work is comprised in 120 pages, and full of valuable statistical, scientific and practical matter, from the workings of this kind of Colleges in Europe, from which we in America can glean important truths to aid us in our Colleges and in their progress to prosperity. We shall give, from this volume, extracts to show that the good of the people and not of party is paramount in all the details of labor.

ESSAY

On the Objects of Agricultural Societies and the Deterioration of the Wheat Crop.

R. P. JOHNSTONE, SECRETARY.

[As the season of Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs is approaching, we think those who are interested in making such institutions popular and profitable will gather important truths by perusing the following extracts, from the Secretary of the Michigan State Ag. Society's Report. This Society appears prosperous. The Ex. Committee, it seems, take time to do their business well; they gave *four days* in their business session to the work, and their finances show a prosperous years' work, and with true patriotism they invest $6,000 in 5-20 bonds. How much will our State Ag. Society take?]

"How can the State Agricultural Society best accomplish the objects for which it was established, by its exhibitions?"

This is the title of the subject which has been adopted as a part of the series that is to come up for discussion at this meeting of the State Agricultural Society of Michigan. The question is one that has intimate relation with the progress and usefulness of the Society, and deserves much thought and attention. The exhibitions are so much a part of the societies, and the societies have themselves through State, county and town organizations, become so much a part of agricultural life and development everywhere throughout the United States, and in all countries which have made the greatest progress in agriculture, that it is evident whatever promotes the success and usefulness of the exhibitions must increase at the same time, the influence of the Society, and have a tendency to foster and encourage the objects it was designed to build up.

It may be well, before discussing how our exhibitions can be rendered more useful, to determine what are the objects of the Society, and how they are to affect the interests of the citizens engaged in agricultural pursuits, and hence, as a matter of course, the general welfare of all the people of the State of Michigan; for it is evident that whatever develops or extends our agriculture, enriches and extends every other industrial interest, increases the comfort and happiness of all our citizens, and adds to the progressive greatness and wealth of our whole country.

I have long heard it argued that both State and county Societies, and particularly our own had become simply associations for holding exhibitions and had not actual or really useful objects beyond the collection and distribution of the means to defray their expenses, and that in fact the society was completely merged in the fair, the cattle show or the horse race, or such other term as the fancy of the complainant might chance to apply to the annual exhibitions. It must be admitted that there has been some truth in these remarks, but like any other broad assertion, it was entitled to certain qualification. This society was founded and went into operation in 1849, at a time when the population of the State did not reach 400,000, when the numbers of bushels of wheat grown was but four millions, when the number of pounds of wool clipped only reached two millions, and when the whole number of cattle hardly amounted to 250,000. If its officers, in their anxiety to keep pace with the rapid advance which agriculture has made in the last twenty-five years, occasionally overstrained the financial strength of the society, sure I am, from a somewhat severe experience, that it was allowable, and that whilst the public received all the benefits, no private interest has been built up at its expense, and not one of those most intimately connected with its business has been paid for the time and labor the management of its affairs has required. From 1850 to 1862, a period of twelve years, we find the society, therefore, most of the time struggling for financial strength and all its energies economized for the purpose of clearing it from the evil and depressing influence of debt; and hence it has sometimes been charged with neglecting the "objects" for which it was established.

When we turn to those who have been most apt to find fault, and make inquiry as to what are the "objects" beyond the opportunities for observation, comparison and competition afforded by the annual exhibition, it is very seldom that I find any one willing to determine or define what they should be, as nearly all definitions include expenditures, totally beyond the means of our societies.

The constitution of the society simply defines its "objects" to be "to promote the improvement of agriculture, and its kindred arts" throughout the State. This, it will be seen, is very general in its terms, and leaves the whole field open without a boundary of any kind.

The constitution of the New York State Agricultural Society defines the "objects to be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the household arts." This definition is somewhat more pointed than that of our own State, but still it leaves the whole subject open.

The charter of the Royal Agricultural Society of England enumerates ten particular objects for which it is established, and as these really embody in a succinct and clear form the actual propositions on which has been established one of the most useful organizations of the kind in existence, and one which has given in a greater or less degree its character to like associations all over Europe, I will here recite them as they are embodied in the charter itself:

1. To embody such information contained in agricultural publications, and in other scientific works as has been proved by practical experience to be useful to the cultivators of the soil.

2. To correspond with agricultural, horticultural and other scientific societies, both at home and abroad, and to select from such correspondence all information, which, according to the society, may be likely to lead to practical benefit in the cultivation of the soil.

3. To pay to any occupier of land, or other person, who shall undertake, at the request of the society, to ascertain, by any experiment, how far such information leads to useful results in practice, a remuneration for any loss that he may incur in so doing.

4. To encourage men of science in their attention to the improvement of agricultural implements, the construction of farm buildings, the application of chemistry to the general purposes of agriculture, the destruction of insects injurious to vegetable life and the eradication of weeds.

5. To promote the discovery of new varieties of grain and other vegetables useful to man, or for the food of domestic animals.

6. To collect information with regard to the management of woods, plantations and fences, and other subjects connected with rural improvement.

7. To take measures for the improvement of the education of those who depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their support.

8. To take measures for improving the veterinary art as applied to cattle, sheep and hogs.

9. At the meetings of the Society, by the distribution of prizes, and by other means, to encourage the best mode of farm culture, and breeds of live stock.

10. To promote the comfort and welfare of laborers, and to encourage the improved management of their cottages and gardens.

The enumeration of the subjects treated by the Imperial Central Agricultural Society of France, in its annual *compte rendu* will indicate the complete supervision which it exercises over every division of agriculture, and the objects it has in view. It holds great exhibitions once in five years, but it takes special interest in the subordinate regional exhibitions, which are held annually in the several great agricultural divisions of that country. It reports on the state of the crops, on the various new grains and plants which are brought before it, on insects and their habits and ravages, on the vine culture, on the application of chemical knowledge, on the most extended scale and by the most minute and reliable methods; on solid and liquid manures, their intrinsic values and their commercial value, on the fabrication of cakes from the various seeds employed for that purpose; on the manufacture of alcohol and of sugar, and the refuse of these establishments as valuable either for animal food, or for manure, on bread making, on preserved meats, on the diseases of animals, on the veterinary practice and experiments, on the silk worm and the silk culture, and on agricultural statistics, and in fact on every subject in any way connected with agricultural industry. The list of members includes the names of men illustrious in the annals of science, and these men are employed in solving problems or in elucidating propositions which are not only of the greatest importance to the agriculture of France, but to that of both hemispheres.

In truth, when I refer to France, and glance at the progress made in its agriculture since the elevation of the present ruler to the imperial throne, I am filled equally with admiration and amazement—admiration for the systematic order and arrangement with which France has been divided and subdivided, and with which each division and section has been organized and supplied with Boards of Agriculture that have had conferred upon them the duty of originating and administering the measures best adapted to promote a more extensive knowledge, a more enlarged education, and better practice amongst the rural population—amazement at the immense flood of science and learning which, streaming from all the highest sources of knowledge, seems like the great river of Egypt, to have swept over the land of France, enriching and fertilizing its soil, penetrating with its healthy influence into every industrial pursuit, and bringing at once from the most distant regions, and the nearest deposits, elements hitherto unknown, with which to enrich, to elevate and to ennoble a labor hitherto neglected This singular progress can hardly be more thoroughly exemplified than by the fact that in 1850 there was not a regional or district agricultural exhibition in France, while in 1863 I am informed that the number of agricultural societies which were entitled to and received aid from the national funds, was 708, and the amount collected and disbursed by them, from all sources, in prizes, was $380,000.

I refer to France here, as indicating to you how rapidly the intelligent men of that great country have seized upon the development of her agriculture as the true basis from which her industrial resources had to be increased, if her preponderance as a great military nation was to be sustained. To England, the land in which agricultural science has been the first to flourish and develop itself almost to the extreme boundary of speculative theory, combined with economical practice—where capital, science and practical experience have been united to an extent that has not been approached in any other country, and where it may be almost said, that agriculture, like certain German schools of philosophy, has reached the famous jumping-off place, and now has to await for the social, scientific and mechanical world to advance, before further progress can be made, we need not refer here further than to indicate that in the charter of her renowned national society we find the correct definition of the "objects" of societies and associations to promote the improvement of agriculture.

Having endeavored to define what should be considered the "objects" of agricultural societies, and having shown that whilst the annual exhibitions form a part, and a very large part, of the working machinery by which the objects of the society may be promoted, yet they cannot justly be considered the sole aim and end of any association of this description. I will now endeavor to consider the exhibitions themselves, and how they may be made to perform their appropriate function.

The annual exhibitions are beneficial, to the State and to the people, in two ways. The first of which is, as a social institution, that exerts a healthy and invigorating influence on the people; and the second is, their educational influence, by bringing the means of observation and comparison within the reach of the agriculturist and other industrial classes at the least possible expense to them and] the community, and thus promoting in an eminent degree the development of the resources of the State.

Socially considered, it is a remarkable fact, which I leave for the present to the consideration of the philosophy of civilization, that it was in the most democratic and free States of antiquity, that like institutions in the form of great games and festivals, were first established, where the people of different States, but of like origin and language, might congregate at stated periods, and, leaving aside all differences of opinion, all agitating discussions, all political and sectional strife, meet in a common arena where might be displayed and made manifest their individual wealth, their attainments in learning, in arts and in science; and that in the present times it is in the two great States most distinguished for their free forms of government, that the great social gatherings of the people, denominated agricultural exhibitions, have been most fully developed, and have become almost necessities incident to the wants and instincts of both nations.

It is under the second, the educational principle, however, that we must consider the annual exhibitions of our society at this meeting. To do this we must first consider the formula under which it is conducted.

The design of the conduct of the exhibitions is to bring within the observation of the whole people, in a single field, the advances made in the several grand divisions of productive industrial life, namely, agriculture, mechanics, manufacturers and the arts of design.

The first includes all those classes or divisions, which provide for the encouragement of competition in live stock, production of crops, the improvement and conduct of farms, the produce of the orchard and dairy.

The second has a direct bearing on the first because it includes all those inventions and constructions to which either as implements or machinery, agriculture has to resort for the performance of its labor.

The third includes all those classes which are assigned for the exhibition and comparison of the productions brought forth by the combination of raw material with mechanical skill and incidentally with the arts of design.

I shall confine my remarks and suggestions principally to the agricultural division of the subject before us, because if the Society can do anything to improve and render more productive agriculture of the State, that alone will bring improvement and progression in the others.

During the fifteen years of the existence of this Society, there has been expended in premiums to encourage and stimulate improvement nearly fifty thousand dollars, and a very large proportion of this sum has been devoted to the classes that include cattle and horses. Is it not suggestive to stop and ask what has really been done to introduce any systematic improvement in either of these important divisions of live stock?

Again, Michigan is peculiarly a crop-producing State, largely dependent on that power for her wealth, and particularly on her wheat-crop. If we ask to-day, are the varieties of wheat which we cultivate of a higher quality, more productive, or better able to contend either with its insect enemies, or with the changes of the climate, or better adapted to the peculiarities of our soils, than were the varieties grown fifteen years ago, what would be our answer? I fear very much that we should have to answer that in no one of these points, were our wheats of 1864 actually equal to the wheats of 1849! It is true that we produce a greater quantity, in the aggregate, for we have a greater area of improved land, and a population of double the number. It is estimated that the wheat crop of Michigan for the past year, with her population of 800,000, was equal to that of New York, with her population of over three millions. At least the returns to the Department of Agriculture, indicate the crop of each of these States at only a little over fourteen millions of bushels. Now the returns of your State census in 1864, just ten years ago, indicate that wheat was produced here at the rate of only fourteen bushels as the average of all the lands sown with wheat in 1853. It is estimated that we now sow with wheat about a million of acres, and it will be seen that though we now grow a larger proportion of the coarser wheats than we did in 1853, yet the average production is but fourteen bushels per acre, indicating that during the existence of our Society this important product has not been improved, the system of tillage connected with its cultivation has remained stationary, and in fact, that no material progress has been made. On the contrary, we find that during the twenty-five years' existence of the Agricultural Society of England, the wheat crop which in 1839 was estimated to average in that country but seventeen bushels per acre, has now doubled, and that the crop of last year which was one of extraordinary general productiveness, is estimated to average over thirty-six bushels per acre, and is deemed to have approximated to nearly forty bushels per acre, many of the fields having yielded as high as 6, 7, and in some extreme cases, 8 quarters per acre, or at the rate of 48, 56 and 64 bushels.

Compare the action of the two Societies: on the one hand our society beyond the offer of small premiums for the best ascertained crop, the best bushel of seed, and the best barrel of flour, has done comparatively nothing to direct the attention of its members to the improvement of this crop in any way whatever, and the results are that the wheat crop is not worth any more per acre than it was when the society was inaugurated

On the other hand, the society on the farther side of the Atlantic has applied to the cultivation of wheat, the results of experiments, which have been conducted with the utmost skill, learning and ability—some of which have taken several years to complete, It has taken pains to spread throughout the land knowledge, both by precept and practical example, of the results of the researches and experiments of science on the cultivation of land, the application and economy of measures, the effect of implements and machinery, the qualities of new varieties; at a considerable expense to be sure for all these labors could not be performed without the use of time, means and knowledge, and were not to be had for nothing. But certainly the whole aggregate expended, would not reach a small fractional part of the results. And the results, what are they? To compute them by the mere value of the duplication of the wheat crop alone, is only placing a small part of their true value upon them. While the wheat crop has been doubled, the productive value of nearly every other acre of land in the kingdom has increased in a like degree, for the ability of each acre to sustain more live stock, and to produce nearly double the amount of beef, mutton and pork, which it had twenty-five years ago is likewise demonstrated by facts and figures that are unquestionably correct.

It will easily be seen, that in this State, had our society been able to devise, ten years ago, and to carry out, even at any moderate expense per year, a series of trials and carefully conducted experiments, that would have had the effect at the end of five years to raise the average production of wheat from fourteen bushels to sixteen bushels per acre, our crop for the past year would have been increased two millions, or in other words, the efforts of the society in this one direction properly applied, would have added to the actual wealth of the State at least two and a half millions of dollars, in a single season. But suppose that only half this result was accomplished, would not such a return amply repay the society and the State for any reasonable expenditure.

I believe that a method might be devised by which in connection with the county organizations, a very great impetus might be given to improvements in the cultivation of that one important crop, and just as sure as the wedge is once entered, improvement in other directions are sure to follow.

I have referred to the exhibitions of live stock as being susceptible of improvement. The exhibitions of cattle are in three sections. The first is of animals shown as the best for breeding purposes. The second, which consists of fat and working cattle, simply the produce of the first, and so is the third, which includes cattle for dairy purposes. The second and third are very properly the recipients of premiums for their individual excellencies; but I think that a series of premiums should be introduced into the first which would tend to bring forward year after year for comparison and observation, the produce of the aged breeding animals, so that we might be able to arrive at the comparative qualities of each herd, and be able to indicate to its owner wherein his families excelled, and in what points they were inferior. As it is by the power to produce stock will grow rapidly, mature at an early age, and make the greatest amount of beef out of the food it may require that breeding animals should be valued, I consider it of importance that their progeny should be exhibited at the several ages till three years old. Should such premiums be offered, I believe they would have a tendency to stimulate breeders and to render them more particular in their selection of the animals they themselves would introduce from abroad.

Horses are bred so much according to the fancy of individuals, and so little upon any general system, with a design to improve, or even to obtain a stock of high-class animals, that I do not know that at present any material change in our programme can be recommended to your notice. There is still in the State a very great lack of a general understanding amongst breeders as to the quality of the animals needed. It might be that by a general co-operation with the county societies, a more general determination could be created throughout the State to use only breeding of a higher quality, and of certain well-defined points, and that in the course of a few years the weeds would be rooted out.

There is a fine field at present open for the breeding of mules, which as it is likely to continue long after some other excitements have died away, and which as it is likely to be productive of a large income to the State, the Society should notice. A mule at two or three years old is more easily raised than either colt or steer, and will bring more money. A member of this executive board, during the past week, sold ten mules of his own raising, ranging from two to three years of age, and the lot brought him $1,500. There is not any kind of stock that is likely to pay so well for a long time as this.

From the experience which the society has already had, I esteem it of importance that more attention should be given to the trials of implements and machinery. It is very evident that the western farmer will have to depend largely, for some years at least, upon the use of labor-saving implements. There are four sections into which the implement division may be divided, but three of them are of primary importance. The first contains the classes of implements and machines used in tillage. The second is the class used for harvest purposes, and the third the class used for threshing out and cleaning crops, and the fourth contains all that range of miscellaneous machinery, used for various purposes, but which are as necessary in their place as any other. Might it not be well to consider the propriety of holding a general critical trial and examination of one of the three last named sections once in three years. I believe that were we to devote the time afforded by the exhibition to a thorough examination of one section once in three years, making the premiums of high value in that particular class to be examined, we would be doing more good to both manufacturers and operators, than we now do. The last year's experience inclined me to the opinion that we attempted too much when we undertook to give a trial to all kinds of machinery. I was present at Battle Creek, during the late meeting of the agricultural association at that place, and the thorough trial of the horse-powers and thrashing machines, which took place seemed not only to give interest to the exhibition in that department, but was really useful and meritorious.

Arrangements might be made for a trial of reaping and mowing machines, and other harvesting machines, during the season. The awards made by the society have heretofore been made simply on the exhibition of the machine, and not on its merit as tested by work. Whilst these awards are creditable to the workmen who get up the successful machines, they certainly are rather injurious than beneficial to the agricultural interest.

Nor should we neglect or overlook the department intended to develop the arts. It is upon that department we must rely if we desire that our exhibitions should diffuse a taste for elegance and novelty of design, and send home its members and their families imbued with that admiration and love for the beautiful that seems necessary if we would render the domestic circle the abode of happiness.

Besides, the arts promote in a wonderful degree, industry, mental energy, and an increase of comfort and of wealth amongst the people, by the development of the resources of the State. The oldest historian mentions in terms of admiration the immense wealth and wonderful development of industry in the little island of Samos. Agriculture and manufactures, developed by art, raised the inhabitants of that little State, whose extent was not as large a this county of Washtenaw, in which we are now, to such a degree of wealth and power that to be a Samian was to be a synonym for industry, energy and riches. The soil, was a clay, and the plastic arts were employed in its potteries. These potteries carried the commerce of the island to every shore of the known world, and even to the then unknown regions beyond the pillars of Hercules. Art, developed by the skill and genius of the people, made the soft clay more precious and of far more value than fine gold, while agriculture terraced its mountains, till every foot of the land on hill and in valley teemed with corn and oil and wines, and its ships were sought for by all other nations engaged in war or in commerce. Thus agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, beautified by art, developed the resources of this little island of the Ægean, till it became the rival of great empires.

The same sun still shines on its fertile vallies and its rough declivities; the clay that was of old the richest of treasures still exists in its ancient abundance; still over it glows the most genial of climates; still around it flows the deep blue waters of the Ægean and the Mediterranean; but alas agriculture lies buried beneath the ruins of the terrace that was at one time her pride and her glory. Commerce sits on the shore and weeps over the memories of the past; and art has fled to lands where freedom exists, and where labor is honored. The glory of Samos has departed!

These are the suggestions to which I would call attention at the present meeting; whilst there are many others that demand our attention, I think it will be found that it is not best to attempt too much in a single year. If we would should succeed in the directions which I have indicated that very success would lead to results of the greatest benefit to the State and fulfill to our utmost hopes the objects for which the society was established.

The financial condition of the society as reported by the Secretary is as follows:

Total receipts for 1863	$15,345 90
" expenditures	$14,315 36
Leaving balance on hand January 1, 1863	929 59
To this there should be added, due for lead pipe sold	131 60
Amount subscribed for 5-20's	6,000 00
Amount loaned Kalamazoo County Society	150 00
Amount due from sales of lumber	39 43
Making total available means	$7,250 62



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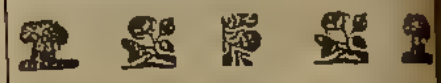
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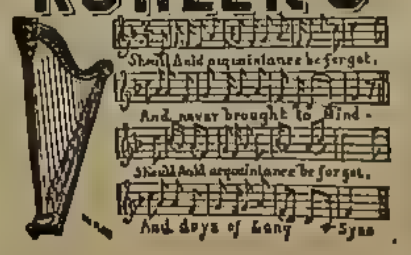
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How True!—We read of a philosopher who, passing through a mart filled with articles of taste and luxury, made himself quite happy with this simple, yet sage reflection: "How many things there are here that I do not want!" Now, this is just the reflection with which the earnest believer passes happily through the world. It is richly furnished with what are called *good things*. It has posts of honor and power to tempt the restless aspirings of ambition of every grade. It has innumerable bowers of taste and luxury, where self-indulgence may revel. But the Christian whose piety is deep-toned, and whose spiritual perceptions are clear, looks over the world and exclaims, "How much there is here that I do not want! I have what is far better. My treasure is in heaven."—[Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Sewing Machines.—Notwithstanding the great degree of perfection to which the sewing machine has been carried, all efforts have failed, until quite recently, to produce one which would work button-holes. Mechanical ingenuity has at last, however triumphed—this new and novel feature has been fairly introduced. At the recent Fair of the American Institute in this city, a machine was on exhibition that worked one thousand button-holes per day in a manner that for elegance and strength far exceeded the old method of working them.

[This will be introduced here as soon as it is perfected.]

A Church Blower.—The first bell in Haverhill, Mass., was purchased in 1761; before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1730: "That Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting time on Lord's day and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually, for his services, from each family."

In a private letter to the editor of the Washington Republican from the army the writer tells a story of one of the farmers in the vicinity of Culpepper, whose possessions lay in a district where both armies had foraged. The old chap one day, while surveying ruefully the streaks in the soil where his fences once stood, remarked with much feeling: "I hain't took no sides in this yer rebellion, but I'll be dog goned if both sides hain't took me."

When Socrates was ask why he had built for himself so small a house, he replied, "Small as it is I wish I could fill it with friends." These, indeed, are all that a wise man would desire to assemble; for a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

San Francisco, December 29, 1863.

Jacob Zech, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior square piano, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

B. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
E. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best an exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

Sacramento October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

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contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother." "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary, etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

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ELECTRICITY
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GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease give way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1457
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1263
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	942
Paralysis	899
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	698
Liver complaint	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,180
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its agency, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

San Francisco, April 16, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast agun. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Sacramento, Oct. 10, 1860.

Dr. Josselyn—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

Hornitas, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

Nevada, Nov. 8, 1860.

Dear Doctor: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

Trieka, Nov. 10th, 1860.

Dr. Josselyn—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 15th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. C. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. C. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.
P. BARRY, Notary Public.

San Francisco, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

Sirs: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it;

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON.

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

Are You Sick?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in the city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Bates, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

Electropathy.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A Good Institution for the Sick.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....MAY 20, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

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The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc., at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks.

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich, so pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Clerk and Assistant Wanted.

We want an active intelligent business clerk in our office. We want a person who has a knowledge, to some extent, of agriculture, horticulture, the science of botany, and the seed business. A man of correct habits, and willing to give his time to business, closely; a young man free from incumbrances on his time so that he can apply himself to business wholly. A knowledge of the languages would be desirable, and of mineralogy, also. Application only to be made between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., and by none who cannot give the best of references.

The People's Line.

The splendid steamship America, of the People's Line, leaves our wharves on Saturday (to-morrow), May 21st, for Panama and New York. The price of fare is as follows:

Ladies' Saloon, (through tickets),	$165
Dining "	135
Second Cabin,	90
Steerage,	60

Thus it will be seen that this Peoples' Line has been the means of *Reducing the Fare* more than *one-half*. Who will not say that the *Peoples' Line* should receive the People's hearty support. The *America* is a noble steamer, with every comfort and convenience and from all the information we can gather from those who have traveled on her, the trip will be a *speedy, safe and superior one*, landing passengers in New York in about *twenty-four days*.

Fruit in Our Market.

The late repeated and copious showers have had a tendency to greatly invigorate the strawberry plant, and the warm sun which has followed, has given us a better fruit, and promises a good second crop. Other fruits feel the reviving influences of the rains, and all fruits look finer.

Cherries come in now, freely, and are superior.

Apricots have made their appearance in our market, *raised in Putah*.

New Corn has appeared in the Vegetable Department, grown over the Bay side, in Contra Costa county. All the vegetable gardens have felt the benefits of these late rains, and vegetables in this department never looked better.

Good Time to Plant.

Many kinds of vegetables can be planted, now, the rains have so vivified the earth that seeds will vegetate quickly. Plow or spade deep, make the earth fine and mellow, and plant, and a good crop is the result. Beans, peas, radishes, turnips, and many articles of real luxury, for the *family table*, can be grown now, if the time is only improved.

The Farmer and Our Friends.

We ask the friends of this Journal to coöperate with us, now that we are publishing important matters tending to the development of new resources, and aiding the cause of immigration; to help us with facts, both at home and abroad. We also ask our friends to help us in *sending the* FARMER *abroad* and extending its circulation here; as to the condition of our markets, the fluctuations in the prices of *Grain, Wool, Tobacco*, and other products of California, should always be made known to the grower. Our Journal costs but little and will save thousands to every reader who is a producer or shipper of the articles. Will our kind friends aid us in extending the circulation of the FARMER and thus aid the cause of immigration and extending useful information, to the people.

SALE OF HARVESTERS.—Who says the crops are short? Were there no grain-fields or hay-fields to harvest, there would be but few sales of Harvesting Implements. But how *is* it? There never has been such large sales as the present year. One House has sold almost every Mower—quite 300 of the celebrated Mowers; another has sold as many Reapers, and a third can number nearly 500 Reapers and Mowers. Think of this—over 1,000 Reapers and Mowers sold from this city alone. The sales at Sacramento has been very large, also at Marysville and Stockton. These are facts! So we may all rest assured our State wont suffer for food, *for men or beast*.

Departures of Pioneers.

Our Pioneers and the Material they are made of.

History can never do justice to the mighty energy displayed by the Pioneers of California, or any new country. Pioneers are *workers*, they have not *time* to sit down and write out their histories and adventures, however bold or serviceable they may be to posterity. Their works follow them—their works praise them.

"How slow the time
To the warm soul, that, in the very instant
It forms, would execute a GREAT DESIGN!"

■ with our Pioneers—God bless them! They are the salt of the earth. Among the many who are constantly, leaving us, we always regret to part with Pioneers. One of the early builders of our great city has recently left us, DR. J. W. MONSE, of Philadelphia, and in early years well and honorably known among us, has been a visitor here for a year or more. Dr. M. was largely engaged in real estate and owned large property here, and was associated with many of our best and wealthiest citizens—was one of those men whose active minds destined him to be a Pioneer.

It is not our purpose to become a biographer of men; but to our mind there always has been a singular and peculiar history surrounding our "Noble Pioneers;" they seem to have been made of *different material* from other men, to have been more subject to strange vicissitudes, trials and afflictions, and in a great measure to have arisen superior to them and overcome them, and to have been sent to this strange and wonderful land for a peculiar mission. Could a biography be written, of our early Pioneers; could their lives and the strange incidents connected with them be collected and written down, there could be no book made that would present such a history of startling incidents and great enterprises; of wonderful human physical fortitude and endurance; of so many trials, losses and afflictions; of such bravery, humanity and benevolence, and noble traits of human character, as would be revealed, in the "Lives and Times" of those who are and were the Pioneers of California. But, as we said, we are no biographers of men. We note down passing events; the true history of the noble band who laid the foundation of this glorious to-be-Empire of Freedom, never can be fully written, for *Washington Irving is dead!*

DR. J. W. MONSE, of whom we now would briefly speak, was an early comer to our shores; he was a Pioneer, to California, in the first trip of the steamer Oregon, Capt. Pearson (whose resignation in the Pacific Mail service is heralded this week—a noble ship-master, whose kindness and attentions will be remembered by thousands, and whose name and fame will ever be dear to Californians). DR. MONSE landed the morning of April 2, 1849, at the *foot of Clay street;* at that time the foot of Clay street was nearly up to the easterly side of now Montgomery street. Then, like all Pioneers, he waited opportunities to find a carrier for his baggage, which did not occur till near night, when he was conveyed to Clark's Point, where he remained till he found quarters with Mr. Merrill, on Stockton street. He then, in a brief time, took a trip up the river, to Benicia, Sacramento and Sutter's Fort. At that time Sacramento had but a few houses. He then returned to San Francisco, engaged in building, and remained there till the great fire of 1851, when with others he was burned out, experiencing heavy losses. As Pioneers were wont, DR. MONSE has passed to and fro several times since, on our ocean steamers.

DR. J. W. MONSE belongs to our Revolutionary as well as our Pioneer history. His father was in the Revolution, with many of his kindred. Eight of his immediate relatives patriotically engaged in the present war of the rebellion; four have been killed; one of his nephews, a graduate of West Point, has been in fifteen pitched battles, was at Antietam, has been three years in service, yet never wounded, sick or in the hospital although exposed to great peril and hardships, often in daring adventures, and once, with seventeen others, led into ambush where seventeen were killed, he only escaped. Such men bear the stamp of the *Pioneer*.

DR. MONSE went to sea at the early age of twelve years; visited Europe, just previous to the war of 1812-13, and on one voyage was taken prisoner, at Moran Bay, by the British Frigate Sapphire, pressed on board the Little Belt, carried into Jamaica, and there remained four months, a prisoner. We mention this to show a very singular fact, that in his last voyage here, in 1862, the steamer was taken by the *Pirate*, Alabama, at the same place, and he *was again a prisoner at Jamaica*, after a period of fifty years.

DR. MONSE was connected with the Santa Fe Expedition, as a tourist, in 1841, when learning the nature of the expedition he, with four others, escaped, and after many perilous adventures over the wild and dangerous mountain country, exposed to innumerable dangers and hardships—a travel through a vast wilderness—his companions dying and killed by the Indians, he alone escaped. Dr. M. has been a traveler, like many of our brave Pioneers; for it is traveling that gives the knowledge necessary to make a Pioneer. He has resided eleven years in France; four years in Mexico; visited Africa, Italy, Spain, the Antillas; visited Cuba and the principal Tropical Islands; and made himself familiar, by travel, with our own country by visiting all parts of the United States. These are some of the incidents of the life of *one Pioneer*, and could the minutia, be written out of all or many, a library of brave adventurers, heroic endurance, would make the histories of many brave spirits, whose ashes repose on California soil, or who yet are at work in our midst—Pioneers still.

We are glad to say that DR. MONSE has, amid peculiar trials, losses and dangers, ever maintained the great enduring spirit that marks the manhood of the Pioneer and Patriot: a warm heart and ready hand, and a soul alive to the interest of his country. He has ever been a large and liberal contributor to the *Sanitary Cause* and all good works; ever linked with the truest and best men of the times—always a friend of Science—he was a true California Pioneer, enrolled among our band, here; we revere the memory of such. He has now gone, for a season, from us; we wish him a pleasant, happy trip. He has sent and bears with him a very valuable collection of the curious and rare things of our State and this coast, to enrich the different Societies of which he is a member. And while we wish success to valued friends that leave us, we shall ever be glad to welcome such back again. Such men will find warm friends everywhere.

Dr. Henry Bellows and the Sanitary Commission.

"There is a tide in the affairs of man (nations) which taken at its flood rolls on to fortune (victory)."

Mysterious are the workings of Providence—finite creatures see them not. Only here and there, when the human mind is drawn away from grosser things of time and sense and fixed on the imperishable, can the mind recognize this mysterious Providence.

Platt's Hall, on Friday evening, the 13th, was a manifestation of one of those events that, to the reflective mind, must have given proof of an overruling Providence in all the affairs of men, of States, and of Nations.

The arrival of Dr. Henry Bellows, the President of the Sanitary Commission, to our shores, his connection with us in that great and humanitarian enterprise, his early and most intimate connection with the ever lamented Starr King, by whose mighty spirit this very cause, as well as the cause of patriotism, freedom, and loyality was aroused into new life on our shores, and his recent call to occupy the field of labor of one so dear to us but gone to his reward, all these events are conclusive that there is a Providence that shapes our destiny, the destiny of individuals, as well as States and Nations.

Fortunate, indeed, is it for our State, that when a calamity so great as the death of Starr King had befallen us, that it was so ordered that one, so peculiarly qualified in every position and relation of life, in all our circumstances and associations, and linked intimately in thought, feeling, and action, in mind, spirit, and labor, should be found who was, as it were, a twin spirit, to come, and in the great field of human action, continue on the work that was to be accomplished in this portion of God's vineyard. We bid him a heart-welcome and God speed.

There seems a beautiful appropriateness so singular in this event that one cannot but see the Divine hand in it. Who, let us ask, but Dr. Bellows could occupy the place left vacant by that "eloquent one?" Who but Dr. Henry Bellows could seize hold of those electrical thoughts, such as emanated from the mighty soul of Starr King, as connected with all those grand enterprises for our country's welfare? Who, we ask, but Dr. Bellows, the only man in our country that could, in any degree, fitly take up and continue the chain of great deeds? He is now with us, completing the work so well and nobly begun by him who now "hot sleepeth."

The meeting at Platt's Hall was a grand one. Most gratifying it must surely have been to Dr. Bellows, at whose instance it was proposed, so that he might come before his fellow countrymen and tell them of the prosperity of an association that has no equal, as a charitable, benevolent, and christian institution, in the world, or one that has accomplished so much good for our suffering, bleeding and dying fellow men.

Platt's Hall was filled to overflowing, and as Dr. Bellows stood upon the platform and presented the cause of the Sanitary Commission, and explained it in all its mighty and glorious workings, every honest heart was convinced that as the head of so noble an enterprise, Dr. Henry Bellows was the right man in the right place. In simple justice to him, it was readily seen that his whole heart and soul was in the work. The clear, concise, and thorough manner in which he presented the conception, organization and working of this stupendous life-saving institution, satisfied all that the Sanitary Commission is a God-like charity, and all who aid it are the "Good Samaritans" of our land. The true and deep feeling with which the audience listened to Dr. Bellows was proof of the heart-interest our people feel in this great charity.

Dr. Bellows was most happy in all his remarks; all his explanations were to the point, just what the people needed so that they could understand it in all its workings. He held up this cause before the people, and stripped it of all party and sectarian interest, of all sectional partiality, and held it up clear and transparent as a great and noble charity, whose blessings fell on all alike without distinction of State, creed, party, or race but bound up the wounds and poured wine and oil into every bleeding and suffering heart within its power.

The high and just tribute of grateful acknowledgment to California as a patriotic State, and her noble gifts, in the hour of need, to this work was very happy, and was duly appreciated by all. The fervent, heartfelt tribute paid to the lamented Starr King was as beautiful as it was appropriate and just, and every word and sentiment expressed was drank in by the audience, in their deep sympathy, as the plants drink in the dew of Heaven.

This very happy address of Dr. Bellows has been published in full in the American Flag of the 16th, and we earnestly commend to every one who can appreciate true eloquence to read carefully this noble address.

The Sanitary cause is the cause of Heaven, and it is in good hands. The hearts, too, of our people are for it, it is prospering all over the land, springing up everywhere watered by the very dews of Heaven.

"In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concerned in charity;
All must be false, that thwart this one great end;
And, all of God, that bless mankind, or mend."

THE RAINS!—THE GLORIOUS RAINS!—Regular New England showers have been a refreshing beverage to the earth, within the past few days, and on Monday evening, in our city, a good old-fashioned April shower fell, washing our streets. When the morning sun shone, the earth never looked more lovely, the rain-drops hung upon the roses' lips kissing them with their jewelled brightness. Nature never sent earth a sweeter breath than our city has enjoyed after these showers.

Superior Cider and Vinegar.—We have received samples of a very superior kind, really pure, from Messrs. Lebaron & Thresher, who have established a cider mill at 708 Market street opposite Third street.

Sanitary Festival at Sacramento.

The citizens of Sacramento and its surroundings, set apart *Wednesday* last, for a Festival trip on the "Pacific Railroad,"—the route being finished 27 miles. This was an admirable idea, to consecrate the opening trip to the cause of Humanity, thus—how Heaven smiled that day! Nature put on her loveliest robes, the pure fresh air of Heaven wafted its fragrant kisses upon the train, the new bright flowers, born by the late rains, peeped up out of their little bed among the grasses and sent their sweet breath to the passers by. Birds sang their gay carols, for Nature and Humanity were in harmony.

Sacramento, with her usual great prompt heart, voted to suspend all business. *Banks*, stores, workshops, mills, foundries, etc., were all silent, for the pulsations of human hearts and the work of human hands were to be dedicated that day to the *Great Sanitary Cause*, and every ear was to be opened to hear the sigh, the groan, and the wail of the sick, wounded and dying soldier, and all thought and effort was to be given, earnestly, joyously, and with power, to still that sigh, to hush that moan, to help the wounded and to comfort the dying, those who were thus suffering, away upon the battle-fields and in the hospitals of our sister States. This was the work for Sacramentans, and the hearts of all were to work and testify with *Railroad speed*, "what a day may bring forth." Look now to Sacramento, with all her own untold trials and sufferings, of years. List and you shall hear her heart-throbs, and see that "she *can feel for others' woes!*" We shall put down her donation at $50,000. What generous soul will not bless the Pacific Railroad if her first trip sends $50,000 into the Sanitary Fund? We deeply regret we could not accept the kindly urged courtesy extended to us be with that glorious throng of generous hearts. We *were there* in spirit, and hope with faith that their efforts were Heaven-blessed. This festival was held at "Bellows Grove," most appropriately named in honor of the arrival of the noble President of the Sanitary Commission. God bless this cause! We regret we have not room for a full sketch of this happy affair, we will give it in our next.

A Question for the Well-being of Society!

It is being admitted that there are times and seasons when the human mind seems to be under particular influences and carried away with them, almost beyond human control—a certain mental and electrical power that seizes hold of the brain and controls it. We might cite numerous cases—our love of country and the Union cause, and our hatred of treason; the fearful *mining mania*, that has gone across the Pacific to the Atlantic and threatens to overwhelm thousands there. These are only instances, and in politics, religion and social life the cases are numerous where, for a season, a mania prevails. Suicide is the *mania* now and our newspapers are daily filled with sad cases of those who, weary of life or bereft of reason, take the fearful "leap in the dark," and go unbidden into the presence of God. We ask, and this is the question we propound: Is it wise, is it right to herald these cases in our daily journals, and as some thoughtless papers do, color the sad pictures with unfeeling comments, or wild and reckless descriptions. Does not such publicity tend to create a madness for suicide? Does not the public and frequent discussions of suicides, and all attending circumstances relative to them, produce the malady in others? We ask these questions of those conversant with Phrenology and Physiology. Are we not so constituted that such themes constantly held up before the mind that those who are not well fortified by a strong will-power will give way and fall. Will those who can answer give us a reply?

The Sanitary Fair of Philadelphia.

We publish a portion of the Circular, received by us, by which it will be seen the Fair opens the *first week in June*. Parcels leaving here the 21st, or the 23d, will reach Philadelphia in twenty-four or five days, and be in time. Send your gifts to our office and they shall go at once. We hope the generous will move quickly, and their gifts shall go. The Fair will probably last two or three weeks:

PHILADELPHIA, March 23d, 1864

It is purposed to hold a "Great Fair" in this City, in the first week of June next, on behalf of the United States Sanitary Commission. With this view, we beg leave to address you.

We solicit the sympathy of every true-hearted patriot in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, an elsewhere, so far as our appeal may reach, to respond nobly and generously to our call. We ask their earnest and untiring efforts an coöperation; and we confidently hope that every county, city, town and village will feel an honest pride in being worthily represented at "The Great Central Fair."

We would say, in conclusion, that there is a great work before us, and but a limited space of time in which to accomplish it. We would therefore earnestly represent to the ladies the importance of forming themselves, *at once*, into Sewing Societies, in every vicinity of country or city; the more effectively and agreeably to work for the approaching humane and patriotic undertaking.

We feel every confidence that our loyal country women, always ready to work in a good cause, even at the cost of great personal exertions and sacrifices, will not be slow in ministering, though *indirectly* none the less *certainly*, to the wants and sufferings of the noble defenders of their country's flag.

MRS. EPHRAIM CLARK,
Chairman.

247 S. Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.

MOORE'S NEW SEED STORE.—S. W. Moore, Esq. so long and favorably known as the prominent Seedsman of our State, has recently fitted up a new store on California street, a few doors nearer Montgomery, where he will be glad to see his numerous friends and patrons. We would say to our readers in this connection (as preachers say) that the late rains should induce all to keep on planting many of those luxuries for the household, and the home-garden—Mr. Moore can advise what.

PIPE FOR IRRIGATION.—We call attention to the iron pipe imported by Mr. Day, and advertised in our columns. Orchardists and culturists can use this pipe, both for irrigation upon correct principles, or for drainage, and to great advantage.

The Weather, Crops, Etc.

The following memorandum, of weather, we [illegible] from a business letter from Grass Valley, Nevada county: "The weather has been a medley since I wrote you (April 5), with warm from that date until about the first of this month, when for several days we had very cold winds. My journal says—'10th April, a heavy rain afternoon and night; 25th—rainy in the morning, cleared up in the day time; afternoon heavy thunder, lightning and rain. May 5th—cloudy in morning, a little rain, snow and sleet; very heavy rain from six to sun-set; 6th—some rain and cloudy; 7th—cloudy and a little rain.' Yours, etc." We have news from the lower counties, of heavy rains. So from the interior, of refreshing showers and more that is favorable for many crops and for vegetables, generally and for feed. The following news from Yuba county and Butte:

Heavy Storm of Rain and Hail.—The heaviest storm of rain and hail, accompanied with constant thunder and lightning, passed over this city yesterday, between four and six o'clock, ever witnessed by the oldest white inhabitant. The water poured incessingly for nearly two hours—the only variation being an occasional increase of volume at every clap of thunder, which fell upon us clap after clap, well sandwiched with vivid flashes of lightning. There was no way of measuring the rain or hail, but it is safe to say that more of both fell during the time mentioned than was ever precipitated in the same space of time during the wet or dry season in this country. Our street gutters were flowing like a river—the rain poured through the eve conductors so as to resemble young waterspouts—sky-lights on flat roofs were overflowed and the water precipitated into the rooms below—vaults were filled in several instances and overflowed the premises—and cellars were flooded where unguarded. The hail, we should estimate, had it not melted would have completely covered the ground. The storm was a regular south-wester—such a one as often overtakes the weary traveler on the plains. Lightning flashed vividly, and the thunder rolled majestically. The shower of the 17th day of May, 1864, will be long remembered.—[Marysville Appeal.

The Crops in Butte.—A gentleman from the neighborhood of Chico, informs us that the crop prospect in that section is very flattering. On Major Bidwell's large ranch a fine crop of grain is ripening, and will soon be ready to garner. Other ranches in that vicinity will produce equally as well.—[Ib.

From all the regions round San Francisco, from San Jose, and Santa Clara, heavy rains, and prospect for more, until the hay makers are commencing complaints that they cannot cure their hay. From all sections we have cheering news of reviving crops, and although there is no denying a crop below the anticipated harvest by a very large amount, yet we shall have no fear of a famine, or any continued high rates for Breadstuffs. The amount of land planted was large, the average crop will be light, the *total* will be a large crop, an evidence of harvest, see, harvesters.

The Crops at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, May 17th, 1864

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

In answer to yours: We are now cutting our hay, and will have an average crop in this neighborhood. The grain crop will be equally good; that which was put in early, and the ground plowed deep, looks very fine; indeed many fields of grain, in this vicinity, will yield 50 bushels to the acre; all the grain that was planted on corn-land is very heavy, and will yield immensely, unless it falls down. Corn-ground will yield 50 bushels to the acre, while the same ground, after a wheat crop, would not yield 20 bushels; I have tested it myself. I have no use for gang-plows, for I believe they are a curse to the farmers and "headers" as I have on my farm, averaged, for the last 7 years, from 30 to 50 bushels of heavy wheat, per acre. I change from wheat to corn, every second year, at least. The ground is easily cultivated, but I always put three horses to the plow and one and a-half is as much as I can plow, per day. For wheat brings the highest price, in the market, Mr. J. N. McCune, Clay-street Wharf, San Francisco, will testify. Some of my neighbors have as good land as I have, but as they plant wheat all the time, and scratch the same old top of the ground, before planting, always fail. This year some of them profited by my example and have a fine crop. Last year I planted 11 acres of tobacco, but did not plant any this season, in view of the good price of grain and the bad price of tobacco. This year I have planted corn; I expect to get 50 bushels to the acre; I planted it the 1st day of May, and it is all up and looks fine.

Yours truly. J. B.

[Comment is unnecessary. Here are facts—good cultivation produces good crops. We regret that by a combination, of those who deal in Tobacco, the grower cannot get a fair price.]

BUST OF STARR KING.—We feel a peculiar gratification in being able, as a friend to Art and Genius, to say we have received, as a subscriber, a copy of Starr King. We have placed it in the Reading-room, that others may see, and enjoy too, this perfect likeness of this great, and good and gifted man. It is certainly due to the Artist, P. J. Devine, Esq., to say that the judgment of a just jury, the Public, have decided in his favor. The subscription list of this Bust, now just left at Roman's Book Store, shows the names of some of the best judges in our State, and some thirty or forty names are already enrolled besides a large number ordered at the Artist's, and other places. As a work, of high merit, it deserves well of the community. Mr. Devine has just finished the bust of a little child, which for perfection of form and for beauty of face, and expression, cannot be surpassed. We are glad to know Mr. Devine's labors is being appreciated.

THE GOLDEN CITY.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamer, Golden City, with over 900 passengers, arrived at her wharf at sunset last Tuesday evening. Among the passengers came Gen. J. B. Frisbie of Vallejo, and many of our old Pioneers and citizens, returning again by the Golden Gate—to our Golden City. There comes also a glorious number of women and children—names familiar to Californian history—names and hearts dear to many California homes. Many strangers, new-comers too, to this fair land, the "Home of the Free and the Land of the Brave."

Books.

"Books should to one of these four ends conduce,
For wisdom, piety, delight or use."

"Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

"Time heaven to lounge upon a couch, said Gray,
And read new novels, through a rainy day."

"Books are a part of man's perogative;
In formal ink they thought and voices hold,
That we to them our solitude may give,
And make time present travel that of old."

So we find men of different minds and tastes
Have differing views of life and its duties, and so
Books are made to suit all tastes and desires:
Prose, poetry, and blank-verse,
And rhymes for children to rehearse;
Books of all kinds for man or woman,
By thousands are daily sold by *Roman*.

When lawyers seek for legal lore,
They find their books at *Roman's* store.
The Clergy, too, and men of science,
That seeking books of great reliance—
The very rarest that can be found—
Roman has got them richly bound.
Have our Doctors, of every kind,
Find books at *Roman's* to suit each mind.
Teachers and students, the old and the young,
Will find the right book that to each will belong.
Patriot and Christian, both Gentile and Jew,
Will find many books that are good and are true.
Politicians, and miners, for them too are made
Many books—for surely every one to their trade—
Though their business is risky and their stocks may soon fall,
Yet *Roman* is wise, he makes books for them all.
And though *Roman* is Union, and a strong Treason hater,
Yet there's one book, the life of Arnold the Traitor;
He sells it, in order a warning to give
To the men of all time, how much nobler to live
In the faith of our Flag, and our country so true,
That *Traitors* may learn their *Treason* to rue.
And *Roman* has books for men that must toil,
And by the sweat of their brow earn bread from the soil.
Our Farmers, and Stockmen, and Raisers of wool,
Our Wine-makers and Grain-growers with their garners all-full,
Manufacturers, too, and the men at the Mills,
And our Brewers, and others that work at the Stills,
For each and for all, the Child, Man, and Woman,
They all can be suited at the Bookstore of *Roman*.

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR, PHILADELPHIA.—By the notice in another column it will be seen that we can even now forward parcels to this Fair and be in season. Those who desire to do so we will pledge to have them go punctually forward, free of charge. We send a parcel this steamer, by the kind courtesy of the People's Line. We shall be very glad to aid this cause in any way in our power. Who will send? We rejoice to know that in addition to all that has been done and is doing, here, New York has been remembered, and Philadelphia too.

MERRY TIME FOR CHILDREN AND "OLD FOLKS" TOO.—Manager Wilson, celebrated in Circus and Equestrian Management, has reared the Mammoth and Champion Tent, on Jackson street and will soon show the famed *Zoyora Equestrian Troupe*. The famed Ella Zoyora, who has performed before Kings, will be the Prima Donna. Manager Wilson caters well, to please the public, and everybody will enjoy it.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages

....OF....

CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform.

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it."

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosphites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

increasing the vital energy; and on the other as a Generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarhea, Scrofulous Sores;

Also, in Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepaid expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 208 BUSH STREET, opposite the (new) Adelphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street South, San Francisco. 16-3m

Books Received.

The National Almanac.—Roman & Co., have sent us a copy of the "National Almanac and Record," for 1864. This is one of the most valuable statistical works published, comprising material matter of each State in the Union and of the United States. Everything that relates to the well being of our country, in a statistical point of view, "Exhibiting the Political, Financial, Economical, Educational and Military condition and progress of the United States, for the years 1862-3, and the *personel* of our Government for 1864." This is a work that should be in every Library. Price only $1 50, and over 600 pages. Roman & Co., will send copies by mail, for $1 75.

New York State Agricultural Society.—We are under obligations to this Institution for their large bound volume of the Transactions of this efficient Society, with an abstract of all the County Societies. The work is illustrated with fine cuts, map of Orange county, Minisink Monument, a ground plan of the Building for the International Exhibition, fine view of Washington's Head Quarters at Newburgh, New York, the American Trophy at the International Exhibition, with many others. The work is complete, in all its details of the history of this excellent Society, with list of members, etc., etc. The work is highly creditable to the officers of the Society, under whose management the Society has reached its present prosperous state.

SEEDS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—We have been favored with an invoice of seeds from the Agricultural Bureau, by Hon. Isaac Newton, some five hundred parcels, which we will be glad to scatter to our subscribers and friends. We are aware they came late, but we have written, again and again, to inform the other side that our time for planting is not in March, April, and May, but that we want such things in November, December, and January. We hope in future years to have them in time.

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.—We have received another circular of the Industrial Fair. We hope to be enabled to speak definitely of the plans, etc, in our next. It is all important for its success that the List of Prizes and Rules, etc, should be sent over the State as soon as possible in order to secure success.

FINE STATUARY.—We call attention to the card of Messrs Domiano Mancarini & Co., whose work-rooms are on Clay street, and where collections of beautiful designs in plaster can always be found for the parlor, the study, or the garden—designs as beautiful can be desired or conceived of. These artists show by their work that they are master workmen. It was at this place that the bust of Starr King, modeled by Mr. Devine, was cast—the only bust that is a likeness. They will be happy to receive orders for any work in their line, and those who can appreciate the beautiful can procure rare models of beauty and taste for a very little money. A few pieces in a garden or dwelling add much to its adornment. "Beautify home" should be the motto of all.

Melrose, Zorn & Co.,

610 FRONT STREET,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consigned to them from R. H. Allen & Co, N. Y.:

One Eagle Plow, Plain, 18½	$5 50
" " " " 19	$6 00
" " " Side-cutter 19½	$8 25
" " " " 20	$10 00
" " " Wheel and Cutter 36	$12 75
" Plow No. 1, Cylinder Skin and Wheel	$12 50
" " No. 00, Side-hill	$7 50
" " E 1, "	$9 50
" " No. 1½, Double-mold	$4 50
" " " 1½ "	$6 00
" " " 2 "	$7 50
" " " 19, Steel, with last share plain	$8 00
" " " 19 1 2, Steel Wheel and Cutter	$12 75
" " " 20 " " "	$13 25
" Cultivator, 5 teeth, Steel and Wheel	$7 00
" " 3 " and 2 molds	$3 50
" " 5 " Cast Iron	$4 50
" " 3 " Steel	$4 50
Two Thermometer Churns, No. 1	$1 00
" " " " 2	$4 50
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Cylinder Churns, No. 1	$2 00
" " " " 2	$2 50
" " " " 3	$3 00
One Spanish Churn, No. 1	$3 75
" " " " 2	$4 00
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Corn-sheller, Single Wheel	$6 50
" " Double Wheel	$7 00
Two Trucks, No. 1	$4 00
" " " 2	$5 00
" " " 3	$6 00
One Truck, Patent, No. 2	$7 00
" " " " 3	$8 00
Two Garden Barrows	$5 00

16

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 708 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit. Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher,

Cider Mill, 708 Market street,
Exactly opposite Third street.

☞ We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended

16-3m

DOMIANO MANCARINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Figures, Statuary,

Flowers, Ornaments,

Etc.,

No. 743 Clay street, Opposite the Plaza.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

☞ Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order.

16-3m

SUMMER PRUNING.—Now that the rains have come, so copiously, and more to follow, our *Vine-growers, Orchardists* and *Gardeners* will notice how quickly and luxuriantly the *trees and vines* will start into growth; these should be carefully watched and checked in a too rapid growth, by a system of *thumb-pruning* the excessive growth will be retarded, and the tree, vine and plant become stronger in the body, branch and root, and thus made more enduring in its life and habits and in its producing power.

Hypophosphites.—Stop that coughing! We know how unpleasant it is to the ear to hear a poor fellow cough, cough, cough, and feel that he or they are "passing away" without a thought they can be saved! Read, we beg of all, the announcement of Dr. Winchester, who offers the celebrated "Cure for Consumption," which all the *Doctors* say cannot be cured; but which the best and most eminent Physicians declare can be cured. We shall give, in subsequent numbers, very important facts, upon the subject. We say Read, Read, Read.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

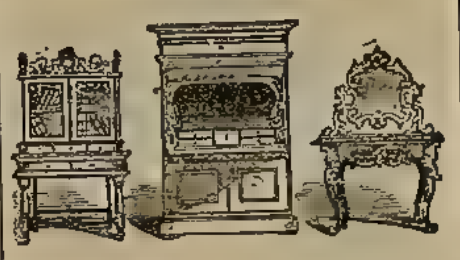
Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

16

FURNITURE!

....AND....

CARPETS.



W. J. STRINGER,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture, Carpets,

Bedding, Oil-Cloths,

Window-Curtains,

....AND....

Upholstery.

520 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO the Assortment of

Parlor and Bed-room Furniture.

The Public are invited to call. Country Orders solicited. Furniture sent to any part of the city and to the wharfs Free of Charge, and every order promptly and carefully attended to.

W. J. STRINGER,

15-3m 520 Washington street.

Robinson & Snow,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PICTURES,

FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.

Frames Made to Order.

Nos 52 & 30 Sansome, and 427 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Portrait and Picture Frames,

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

..AND..

GERMAN ENGRAVINGS,

ETC.

Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Paintings designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior.

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTTBLE
Saw-Mills.

2 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural

IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

NEW SPRING

—AND—

Summer Dry-Goods

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE ARE RECEIVING ADDITIONS,
BY EVERY STEAMER,

To Our Unequaled Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!

Our STOCK comprises every article usually kept in a well conducted Store.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR

SILKS,

....OF....

EVERY STYLE,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE, THE STREET,

OR EVENING.

....ALSO....

DRESS GOODS:

POPLINS,
CHALLIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONET,
FRENCH CALICOES,
CALICO ROBES.

—ALSO—

A LARGE LOT OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

VERY HANDSOME, AND AT

Only $5,00 Each:

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Mourning Shawls,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINO, ALPACA,
ENGLISH CRAPE,
CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,
CRAPE VEILS,
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC

FURS:

SOLD MUCH BELOW COST DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

A Good Variety of

CLOAKS

AND

CLOAKING,

Always on hand.

—ALSO—

Hosiery,
Gloves, Muslins,
Sheetings, Linens, Flannels,
Quilts, Blankets,
Towels, Table Covers, Lace Curtains,
Ladies' and Men's Undergarments,
Laces, Embroideries,
Parasols,

ETC, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street.

12-3m

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

SLEEPY HOLLOW.

C. FENNON RICHARDS.

The mill down at Sleepy Hollow
Stands like a gnome mid its willows,
The great wheel asleep in the water,
Still dripe with the sweat of its labor,
And the song of the miller's daughter,
Like the sound of Miriam's tabor,
Inefably sad and sweet and low,
Then, like waters mad when storm-winds blow,
Comes up from Sleepy Hollow.

Ah, the miller's crazy daughter,
Mad—but madness hath not taught her
To forget that her heart is broken,
Tho' she laughs when the tale she's telling,
Her hard eye melts when they've spoken
The name of the dead Captain Dilling—
She talks to the moon, and she whispers
Weird words like a coon, till our lispers
Are afraid of Sleepy Hollow.

But Madge is fond of the prattlers,
She tells them tales, and the tattlers,
Unlearned in the skill of secrets,
Have told me the story she told them,
The story of Madge and the Captain,
And how close she did enfold them
When she said "He's dead, or I had pressed,
Some such little head to mother's breast—
Poor Madge of Sleepy Hollow."

"WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?"

H. A. BEACH.

Now thou the battle's din, and all the fierce array
Of war, the battle-smoke, the bloody fray,
Heart-touching moans, and piercing shrieks,
The dying groans, and paling cheeks
Where death has stole the loved soul away;
Where mangled forms that erst with life
And vigor strong, moved onward to strife,
Where beating hearts in brave men's breasts,
Beat stronger still through all the fiery tests
That mark on every side the awful day.
Dost ask what means this sad display,
Where death holds his court and feasts upon his prey,
And riots fiercely in the wanton play?

Dost ask, "What fight we for?" Ask why
The thunder-cloud oftime obscures the sky;
Ask why the lightning flashes rend the air;
Ask why the tempests rage that seem to bear
The fury of the demons as they fly;
And Nature answers that the tempest's power
Was given it in Nature's quiet hour;
The elements were brought together then,
Which in their rage and fury shake the abodes of men,
And in the dark'ning cloud that meets thine eye
The purifying spirit dwells, whose angry glare
Is but the burning glance that purges from the air
The tick'ning, deathly vapors lurking there.

Thus in our country's quiet, when the smile of peace
Seemed wreathing all the land, and rich increase
Of wealth, and vast resources, led to power,
We nursed to life and vigor in that peaceful hour
The elements which now in war seek their release;
And the tempest's angry tumult is the sword,
Unsheathed by the Almighty, drawn to fulfill his word;
We fight because God wills it—that our land may be
Indeed the *land of freedom*, when the oppressed are free.
We profess to love our banner,—may its glory never cease,
But we fight not for conquest, we fight not for fame,
But that the *Flag of Freedom*, be worthy of its name;
War is God's lightning glance, the purifying flame.

And when the storm shall pass, and sunlight fill the air,
'Twill disclose our starry banner still more beauteous and fair,
The same, the good old flag, each stripe and every star,
The symbols of our nation's glory, and afar
Its fame shall spread, and everywhere
Our banner, loved and honored over every land and sea,
Shall be esteemed with pride—*the Banner of the Free*;
And those who rally round it now, brave hearts, true as steel,
Firm and unflinching while the cannon's peal
And musket's roar the work of death declare,
Shall share in its new glory, when the foe
Which seeks the life of freedom, shall have felt the blow
Which breaks *forever* Slavery's chain, and lays the oppressor low.

Hints to Mothers.

While a mother needs to guard her children carefully, from the many temptations to vanity which will beset them from the very cradle, she cannot be too choice and scrupulous in having their surroundings those which will refine and cultivate the taste and feelings. Everything which will do violence to good taste and refinement, and promote coarseness and carelessness of manners, should be most carefully avoided, even in their most secluded hours. Yet there are homes whose parlors are highly adorned, where the private apartments are all in confusion, and where convenience and tasteful arrangement are the last things thought of. Children take in, with the atmosphere of such a home, the principle which governs it, and it will run through all after life. "No matter what we are, so that we show off well." Hypocrisy is its foundation, and it pervades all departments of the character.

It costs little to make a home tasteful and cheerful, if only the heart is in it. Abundant pictures on the nursery walls, be they ever so simple, if they only tell some sweet story; a pot of flowers in the window, a hanging basket or two, even if made of a cocoanut shell, a few pretty shrubs in the yard, a rosebush or two by the doorway, and, if possible, trees about your dwelling; all these are refining agencies which exert a powerful influence on the hearts of your children. Teach them to make a little frame of shell-work, or acorn-cups, and the like, and see how they will enjoy a little picture set in it. All these simple arts make home beautiful, and are well worth cultivation.

Good Doctrine.—No man should be delicate about asking for what is properly due him. If he neglects doing so, he is deficient in the spirit of independence. Rights, if not granted, should be demanded. The selfish world is little inclined to give one his own, unless he has the manliness to claim it.

Lord John Russel's wife had been a widow—a lady of dignified and ample proportions and presence. His lordship is of slender stature; hence he was called by the wits the widow's mite. "Oh!" exclaimed an American lady to whom this witticism was related at a dinner party of English gentry, "I now see how it came to pass that his lordship was cast into the treasury!"

[For the California Farmer.]

LINES.

BY CELIA B. BENHAM.

[Lines in memory of Anson T. Cadwell, a volunteer in the United States Army, suggested by hearing of his death in March 1863.]

Last year was sent to my cottage door
(A gift for a cherished friend)
A Live-Oak leaf, from the golden shore;
The hand that pressed it shall nevermore
For friendly grasp extend,
That true hand never—no nevermore
Shall a kindly greeting send.

A tender, noble, and manly heart,
Forever has ceased to beat,
And thus are severed by death's fell dart,
Two brothers who scarce knew joy apart.
Now, alas! no more to meet,
In the quiet home or crowded mart—
No, nevermore to meet.

There are friends to weep for the young and brave
Who sleep in a soldier's bed,
But never a drop shall reach his grave,
In "the land of the free" and the doom of the slave,
Of all the tears they shed.
He had but a life, and that he gave—
Oh, tell us he is not dead!

With fadeless verdure his soul is crowned—
I see him, a Live Oak stand
On a higher, holier, battle ground,
In a noble army—not lost but found—
And I long to clasp his hand
Where the ceaseless warfare makes no sound,
Save loveliest music floating round
On the breath of the morning land.

Our Remotest Ancestors.

Modern geologists, although at issue on many points, agree on this: that our remotest ancestors existed at a period scores of thousands of years anterior to that popularly assigned to the creation of the world. They have examined the materials of which the planet is composed, so far as they could get at them, and the result is an almost unanimous opinion, on their part, that, instead of its being only some six thousand years old, as our great grand-fathers were taught to suppose, it was spinning through space three or four thousand centuries ago, and has been the abode of animal life for at least half that period.

Lyell, in his last great work, leaves us to infer, from the data he gives, that he believes man to have inhabited the earth and to have made hatchets, spear-heads and knives out of flint over one hundred thousand years ago. Underneath the bones of mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, cave-lions and cave-bears, these weapons have been found in various parts of Europe; and human bones have been discovered associated with those of the mastodon in the valley of the Mississippi. The animals, of which the remains have been thus found in connection with evidences of the coetemporaneous existence of humanity, are assigned by nearly all modern geologists, we believe, to a period a thousand centuries prior to the present era.

If these somewhat startling theories are correct, and the human species have been always progressive, our very early ancestors must have been fearfully brutal and barbarous. Judging by the improvements which have taken place in the manners, customs, morals, and intellectual stains of a portion of mankind within the historic period, the pre-historic man of a hundred thousand years ago, if there ever was such a being, could not have been a sort of person that a Christian, with all the modern improvements, would desire to embrace as a man and a brother. He knew enough, however, according to our scientific strata-searchers, to fight and whittle. It is quite possible to make bloody war with spears and hatchets, and to shape wood with the latter and other tools that he has left behind him.

Upon the whole, we do not see that the researches of the geologists amount to much as a foundation for theories as to the antiquity of our genus. God, in remote ages, may have worked in a mysterious way, unknown and unguessed at by "your philosophers." Analogies—and these are the basis for their hypothesis—go for nothing where miracles are concerned, and for aught the savans know to the contrary, the changes which they suppose to have been the work of thousands of years, may have been accomplished by an Omnipotentent Hand in the twinkling of an eye!

Tattling.—"It is a great thing to mind one's own business," said a certain philosopher, and he was right. It is a great thing to let other people's business alone, and this much is implied by the maxim above quoted. In our view there is hardly a class of pests in modern society—and they are numerous—so superlatively contemptible as that class known as tattlers, or meddlers in other people's business. We don't admire a thief; we have no affinity for gamblers; abominate drunkards, and have no respect for misers, but any one of these is a first-class gentleman in comparison with the jealous-minded tattler, who goes mousing about in a garb of social respectability, poking his or her nose into the affairs of their neighbors, and seizing upon every trifling circumstance which comes within the wide swoop of their remorseless curiosity, for the purpose of making capital against those whose character they cannot understand, because it is pure and above impeachment. The mischief-making busybodies are simply all unmitigated nuisances, and should be frowned on by all sincere lovers of social peace and happiness. The man or woman who can find no better employment than tattling, had better jump in the nearest pool of water, and become food for respectable fishes. In that way the eels would gain a little in their commissary department, and society above water would be immensely purified.

Who is Old.—It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die, because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; nor the day laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away and the springs of life to become motionless.

The Women of a Nation.—We do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament, which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times we have seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had by their sides women who supported them, not by advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their feelings of duty, and by directing their ambition. More, frequently, we must confess, we have observed the domestic influence gradually transforming a man, naturally generous, noble and unselfish, into a cowardly, common place, place-hunting self-seeker, thinking of public business only as a means of making himself comfortable—and this simply by contact with a well-conducted woman, with a faithful wife, an excellent mother, but from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absorbed.

English Girls.—The English girl spends more than half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop, invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives and rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it pressed forever upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame as a natural consequence, is large, her muscular system is in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her voice healthier. Girls, think of this.

Occupation for Children.—The active habits of children prove that occupation is a necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage, that "Idleness, is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of the fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.

A North Carolina paper has an advertisement from Miss Pauline M., Wilmington, N. C., stating that she is a candidate for matrimony; that she has $100,000, a fair complexion and flowing ringlets, once golden in their hue, is 17 years of age, and five feet four inches in hight. How about the money, Pauline, is it in Greenbacks? asks the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

More beautiful than Apollo is the soldier, lying face forward upon the battle-field grimed with powder, and smeared with blood, if for a sacred cause he dared to die.

Zeno the philosopher, was once asked if wise men ever fell in love. He answered: "If wise men do not fall in love, beautiful women must be very unfortunate."

NAPA
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are ext nsive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	6 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	3 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-11

BOWEN BROTHER,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.
SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.
BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we use none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Fancy necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROTHERS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over $10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER $6,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits *be divided* pro rata *among the policy holders,*

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.
Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.
Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN:

ASSETS, - - - - - - $1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

$75,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, - - - - - $2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for $240,000.

$75,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:

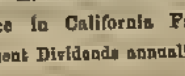
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HENRY CARLTON JR., of W. T. Coleman & Co.
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JOHN H. REDINGTON, Esq., of Redington & Co.
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BIGELOW BROTHERS, AGENTS.

v18-6

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of



HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-91

WM. T. COLEMAN. ROW. MOTT ROBERTS.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, &c, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
San Francisco.

11

Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
San Francisco.

11

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at bookstores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING, TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

Encourage HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

Junk and Rag Depot 111and 113 Davis street. Second Bags for Sale. 21 6

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
3000 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
200 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
2000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
500 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
100 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---316 and 320 Front street,
1 SAN FRANCISCO

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM T. COLEMAN & CO.,
69 Proprietors.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
13 SAN FRANCISCO



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

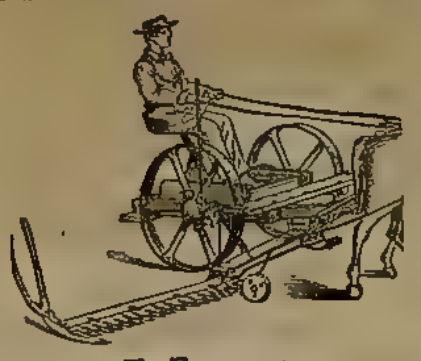
To be Purchased of—

E. BINET, Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WOLTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN H. HORNER,
Marion San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 6 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS, has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,
21-4 B and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale an LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
23m San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
11 PROPRIETOR.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,
20-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE BRIDE.

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they feared the light;
But oh, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.
Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compared to that was next her chin;
Some bee had stung it newly;
But yet her eyes so guard her face,
I durst no more upon them gaze
Than on the sun in July.
[Sir John Suckling.

"THE Child's Epitaph," reminds one vividly of the sublime Christian instruction, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." It expresses a most beautiful idea:

"He took the cup of life to sip,
But bitter 'twas to drain;
He meekly put it from his lip,
And went to sleep again."

"PERHAPS you did not know that I had corns," said a good-natured man, as a stranger set his carpet-bag down on the end of his toes, in a crowded car. "Much obliged to you for the information, stranger," said the carpet-bag man, "but I think you *cultivate too much ground!*"

"GRANDMA," said an intelligent but crafty child, "do you want some candy?" "Yes, dear, I should like some." "Then go to the shop and buy me some, and I will give you part."

"I once," said a friend, saw a regiment of Tennessee negroes on a parade, and when they came to the "right dress," with the whites of their eyes all turned, "it looked just like a *chalk mark.*"

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium for Gold!

IT is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer.* But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $6 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows.

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks.* They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question.*

We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price $1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

10 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same.

THOMAS DAY,
733 Montgomery street,
13-tf San Francisco.

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3-horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.) May 20.

Our Grain Market is firmer but less active than at last week's quotations. Millers seem unwilling to pay present prices, contending that Wheat is higher than Flour, and also that the latter is very dull sale. The result has been that all offerings have not found a ready market. It is at best but a point of time to determine the mark. In our opinion, prices cannot recede. The natural laws governing trade, want and supply, must soon be calculated, and with the slim prospects of our crops, if prices do not remain firm or advance we err in our judgment. Hay, both of the old and new crop, has arrived very sparingly, and prices have gone up to the highest figure of the season. The quantity of Wheat and Barley that is being cut for Hay will help, but in our opinion there must be less than ordinarily, there being but few, if any of the hills that generally produce our Wild-Oat Hay, that will yield any this season. The Potatoe and Bean Market is quiet. Wool arrives very freely, and much complaint arises on account of the burs by the purchasers.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 10340 sks, Barley 5076 sks, Oats 617 sks, Beans 328 sks, Corn 1443 sks, Flour 6309 qr-sks, Wool 1124 bales, Straw 710 bales, Hay 1111 bales, Potatoes 1882 sks, Cornmeal 729 sks, Salt 475 sks, Bran 692 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	1 80@ 2 00	Superfine, ...	7 50@ 8 00
Milling, ...	2 80@ 3 00	Extra	8 50@ 9 50
Barley	2 00@ 3 00	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 50@ 1 60	Domestic₱100lbs	4 25@ 4 50
Oats, ...	3 25@ 4 00	Hay,... ..₱ton	25 00@32 50
Corn	2 00@ 2 25	Ground Feed₱ton	60 00@65 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	40@45 00
Buckwheat.. ..	3 50@ 3 75	Middlings	50@55 00
Potatoes, ... ₱sk	1 50@ 2 25	Beans.. ₱100lbs	2 50@3 00
Squash.. ..₱ton	@	Onions..	...@20 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon.₱lb	21@ 24	Dry Hides ..₱lb	12@ 13½
do Best Am Spg clip	21@ 23	Green salted, ..	2½@ 3
do Medium & low	19@ 21	Sheep skins, woolon ..	@ ..
do Short Staple..	18@ 20	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	15@ 17	Goat skins.. ..each	@ 37
Wool-sacks, new...	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow₱lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cals..₱lb	..25@ 37	Cheese, Cals ₱lb	10@ 17
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱lb	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	@ 32	Farallon eggs ₱doz	..@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 19.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 5@15c ₱ lb. Apricots 50@75c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 1½@3c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb. Cherries 20@40c, do. No. 1, 50c@1 00 ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 25@50c ₱ lb. Strawberries 20@30c ₱ lb. Raspberries 30@50c ₱ lb. Gooseberries 12@30c ₱ lb. Oranges $2@$5 ₱ 100. Lemons $5 00 ₱ 100. Black Walnuts 15@20c ₱ lb.

The Apples per Sierra Nevada were in very bad condition, sold from 1 75@4 50 ₱ box. Strawberries, Raspberries, and Cherries come in freely. A few Apricots of the small variety are making their appearance. The two cargoes of Oranges that arrived this week, were sold to the "combination" who now have a complete monopoly of the Orange trade.

San Francisco Cattle Market. May 20.

First quality Beef is very scarce, and poor Cattle are very plenty, otherwise there is no change. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES!

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@5c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—6@8
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@8c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 20.

Hens	₱ doz 5 00@7 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 50@3 00
Spring Chickens	3 00@5 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	@1 50
Turkeys.....	..₱ lb 18@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	6 50@7 50		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 20.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Morton & Brodhod, No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Haywood, Nos 48 and 49.

Apples.. .. ..₱ lb	6@ 12½	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..@ ..	Limes.... .. ..₱ doz	..@ 25
Vicar of Wakfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	25@ 50
Duchess d'Angoulame	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	.. 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	4@ 12
Easter Beurre.... ..	@ ..	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
Louisebonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alex'dria	@ ..
cooking	@ 10	Catawba..	@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	..@40	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Raspberries..	@ 40	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ 25	Common..	@ ..
do English.. ..	@ 25	Yellow Gage.... ..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums..	@ ..
Blackberries wild...	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow egg plum	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	4@12 00	Almonds Cals..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts..	.. 25
Black Tartarian	1 25	English Walnuts....	.. 15
Apricots....	@ 75	Green gages..	@ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pie-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	@ ..	Watermelons.. ..each	@ ..
Peanuts..	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Cantelopes..	.. @ ..

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus.. .. ..₱ lb	.. @ 20	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₱doz	50@ 75	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts.₱ lb	@ ..	Potatoes..	2@ 3
Beets.. .. ₱doz ..	.. 37	do New..	@ 5
Broccoli . .. .. ₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	@ .
Cabbages..	75@1 25	do Yams (3 lbs) ..	.. ..
Cauliflowers.. ..	1 00@3 00	Pumpkins..	.. 5
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..each	2@ 37	Rhubarb .. .. ..₱ lb	.. 15
Cranberries.. ₱gall	..@2 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱doz	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new..	8@ 10	Red-Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	.. 50
Green Beans..	.. 30	Summer Squash..	.. 30
Green Peas..	@ 6	Squash, Marrowfat..	@ 5
Green Peppers.. ..	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green Corn, ears₱doz	.. 1 00	String Beans..	@ 25
Lettuce.... .. ₱doz	37@ 50	Squash..	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth₱lb	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₱bunch	@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Turnips.... ₱doz	.. @ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	.. @ 15	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	..@ ..	Snipe.... ..₱doz, 1 50@1 75	
do tame.... .. ₱ pair	@ 50	English	.. ..
do Canvas-back.. ..	@ ..	Venison.. ..₱ lb. ..	@ ..
do Mallard..	@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz ...	@ ..
do Teal ₱doz	@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild .. ₱pair	@ ..	do wild..	2 00
do tame.... each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	37@ 50	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys .. ..₱ lb. ..	@ 25	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens.. .. .. each.	62@ 75	Squirrel... ₱pair.	25@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal's..₱lb	40@ 62	Cheese.. .. ₱lb	15@ 25
do Eastern.... ..	@ ..	Lard California ..	@ 20
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	@ 40	do Eastern.. ..	@ ..
Duck eggs..	@ 40	Honey, in comb ..	30@ 50
Farallon eggs	@ 60	Maple Sugar.. ..	@ 60

MEATS.			
Beef—tenderloin..₱lb	....	Leg Mutton .. ..₱lb	.. 12
British & rib pieces	12@ 15	Lamb..	@20
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	.. 12
Veal....	.. 12	Bacon, California.. ₱lb	.. 20
Veal Cutlet.... ..	.. 15	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	5@7	do imported.... ..	.. 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	.. 15	Tongues... each..	75@1 00
Pig's chops.... ..	.. 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.... ..	.. 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO MAY 18.

The battle of Spottsylvania, called in some of the dispatches the eighth battle of the struggle between Grant and Lee, and fought throughout the 12th of May, ended in an undoubted victory for the Army of the Potomac—Lee retiring during the night across the Po, leaving the greater portion of their dead and wounded, seven thousand prisoners and thirty-nine guns in the hands of Grant. The losses in both armies were very heavy, but Grant was receiving reinforcements and Lee could obtain none, owing to the success of the various detached columns of Union troops in destroying his communications with the South and West. Heavy rains had swollen the streams and rendered the roads difficult for wagons and artillery. Grant's army was terribly fatigued by its protracted struggle, but no sooner was the retreat of Lee discovered than two divisions were sent forward in pursuit and preparations made for a general advance. The enemy kept up a formidable show of force in retiring. The condition of the streams rendered this necessary. Previous to the battle of the 12th he expressed his determination to continue the fight on that line if it took him all Summer, and his tenacity has been rewarded by the first decided victory yet gained over Lee's army in Virginia. In Lee's rear, Grant's plans have been admirably executed. The rebel commander's supplies were mostly drawn from Lynchburg, by way of Gordonsville. On the 12th Sigel sent a dispatch to Grant announcing that he had destroyed the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, and the Gordonsville road between Charlottesville and Keswick. Sheridan, Grant's Chief of Cavalry, reached the Virginia Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam, destroyed the track for twelve miles, captured a supply train and restored to liberty 300 prisoners taken by Lee in the Wilderness. He destroyed a large portion of the railroad running between Richmond and Fredericksburg, and a large quantity of supplies; penetrated inside of the first line of defenses of the rebel capital, but finding the inner works too strong for him, crossed the Chickahominy at Meadows Bridge, whipped the rebel cavalry sent to oppose him, and then pressed forward to the James River, where, at Turkey Bend, he formed a junction with Butler. South of the James, General Butler has cut the two railroads leading from Richmond southward, and with the aid of iron-clads threatens Fort Darling. The position of Bermuda Hundred, near Turkey Bend, has been fortified. General Smith holds the railroad immediately north of Petersburg. The position of Lee's army is critical. Worn out and weakened by desperate fighting, cut off from reinforcements and with supplies running short, even retreat, while an active and vigilant adversary clings to his rear, must be costly. We have estimated Grant's main army, including Burnside's corps, at 150,000 men, at the opening of the campaign. The three grand divisions, under Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick, were believed to average 40,000 men each; and the reserve, under Burnside, was stated in dispatches to be 30,000 strong. The losses are variously stated at from 52,000 to 46,000. Probably 35,000 killed, wounded and missing would approximate the total loss. Twelve thousand men left Washington on the 12th to reinforce Grant, and Sigel's corps may soon be added. On the 16th of April as we learn by mail, Lee's army was believed at headquarters to be as large as it was when it marched to Gettysburg—that is, it included three corps, under Hill, Ewell and Longstreet, averaging 30,000 men each, with a large force of artillery and cavalry. At a moderate estimate, Lee's loss in killed and wounded in all the battles must have been 20,000 and 9,000 prisoners are mentioned in the trustworthy dispatches of Grant. We question, therefore, whether Lee, retired from the field of Spottsylvania with more than 60,000 men. Without reinforcements, Grant was relatively stronger than when he opened the campaign. We surmise that the success of the campaign is now assured, though the day of complete victory may be postponed.

Butler carried the first and second line of defenses at Fort Darling. It was thought that much trouble would not be experienced in reducing the inner works, and that then there would be no impediment between Butler and Richmond. Other reports set forth that the James river is strongly fortified almost to Richmond from Fort Darling. The rumor received that Lee is being reinforced by Beauregard by way of Danville is confirmed.

In another part of the great theater of the war a movement has been made by the rebels which looks very much like an attempt to create a diversion by the old route—the Valley of the Shenandoah. Sigel who had advanced as far as Woodstock, found himself confronted by a large force of the rebels, and was forced to fall back to Strasburg, with loss. Breckinridge and Imboden are said to have been the rebel Generals by whom he was attacked. Breckinridge was with Lee till recently.

Affairs in Louisiana do not wear a very promising aspect. The rebels are reported to have blockaded Red River below Bank's position at Alexandria, Polk, for some time past, has been on the Lower Mississippi, and of course it was to be expected that he would fall on Banks' communications. It is now said that Smith, or more properly speaking, Banks, will now have to fight his way out to the Mississippi and strike for Vicksburg. If such a movement should become necessary the gunboats, at last dates above the falls of Red River, will have to be blown up.

General Crook, who it was reported a few days ago was marching from Western Virginia, with 22,000 men to reinforce Grant, has had a fight with the rebels under Jenkins on his way, and whipped them severely Jenkins himself was mortally wounded. This success cuts off Lee from an important source of supplies.

At Resaca the fighting has been desperate. Hooker, Palmer, Schofield and other Generals of note were engaged on our side. On Sunday the the rebels were forced to take advantage of the night and evacuate the place.

☞ **Holloway's Ointment—The loss of beauty** is regarded by females as a heavier affliction than death, and consequently Dr. Holloway receives a large share of the patronage of the gentler sex; for all blotches and pimples, which disfigure the face, arms, and neck, the Ointment is a certain specific, and restores the brilliancy of the complexion. Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 20d
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A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO RESIDES at the Eastern extremity of the United States would like, for the novelty of it, to open a correspondence with an intelligent young lady in the Golden State. Any person so inclined will please address
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A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated: he wants a good place in the country in preference. can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as that was his usual post. Apply at this office. n12

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IRISH LINENS,

in all Widths for FAMILY USE, as also Table Linens in SATIN and DOUBLE DAMASKS, Napkins of finest fabric; Huck and Damask TOWELS are most extensive and complete. Our Prices for those Goods shall be found the lowest in the State.

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Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Resin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

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LIFE-SIZE BUST
....OF....
Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J. DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise. It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr. King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

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The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1864. NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Pleuro-Pneumonia of Cattle.

We call the attention of all stock-raisers to the following letter of the Secretary of the Mass. Board of Agriculture to Gov. Andrew. The great increase of this disease in New England, its sad, unmistakable and fatal effect upon human health, should awaken public attention. Who can tell what becomes of the vast numbers of cattle that die of this disease, or *that are slaughtered* because they must die! How much of *our imported meats* are of this kind? Is there no remedy? No way of analyzing these diseased meats before we get "Death in the pot." Read what Mr. Flint says:

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, December 24th, 1863.

To His Excellency John A. Andrew—Dear Sir:—The disease commonly called pleuro-pneumonia still exists among the herds of some twelve or fifteen towns of this Commonwealth. The most moderate estimates fix the loss by pleuro-pneumonia alone, in the British Isles, at ten million of dollars a year. The value of cattle lost by that disease amounts to two or three times the value of all the cattle imported. More than a million head of horned cattle died of pleuro-pneumonia in the six years ending with 1860, of a value of at least sixty millions of dollars.

Prof. Gamgee, a man of high scientific attainments as a veterinarian, and having the confidence of the British Government as such, says:

"The traffic in diseased animals is impoverishing stockholders and the country at large. My calculations, made under the most favorable circumstances, show that the United Kingdom never loses less than forty millions of dollars annually by disease among cattle, sheep and pigs. Half that loss is annually due to foreign contagious diseases."

"The contamination of the animal food supplies has effected the health of the people to an extent becoming more and more appreciated the more the subject is investigated."

"The tens of thousands of carcasses of diseased animals, sold in large towns, are stealing life from human beings when and where we least expect it."

"Last year," says Gamgee, "employed in extensive investigations under the authority and direction of the Government, "my opinion became confirmed that the flesh of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, when eaten by man, induces boils and carbuncles to an incredible extent."

There would seem to be no longer any reasonable doubt that the disease is contagious and dangerous to a very high degree. Every step of its history in this State has shown this to be the case, even if it had not already been well known before, from history abroad.

We know it is contagious. We knew it on its first introduction, four or five years ago. The evidence, then, as now, was so conclusive and overwhelming that it would seem that any one, who could doubt with only a limited knowledge of the facts, would doubt all human testimony, even that of his own senses. We could fill many pages with the opinions of the most competent and learned veterinarians as well as practical men, all going to show its purely contagious origin.

I have before me now the written opinions on this point of nearly all the veterinary surgeons in Great Britain, several hundred in number, and, so far as I am aware, not one of them expresses a doubt upon the point.

On the 1st of February, 1863, Prof. Gamgee sent a circular to all the veterinary surgeons in the United Kingdom, making inquiries on this very point of contagion, among others. He got answers from about three hundred, and he says: "I find that all the best veterinary surgeons in this country, whose opportunities are most favorable to arrive at a sound conclusion, attributed these diseases (foot-and-mouth and pneumonia) to contagion and infection." "Ninety-nine per cent of the dead cows carted from the town dairy die of contagious pleuro-pneumonia."

And again. "Whatever county I select as an illustration, it will furnish you with the most unmistakable evidence that *our cattle, our soil, our food and climate have nothing to do with the generation of pleuro-pneumonia;* but traveling, buying and selling, transporting by steamers and railways, are the causes which lead to approximation of diseased and healthy, and thus tend to the decimation of our stock."

The *Italics* are mine, and I wish to call especial attention to this point, because some have attempted to lull the public mind into a false and dangerous security, by trying to have it believed that local causes, as want of ventilation, &c., have generated the diseases here among us. It is a most dangerous fallacy. There is not the slightest ground for belief that a single case ever arose in this country from any such causes. It is clearly and unquestionably an imported disease, and if the whole truth were known, every link in the chain would appear, as most of them, in fact, do now. I might go farther and say that it is not generated spontaneously, according to the opinions of those best capable of knowing, in any part of Western Europe. It is probably brought from hotter climates.

In what I have said I have no personal interest, either direct or indirect, to subserve, and in urging the facts in regard to this disease upon the public attention during the last four or five years, I have only attempted to do what I conceived to be a public duty. So far from having anything to regret, to retract, or alter, from what I stated at first, subsequent events and a more extended observation have corroborated those statements in the strongest manner. If the community still sleep over the danger, I shall have the melancholy satisfaction of finding, at last, a unanimous public sentiment on this subject. But it will be too late. The result is inevitable. Neglect will and can only lead to unmitigated evil.

If the people are willing to drink the milk of cows, rotten with disease, and give it to their children, as they have done in Boston, if they are ready to accept the alternative of having the beef of diseased animals brought upon their tables, as has been the case, I have no more to say. But if they desire to avoid this alternative, they will have to act promptly and strenuously for the eradication and stop of pleuro-pneumonia.

If necessary, let a competent inspector be stationed at the principal markets for live stock, with full power to exclude any diseased animals, or to prevent its being entered and sold there. The last able Board of Commissioners had full power to do this, as well as to put men under oath to elicit facts which will otherwise remain concealed, and this contributed more than anything to keep the disease in check.

The honest dealer could not object to this course. It would be his own protection as well as that of the community. The unprincipled dealer alone would be discommoded, and from him the community has a right to protect itself.

Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
CHARLES L. FLINT,
Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

CURE FOR A FELON.—Those who have ever suffered the agony of a felon on the thumb or finger, will be glad to know a sovereign remedy has been found. We are pleased to state that, by repeated experiments, it has been discovered that the leaves of the Jonquil made into a poultice, and bound upon the felon effects a rapid cure, pain is almost immediately removed, and relief is had with joy. We can attest to this fact, having aided in three cures by the leaves from our own garden. We believe the Narcissus and Hyacinth will also accomplish a speedy cure. Any one affected should try it.

To smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.



CASHMERE GOATS—MALE AND FEMALE.

THE CASHMERE GOAT.

We present once more the illustration of the pair of splendid full blood Cashmere goats, of which we spoke some three years since, when we had the three pairs of these splendid animals, on their way from Georgia to California.

We had at that time (July 1861) ten as fine animals as the world ever saw, ready for their new home in California, but this "cruel war" intercepted them, and they became the "food of war," and we couldn't help ourselves. We made the best of it, and charged the loss to war account. Such is the fate of war. These animals should be introduced into California, and acclimated here.

Already a Mr. Landrum introduced two bucks across the plains in '62. One died since, and a few half-bloods only have been reared. The stock can be purchased at a fair price now, but we want full blood ewes, and a stock of them, and a fortune could be made. We ask the attention of any one that feels an interest in these animals to read the card below, and with this the letters we published two weeks ago, from Dr. Macgowan, on the same subject. We do really hope a company can be found that will, at the earliest day, complete a plan that will furnish to our State a thousand of these beautiful animals.

We have received letters from parties familiar with this subject, who have traveled largely in that part of the world, and who have a complete history of those valuable animals and the source from whence they can be obtained, who are desirous to form a company for the purpose of importing them in numbers to this country. The gentlemen wish parties who have capital to join in the enterprise for the purchase and shipment of these animals. This enterprise can be made very certain and largely profitable. The party who writes is one of high standing, has much experience as a traveler, and is of undoubted responsibility, with a thorough knowledge of such an undertaking.

[For the California Farmer.]

Nursery and Orchard.

An experience of fourteen years in the nursery and orchard, prove how little I once knew, and how much is yet to be learned. Man is naturally ignorant, but, thank Heaven, he has the adaptability to learn. Pomology is a science—a noble one. Fruit, rich, ripe and delicious! How healthful, how ennobling! Means must be used to accomplish ends. Causes produce effects. Change is the order of this world. Alkalies, acids, oxyds, gases, electricity, light, heat, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, etc., are means used by the great laboratory, Nature; her house is stored with useful materials and, by her, are well-used.

To succeed, as a nurseryman or orchardist, some vegetable physiology, agricultural chemistry, and meteorology are necessary. With these, industry and common sense, success will crown his efforts. Without them, he will be a bungler, and fail. Discrimination and taste should characterize the votaries of Pomona.

The Nursery:—Too much cannot be said, under this head, if rightly spoken, on the subject. The *soil* should be dry, rich, and full of vegetable mold. A dry soil makes healthy, vigorous roots and bodies; and if rich, large growth, vegetable mold is highly important; it keeps the soil loose, warm and moist, three things, essentially necessary to the healthy growth of trees. Deep culture early in the season, and surface culture after—especially after a heating rain. Deep culture has more advantages than the simple one of mechanically mellowing the soil; there is sound philosophy in deep and frequent plowing. Diseased organs may be restored by pruning, repeated stirrings of the earth, and an application of liquid manure; this I have tried repeatedly. Example: Take a nursery, the clons of which are covered with mildew and fungus, prune off the fungus, add liquid manure, and *plow deep*. In a week or so, a new vigorous growth of wood, and rich, dark green leaves are the result. Back of this end, effect or result, are causes, and here is the result—the fundamental principle: The earth is a *pile*, containing most, and frequently when brought into proper action, all materials necessary, with air, heat, light, water and electricity to produce healthy plants or vigorous trees. Electricity, in its various and modified forms, induce all motion even *vital motion*. In a mellowed mass are minerals forming a battery; these in their action, as alkalies, acids, oxyds become changed—*plus*. The spongioles of the roots are *ne-plus*, and absorb this vitalized food; in a hard soil no such action takes place, hence the philosophy of *deep plowing*. All know how to graft or bud; if not, they can learn elsewhere; root-grafting is bad, nearly always sending up water-sprouts, just below the union. Graft on healthy seedling stocks, just above the ground; bud the same. With common sense and energy added, we have said enough.

The orchard, if properly attended to, is worthy a place in every well-regulated farm. It is valuable and pays. Johnson said apple-dumplings were good, as whole families could be raised on them. Apples are fine for China-boys, chickens, sheep, hogs, horses and cattle, raw or cooked. In setting an orchard the following rules should be observed:

First—Plow the land twenty inches deep, or more. Take a common plow, with a strong team, turning up the earth ten inches; and follow with a sub-soil plow, cutting twenty inches deep.

Second—Harrow till level and well-mellowed.

Third—Set the trees deep enough so as not to be injured by the plow, near the tree, when the main roots are large.

Fourth—Set yearlings, as they do better than two, four, or six-years-old trees.

Fifth—Young trees should never be manured, as it is apt to make them tender, unless the soil is poor, or a stiff clay.

An orchard, *in bearing, must be well-cultivated, liberally manured and pruned, to insure good fruit.* The distance and method in setting the orchard is a matter of taste, except the trees should be far enough apart not to stride each other when large. Hogs and fowls should be permitted to run in the orchard, freely. They are of immense benefit destroying grubs, worms, insects and fallen fruit.

FIDUS.

SALEM, (Oregon), April 21th, 1864.

New Mining Law.

[As we have many readers in our mining districts, who are interested in mining, we give the following *new law* in relation to mining claims.]

Law in Relation to Suits for Recovery of Mining Ground.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No action for the recovery of property in mining claims, or for the recovery of the possession thereof, shall be maintained unless it appears that the plaintiff, his ancestor, predecessor, or grantor, was seized or possessed of the premises in question within two years before the commencement of this action.

SEC. 2. No cause of action or defense to an action founded upon the title to property in mining claims, or to the rents or profits out of the same, shall be effectual unless it appear that the person prosecuting the action or making the defense, or under whose title the action is prosecuted or the defense is made, or the ancestor, predecessor, or grantor of such person, was seized or possessed of the premises in question within two years before the commencement of the Act in respect to which such action is prosecuted, or defense made.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 18, 1864.

THE WONDERS OF A WATCH.—There are very few of the many who carry watches who ever think of the complexity of its delicate mechanism, or of the extraordinary and unceasing labor it performs, and how astonishingly well it bears up and does its duty under what would be considered very shabby treatment in almost any other machinery. There are many who think a watch ought to run and keep good time for years without even a drop of oil, who would not think of running a common piece of machinery a day without oiling, the wheels of which do but a fraction of the service. We were forcibly struck with this thought the other day, upon hearing a person remark that, by way of gratifying his curiosity, he had made a calculation of the revolutions which the wheels in an American watch make in a day and a year. The result of this calculation is as suggestive as it is interesting. For example: the main wheel makes 4 revolutions in 24 hours, or 1,460 in a year; the second or centre wheel, 24 revolutions in 24 hours, or 8,760 in a year; the third wheel, 192 in 24 hours, or 69,080 in a year; the fourth wheel, (which carries the second-hand), 1,340 in 24 hours, or 525,600 in a year; the fifth, or 'scape wheel, 12,960 in 24 hours, or 4,738, 400 revolutions in a year; while the beat, or vibrations made in 24 hours are 388,800, or 141,813,000 in a year.—Lancaster Express.

[Curious as is the above we add one other curious fact; J. W. Tucker's splendid watches are such perfect time keepers that they move faster than this bodily, i. e. he is selling them at a very fast rate.]

"FLAT BROKE."—We have seen a letter written a few days ago by a gentleman at Virginia City, to a friend here, wherein the writer says, that there are more men idle and "flat broke" at the former place, than he ever saw together in any place before in his life. It is but a short time since the Virginia papers were boasting that the attractions east of the mountains would soon depopulate California; but a great number that are eagerly rushing off to the silver mining country, will probably before next winter sets in, find it to their comfort and advantage to return.—[Stockton Independent.

Served 'em right. When folks are so foolish as to suppose they can *depopulate* California by any rush in mining, they will find it like Don Quixote's experiment with the windmills.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A curious discovery has just been made regarding the influence of iron on vegetables. Preparations of iron are used as medicine where the blood is poor in red particles. The pale cheeks of the invalid often regain their bloom under the influence of such tonics. It is the same, it appears, with plants. On the chalky soils of France and England, where there is an absence of iron, vegetation has a sere and blanched appearance. This is entirely removed, it appears, by the application of a solution of sulphate of iron. Haricot beans watered with this substance acquired an additional weight of sixty per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, vines, and wheat, derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover, wonderful advantages have been gained by the application of the sulphate of iron on soils in which that ingredient is wanting, and in cases where it is desired to produce an early crop. The material is of course cheap, and the quantity applied small. All the scales falling around the blacksmith's anvils should be saved for the land—they are worth five cents a quart to gardeners. No fruit is so much benefitted by iron rust in the soil as the pear.—[Ex.

POVERTY is the only load which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in supporting it.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

New York, April 16th, 1864.

The Great Sanitary Fair.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The excitement about the Metropolitan Fair is on the increase, if anything. It is extremely difficult, in the evening, to see anything in detail. One's whole attention must be devoted to moving about. In some places even to move is a difficulty. In the morning the crowd is not so dense and the visitor can look at the articles for sale and purchase with a tolerable notion of what he has got for his money. I have spoken of the Art Gallery, but the other departments deserve more than a passing notice: The hall of Arms and Trophies is not only fitted up with excellent taste, but well repays one for a close examination. In this department are to be seen the swords, which have become the great excitement of the Fair. The crowds about the table, upon which the book for enrolling the names and votes of the subscribers, is so great that only a six-footer can see what is going on. At one time I should have voted for McClellan, but now Vicksburg points to Grant, Chickamauga to Thomas, Lookout Mountain to Hooker, and Gettysburg to Meade; Generals whose names ought to take precedence of Little Mac. You could devote a morning to looking over the curiosities in the "shop." The most interesting to me was the Widow's Mite, the one-dollar-greenback stained with the blood of an only child which some poor mother, with a woman's tenderness, had sent for the benefit of the sick and wounded. It is the only green-back that has ever brought the tears to my eyes. My attention, in one place, was called to the miniature model of a Soldiers' Home. Upon beds in the house, on benches outside and lingering under the trees were the sick and maimed. One little fellow, with a wooden leg, stood in the foreground and pointed to a little box with which the visitor was invited to drop pennies. As the little nickel coin went down it touched a spring which forced up a little card with two words written upon it, "Thank You," that were eloquent. The Indian Room, under the management of Bierstadt, the Artist, is most interesting and one can enjoy the performances of the Chiefs with an additional zest by reading Cooper's Novels. As much of a curiosity, as anything in the Fair, is the crowd of people who are eating in the restaurants—sight-seeing must create an immense hunger. An unnecessarily painful spectacle is the parade of a gang of pickpockets through the crowd, the men elegantly dressed and the women most respectable-looking and crying bitterly. It may have been a necessary discord, but after that the beautiful colors of the Fair seemed to be darkened by the shadow of an unseen tint. The music is the very best; it is worth the price of admission to hear Graffula's band play selections from Operas of Faust, the Merry Wives of Windsor and Ione. One could promenade in the evening, with a relish, if the crowd did not render walking impossible. As it is, a thin man like me, floats along wherever the tide carries him, and is thankful for once, for not having a preponderance of flesh.

Among the Antiquities of Rome.

The interesting feature of the Fair, on Monday, was the opening of the Roman department, which had been looked forward to with so much eagerness by the Italian community, and also by many Americans who have enjoyed the pleasure of visiting the Eternal City and witnessed its classic wonders. About two o'clock in the afternoon the articles had been arranged and were ready for exhibition. The arrangement of the collection was most tasteful. The Papal and Roman flags were spread upon the wall at either side of a magnificent portrait of Pius the Ninth; above these appeared the keys of St. Peter, while at the north side was a bust of Washington, and at the left side a bust of Secretary Seward, both in marble. A number of rare oil paintings, embracing copies of some of the most celebrated works of Italian artists, were suspended from the walls, and commanded the admiration of the more refined and intellectual visitors. But the most interesting portion of the collection was the display of Roman antiquities, which must prove a rare feast to all who possess a love for ancient history. A list of some of these will be interesting. Thus there is a bit of marble picked up in the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter, on the Via Appia, and worked into the form of the tomb of Caius Sextus. There is also a paper-weight from the golden house of Nero. An inkstand of Pavonazetta marble, from the Palace of the Cæsars, in the form of Scipio's tomb, lies among a pile of other less notable curiosities. We may mention also the bath of Caracalla, marble from Adrian's Villa, pieces of the Tarpeian rock, nine bullets from the battle-field of Thrasymene, Marmo, Sorbito, with a cross, from the tombs of Via Appia. A great number of Roman relics, pearls, diadems, etc., are to be seen among the collection, out of which we may enumerate the following: Thirty-six rosaries blessed by the Pope, representations of ruins in the Forum, in Rosso Antico; four obelisks of black marble; Sorrento wood glove-box and a bronze model of the bell of St. Peter's, Basilica. Models of the Temples of Neptune and Vesta, manufactured of cork in the most artistic fashion, form an attractive feature of the curiosities, in fact, the articles in the Roman Department are so numerous and fraught with so much interest that it would occupy a column in describing them. It is under the direction of Mrs. Blatchford, who is assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen.

The Academy of Music.

I was forced, the other evening, to abandon the Fair, for the Academy of Music. As I had left my white kids at home, I went up into the gallery—but what a jam! It was the first night of Robert le Diable, and the crowd was even greater than at the Fair. The only vacant seats were in the subscribers' boxes in the dress circle. The gallery was packed with foreigners who delighted me by applauding in the right place and rebuking the unfortunate individuals who whispered in the interesting parts. Down stairs it is sometimes impossible to hear, for the untimely conversation of brainless men and women, who seem to think the proper *place* for flirting is at the Opera, or in a Concert room, and the *time* during the singing of the most interesting arias. I noticed, in the audience, up-stairs, a number of colored people, and the French and Italians chatted with them in the liveliest way, while the Americans kept at a respectful distance. My companion, who was a young New Yorker, had all the senseless prejudices which you will find no where else so ridiculously displayed as in this city, and he showed that he would even keep the poor black lover of music out of the gallery of the Opera House. This prejudice has almost entirely banished from the highly educated classes, but a large portion of the middle and lower ranks of the New Yorkers, change so slowly in this respect, that one almost doubts if they ever think or read at all. To return to the Opera: Meyerbeer, in Robert, portrays the antagonism of the spirit of Good and Evil, and if the artistes are equal to their parts, his wonderful music is almost transparent to even a musically-uneducated listener. The struggle of Bertrand and Alice, for the mastery of Robert, the fascinating character of Isabella were beautifully portrayed, and in the grand Trio, where the spirit of Good, personified by Alice, triumphs, the entire audience seemed transported with delight. Brignoli's pure soft voice thrilled through me, charmingly relieved by the deep tones of Herman's bass, while the singing and acting of Medori was sublime. Miss Harris, who took the part of Isabella, has an exquisitely sweet voice, her vocalization is perfect, but she is like a child compared to Medori, and it is often, with difficulty, that she is heard. Brignoli is the great star, here, and his voice is soft, and every tone so delicious that I cannot wonder at the enthusiasm of the musical world. Mazzoline is the greater actor, but his singing lacks sweetness.

Amateur Theatrical Performances.

The performance of the Glass Slipper, by the children of the aristocracy of New York, for the benefit of the children of the soldiers, realized a handsome sum. The house was crowded by the fashionables, and the gay costumes of the ladies, the animated features of the children and the brilliant display of diamonds made up a scene of great beauty. The play was cast as follows:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Cinderella	Miss Minnie Cropsey
The Fairy Serene	Miss Katy Sinclair
Queen	Miss Clara Field
First Haughty Sister	Miss Minnie Cropsey
Second Haughty Sister	Miss Nelly Haskill

Ladies of Quality.

Prince	Master Charley Fremont
King	Master Sinclair
Dromio	Master Calhoun
[illegible]	Master Morse
Coachman	Master Frank Fremont

In every respect it was a remarkable success. The costumes were superb, the scenery was most splendid, and the Juvenile Amateurs performed histrionic wonders. The spectators, composed to a large extent of papas, mammas and all the connections, lineal and collateral, of the performers, were charmed beyond measure, and expressed their gratification in unbounded applause and sweet-smelling bouquets, which rained down upon the stage in delightful showers. Miss Minnie Cropsey made an arch Cinderella, and carried off the largest share of the honors. Master Charley Fremont did the Prince right royally. Miss Katy Sinclair was a duck of a Fairy Queen, and the haughty sisters were capitally rendered by Miss Nelly Haskill and a sister of Miss Minnie Cropsey. In fact, it all went off beautifully, even to the chariot and Shetland ponies. The probability is that it will have to be repeated to enable those disappointed yesterday, to see it. The sum realized by the exhibition was $2,842.

Stock-Jobbing and Gold-Gambling.

Business has been materially affected by the gambling in gold. The excitement in the neighborhood of the street exchange would forcibly remind you of an outbreak in a lunatic asylum. Such crowding, such swearing, such screaming, is only to be described by a Dante. It is the most horribly repulsive spectacle which a stranger can witness in New York. Read what the Herald says:

"GOLD, GOLD, GOLD.—Gold is publicly announced to have gone up yesterday to 189; but the people ought to understand very clearly that this statement is not true. The price of gold is 165, as government is selling it at that. Any quotation of gold above that point is fictitious and not in any sense real. But how does it happen that these statements of the high price of gold are made? An answer to this question shows that the newspapers must necessarily connive at the deception. They must give the operations in gold on the street, at whatever prices, though the operations are mere fictions. Every operation in gold in which the ostensible price is twenty-four cents higher than gold can be bought for obviously has not the purchase of gold for its object; and such operations are of exactly the same nature as the bets made between the thimble-rigger and his accomplice to inveigle the green ones who stand by. Such are the operations between gamblers in gold to catch third parties; and such operations are made to an extent without a dollar changing hands or being ever seen by either party. All this would do comparatively small harm if it stayed in Wall street. But the news goes abroad that gold has gone up to these high figures, and the retail dealer in the necessaries of life, even if he knows such a rise to be unreal, makes it the pretext for adding five or ten per cent to the price of the articles he deals in, and thus the people are cheated. Their only remedy is to know the truth, and not be imposed upon with such a reason for a rise in prices."

M. A. S.

GOOD WOOL.—The first requisite for good wool is fineness, which is governed by and produced under the laws of stock-raising, as the breed or variety, climate, the summer and winter food of the sheep, and their management. The second requisite is softness; this depends on the character of the yolk or oily secretion which fills the tube of the hair or fiber. This yolk crystalizes in the fiber after shearing, and renders it brittle and harsh, or soft and silky, according as its character is formed by those matters which govern its growth. The last requisite is the length of the wool or of the fibers composing it, and this is governed by climatic changes and the condition of the animal.

A Bad Spell for the Crops.

1864
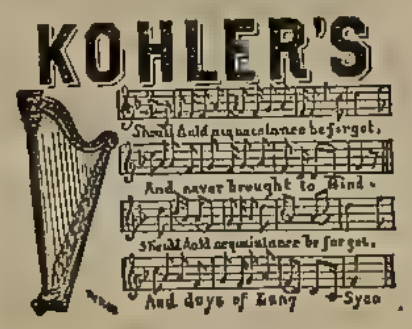
Sanfrancisco Cal May 7th

Mr Editor of California Farmer would you like to know the 2 best avrage crops in Alemeda county I think they are on the road from San antone to Alemeda city one is one the left & I was told it belonged to Mr. Kenedy which crop looks fine it is Barley the next is a crop of wheat on the right a haife mild from Mr k s & is a crop of more than ordinary size for the season by the side of this field is a neat coatage which with its out buildings & the Neat Fence that inclose them show that the ones has an Eye for comfort & convenience together with a taste for economy the Name of which I did not learn traveling along & turneing to the right on the way that leeades to what is called the Encinel we do not find any thing of match Note until we get a way past a field where the road makes a shurt tail Bend please pardon me for saying shurt tail, we next arrive at a little settlement which is blended more or less wit redeeming Qualitys here we Notice some Ladies working in the flower garden & they looked more helthey then our city Ladies who are a fraid to take a hold of a hoe lest it mite Bite them traveling alon a little wais furthe we are arested by a most a swete oder which comes from some New made hay which is put up into small sugar loaf piles it is barley which has bin cutt for hay the man who ones this property is called Mr Fitch at this point we strike an Avenue where the Railroad is to run there is a fine field of corn on the right which belongs to mr F mr F told me that the corn would pre mature for want of Moisture it is all ready taseling out while it has not arived at a prope bight mr F has a well cultivated field between the Avenue & the march I am told it is superintende by a mr Nicerson at this time we look at our time piece & find we must returne to meete the boat not having time to proceed any furthe on our inchanted Journey So good By

Youres most sincer Fling Gingle

[We find the above letter in our Box; we publish it as a *Literary Curiosity*. We give it *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*. It will be seen we have a "Josh Billings" among us; Artemus Ward's "Babes in the Wood," is left in the rear, now—no account. The only punctuation mark in the letter is a coma, when the writer comes to a stop at the *bend* in the road. There is a *gingle* in it anyhow, and this *gingle* makes us *laugh*, and *laughter* is good for the dyspepsia. There is also some good suggestions to the *fair sex*—and the writer evidently has a *taste* for the beautiful in motion—but most fortunately he has never lost much time in *study*, probably was afraid of the schoolmaster; or we *guess* (Yankee privilege), that he comes *from Pike*, where schoolmasters are scarce. Were there not so much to amuse we should not publish such a Literary Epistle, without knowing the author. We would suggest, however, that he should sell his *Timepiece* and spend the value in learning to spell.]

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13 SAN FRANCISCO.

First Things in New England.

The first vessel was built in Plymouth in 1621. The colonists in that year received an accession of a carpenter and nail maker. Of the former Governor Bradford says:—"He quickly builds two very good and strong shallops, with a great and stronger lighter, and having hewn down timber for ketches (a much larger description of vessel), but this spoilt; for in the heat of the sea, he falls into a fever and dies, to our great loss and sorrow."

The first vessel built in Boston was the Trial, of 30 tons burthen. She sailed for Bilboa June 4, 1643, Thomas Graves, master, laden with fish, which she sold there at a good rate, and from thence she freighted to Malaga.

The first saw-mill was set up in Salem in 1639. In the second letter of instructions to Gov. Endicott, he is directed to "give approbation and furtherance to Francis Webb in setting up his saw-mill."

The first mill in New England was a wind-mill, erected near Watertown, which was taken down in 1632, and rebuilt in Boston.

The first corn-mill in Boston was removed from its original site (the locality not given) in 1631 "Because it would not grind but with a westerly wind." It was set up on Copps' Hill, afterwards called Wind-Mill Hill, by which name it is mentioned in the records of 1635. This mill was a conspicuous object throughout the settlement, as being the first attempt to supercede the morters and hand-mills previously used by the people.

The first printing press was set up at Cambridge in 1638, and the work issued from it was "The Freeman's Oath." The second issue was an almanac for 1639, "by Pierce, Mariner." Stephen Day was the first printer.

In 1663, two hundred and one years ago, the entire Old and New Testament, with the New England Psalms, all in Indian verse, translated by the Rev. John Elliott, minister of Roxbury, into the dialect of the Nipmuck or Natick Indians, was printed in quarto, with marginal notes, and issued with the joint imprint of Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson.

The first American edition of the English Bible was published in 1782. Sower's German Bible came out eighty years after Elliott's and forty years before the English imprint.

The first paper-mill was set up in Milton, seven miles south of Boston, on the Neponset river, below the head of the tide. The proprietors were Daniel Henchman, Gilman Phillips, Benjamin Faneuil, Thomas Hancock and Henery Doring. They furnished the Legislature with a sample of their manufacture in 1731, and the mill was probably built early in the previous year.

The first glass works are said to have been erected in Braintree, but the first to which we are enabled to assign a date were commenced in Salem, in 1638, in which there were granted to "ye glass men several acres of land adjoining to their houses."

Captain Sedgewick set up the first Brew House soon after the settlement of Boston, in November, 1637, the General Court, for the protection of common brewers, ordered that "no person shall brewe any beare, or malt or other drinke, or sell in gross or by retail, but only such as shall be licensed by this Courte, on pain of £100; and whereas Capt Sedgewick hath before this time set up a brewe house at his great charge, he is freely licensed to brewe beare during the pleasure of this Courte."

The first regular attempt at an improved manufacture of cloth—particularly woolen was made by a company of Yorkshiremen who in, 1638, settled at Rowley, in Essex county.

As early as 1651, shoes were exported to England from Lynn, where that business had already begun to take root.

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—AND—
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Beware of Imposters!!

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Warerooms in San Francisco,

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STODART PIANOFORTES.

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WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $275 to $400 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These instruments are a "specialité" of our manufacture, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $210 to $500 each.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS.

In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive and much less liable to become deranged or get out of order

For full description of Picollo Pianofortes and Harmoniums send for descriptive catalogues.

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Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere, I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

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He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

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The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

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Full Iron Frame Pianos

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Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair oxen," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 325,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100, bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

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WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glori ous," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 300,000 copies.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100, cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland, "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near" "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

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SAN FRANCISCO

8

ELECTRICITY
THE
GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor fools, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong; while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instrument* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this noble disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon the disease because it is the bane of the youth of California, and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in the State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effecure aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained to all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1540
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1269
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1136
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	933
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	503
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see.

C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK!—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an Institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Brent, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....MAY 27, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 330 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is as pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Clerk and Assistant Wanted.

We want an active intelligent business clerk in our office. We want a person who has a knowledge, to some extent, of agriculture, horticulture, the science of botany, and the seed business. A man of correct habits, and willing to give his time to business, closely; a young man free from incumbrances on his time so that he can apply himself to business wholly. A knowledge of the languages would be desirable, and of mineralogy, also. Application only to be made between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., and by none who cannot give the best of references.

Books Received.

The following new books were received too late to be noticed last week, viz:

The Illustrated Horse Management. This book is a large, well bound, well printed, and finally illustrated work, of near 600 pages, edited by Edward Mayhew, Esq., M. R. C. V. S., author of the *Illustrated New Doctor*, and other works.

This work should be in the hands of every owner of a horse. It is for sale by Roman & Co.

Vigor—A novel, by Walter Barrel Clerk. *Eliza Warden, or the Early Days of one of the World's Workers*, a story of American life.

A Romance of Real Life, sold by Roman & Co.

Ten Acres Enough.—This is a practical treatise for the million, and shows how a very small farm may be made to keep a large family. Here's a book for those who say "farming don't pay." It shows how to work a farm. We hope every farmer will get a copy, which can be bought at Roman's.

Parlor Theatricals.—here is a little book that will serve to amuse and instruct children of all ages, from 6 to 60, in happiness. Play, play, play! Parents and children, brothers and sisters, play, play, play! Roman & Co. has these books.

Woman and her Era.—Here we have a book that takes hold of the basis of human happiness, and the world's vital interests. It is a work that speaks of the most momentous matters ever printed. It is a work, a notice of which we shall reserve until we read it, so as to speak of it as it deserves; for it has been written by one who has seen much of the world and humanity, and should know how to speak upon such subjects. The writer's name is somewhat celebrated as a leader in the cause of woman's rights, and as a woman, has made herself famous in the history of California. *Woman and her Era* is edited by Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham. We shall speak of the book as it deserves, for it merits such a notice at our hands, the writer once occupying columns in this journal as a correspondent. The work is sold by Roman & Co.

GOOD WORDS FOR CALIFORNIA.—We are very glad to notice in many of our Eastern exchanges, extracts from California journals, and especially from the FARMER, about our crops, our progress as a State, and the bright and encouraging prospects held out to the immigrant. This is what we hail with pleasure. When our Eastern exchanges will copy the bright side of California we shall rejoice to give them the credit of being just to our State. In last dates we notice the Country Gentleman, Plowman, Rural American and others, are speaking of our products. That is right, keep on doing this and we will be grateful and return it seven-fold.

CHILI WHEAT FOR TULE LANDS.—The experience of many persons prove that *Chili seed wheat* is the best for *tule land*; the nature of the soil gives to the blade of wheat great strength and the heads of the wheat are very large in proportion. Would it not be a good plan for some person who has good mellow tule land to experiment each month, by planting, and see how late it could be sown and mature a crop. Who will try it now?

The steamer Golden City left last Monday for Panama. She took out $913,448 83 in treasure $25,000 for the Sanitary Fund, and 510 passengers.

The San Francisco Postoffice.

NO. II.

THIS institution seems to be an independent branch of our government, or rather an off-shoot of it, *independent* by itself—for to our mind and to thousands of others, it appears to be managed or conducted independent of the interests of individual citizens, of merchants, mechanics or any one save the *convenient interest* of those connected therewith. There is no disguising the fact that the mass of business men are now so thoroughly disgusted with the inconvenience and delay in obtaining their letters in any decent season after the arrival of the mails, that they find it economy to pay Wells, Fargo & Co., *ten cents* for each letter, and get them in *ten minutes* after the steamer touches the wharf, rather than wait two or three hours, till after midnight, and then be disappointed and wait till next morning. It certainly is cheaper for all important letters to be sent by *Express* for it is only paying *three cents per hour* for the time consumed in waiting at the Postoffice. It has been said that California is progressive in all her institutions and plans of business; all moves rapidly and shows progress save our *Postoffice*, and instead of being better than in former years, the old '49 times has come back again, and the long lines of waiting expectants, at the windows, every morning, show this—it is in keeping with all the rest. Strangers ask "what's up! Steamer in? Big mail?" But the fact is, as the *Jokers* in the line say, the folks inside are *trying to spell the names on the letters!* The names are very difficult *to read*, and it takes a good while—so wait patiently. But this matter is getting worse and worse. Delayed letters, miscarried letters, letters in the wrong box, letters a week from Sacramento or Marysville; these may seem trivial, yet *life and fortune* may be lost by the miscarriage of a single letter. We know of wrong letters being boxed and returned, and again found in same box, a week or two afterwards, and letters of importance to others.

On Monday, of this week, we know of many business men waiting for letters, at their boxes, till near midnight, and going away because they *were not distributed*. Letters, too, on Tuesday and Wednesday, were not in their Boxes at 12 o'clock, midnight. Many of our own letters and papers were delayed till near 8 o'clock, a. m., next morning, and we know of many others in a similar way. What is the object of boxes, if not to secure letters at the earliest moment after the arrival of the mails? The daily press, the past week, teem with complaints of citizens. As a sample we copy the following from the Bulletin:

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Postmaster Perkins is out again to-day with another long list of advertised letters. Among these I notice one for myself. I have had a box in the Postoffice since 1850, and and get letters daily and yet here is an important letter, plainly addressed to me, that has been lying in the office here for a week or more. This is downright carelessness, to say the least. Let me advise all parties holding boxes in the Postoffice to examine carefully the list of advertised letters, and they may there find some long missing documents. H. C. B.

If our government cannot afford to have clerks enough, and of the right kind, and pay them, let the people know it, and they will see to a remedy; but if we have a Postoffice let it be so managed that business men can get their letters in a proper time.

Under the administration of Mr. Weller how was it? He was always on hand *himself*, took an active working part, and pressed on the duties to a prompt completion, and we know we shall be sustained by the mercantile community when we say that rarely was it over thirty or forty minutes after the mail-bags reached the postoffice, of an evening, before every business man, with a box, had his letters; well-skilled efficient clerks, directed by Mr. Weller, completed the work speedily. As we said, in our last, such clerks as *Armstrong, Wadhams, Cassus* and Assistant Postmaster *Creighton* knew their duties and did them to the satisfaction of our citizens; they were polite, courteous, gentlemanly men.

Under the official days of Mr. Parker, changes were put in office and as soon as the new ones had time to learn their duty, the wheels moved on smoothly again. Mr. Parker was on *his post*, always, even till after midnight, if needed, and his management with his clerks, had accomplished much and promised more; his clerks were courteous and good men; some few are still on duty. But alas! times are changed, there is a screw loose somewhere, for the Postoffice is the cause of many hard words and some funny jokes. One thing is very certain, if any person will go down to Wells, Fargo & Co., they will see how quickly and promptly that thousands of letters are distributed, and their office closes at 10½ o'clock, p. m. Then go to Uncle Sam's Postoffice, and wait an hour or two, and then go home and *wait till morning*, and make up your mind that the *third Postoffice in the United States* is a "Slow Coach." The people are now crying out for the *good old days* when Armstrong and his co-workers made quick work with the mails, and we venture the *guess* that if either Armstrong, Wadhams or Creighton, should get up a petition among our merchants for the Postoffice they could *win the day*. We dont suppose our friend Creighton would leave his farm, or Armstrong and Wadhams their business, to be Postmaster, but this we do know, either would give us our letters in *double quick time*.

As an old Californian, and as a Journalist of over *ten years* we are free to say *we* have never heard so wide-spread complaint. We have no motive to prompt us but the *public good*, and we hope our Senators and Representatives in Congress will see what we have written and especially Hon. John Conness, and if *he* will look into this matter with an eye to the *real interest of the Postoffice*, we will guarantee to give him some information that shall satisfy him the half has not yet been told.

REAL ESTATE—A BARGAIN.—We have several farms and pieces of property, in various parts of the State, that we can sell at a great bargain. Those in want will do well to call and consult our Register Book of Farms, Orchards and Lands for Sale.

What our Country has Done, and What it can Do.

We publish in another column a sketch of American charity. We here give extracts from a work published by the New Yorker, to whom we alluded in the other article. Let the reader pause before he shall ever doubt the success of a cause or people that can show such resources as these:

"One of the merchant princes of our city has caused to be collected and printed, a systematic account of the free-will offerings of our people to the cause of our National integrity during the last three eventful, memorable years. These already amount in the aggregate, to over *two hundred millions of dollars!*—an amount which human history may in vain be challenged to parallel. And there never was an hour when our people were giving to this end more generously or more liberally than at present.

"But again: The American people have loaned to their country—that is, to its National State and Local organizations—for the prosecution of this war more than *two thousand millions of dollars*. This vast aggregate far exceeds all the money that is, or ever was, in the country, and is probably equal to a tithe of all the property that will be left in it when the war is over. And, as more is wanted, more will be forthcoming.

"And yet there are to-day too few who realize that to loan the Government in a crisis like this whatever money he can spare, is no less a patriotic duty than volunteering, or paying taxes, or contributing freely to the great charities that the war renders necessary. We are prone to forget that great rivers are made up of innumerable rills, and that a few hundreds from every third or fourth dwelling would amount to a total of hundreds of millions.

"Our Government needs money, and must need it so long as this tremendous struggle shall continue. After raising all it can by taxation, it must borrow two millions per day till the main strongholds of treason are extinguished or carried. And this money must be lent it by the people—by the many, not the few. Brokers and great capitalists have hitherto had the credit of supplying money for such contests; but this credit was fictitious—fallacious. They simply stood between the Governments which borrowed and the people who lent, charging the former one to five per cent for their agency. Our Government wisely appeals to the masses—whose cause it defends, whose creature it is—asking them to trust themselves for the sums necessary to prosecute their contest. It asks the man who has but $100, or even $50, that he does not need for his current expenses, to take of her a bond for that amount, giving her the money, and taking her promise to pay a dollar in gold after ten and within forty years, for each greenback dollar loaned her, with interest meantime in gold at the rate of five per cent per annum, which is equal to eight per cent in the currency actually lent.

"If you should happen to be one of those who have $1,600 in specie, laid by for a resource in the last emergency, you can to-day exchange this for about $1,700 in the greenback or legal-tender notes of the Government—but say $1,600—with this you can readily purchase at almost any National bank, or of some one in each city, the "Ten-Forty" bonds of the United States for a like amount, whereon you will receive $80 interest in gold per annum, with your $1,600 principal in gold after ten years—probably at the expiration of that term—long before which your bonds will be worth more than specie par in the market. Thus, for $1,000 in gold lent, you receive $80 in gold per annum, and $1,600 in gold at the maturity of your bond; though you doubtless sell it at par for gold much sooner, should you desire to do so.

"So, if your money is now in greenbacks or ordinary currency, you can invest it in the Government Loan and receive five per cent interest thereon in gold—equal to forty-eight per cent in the currency loaned, with your principal also payable in gold—a dollar for each paper dollar invested. Who can ask of his country better terms than these?"

City Cars go Empty.

It must be observed by our citizens that many of the cars go empty, or nearly so, through our city. Why is this? Is it because people have got sick of riding? No. The people will walk rather than ride, until those who would thus set at naught the law of the land come to their senses. The Omnibus Railroad Company, and all others, have most assuredly made a sad mistake in arraying the public against them, thus calling off a large source of revenue, and they never will regain it until they back square down, and come out peaceably and honorably, and adopt the old system of the *fare*, which the Legislature established. Such a measure would be wise; any other is most suicidal, and it will prove so. The attempt in New York to exact extra price has failed, as will be seen by the New York Post, of the 28th of April, which has the following:

"The owners of the Broadway stage lines announce that on and after Monday next, the rate of fare on their vehicles will be restored to the old standard of six cents. The stage owners have found their ten-cent extortion a losing experiment, and they are shrewd enough to see the wisdom of returning to a reasonable rate before their custom entirely disappears. Cheap rides are, therefore, again the rule in this city."

WALL STREET NEW YORK—MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO.—The furor of speculation, which has passed off from the Montgomery street pave, has begun in Wall street, New York. The wire-pullers, this side, struck a lead *there*, and report says that they are now mad for California Mining Stocks. Well, we can spare about a *Thousand Millions of Dollars* worth, i. e., in certificates—and have plenty left.

The oldest piece of furniture is the multiplication table. It was constructed more than 2,000 years ago, and is as good as new, and yet Professor Andrews has put an entire new dress upon it, so much that we should not recognise the figures of early days.

American Charity—American Resources.

At the commencement of our national troubles, when our glorious flag was assailed and cruelly and wickedly torn from the walls of Fort Sumter, the great *American Heart* gave a throb that vibrated to the utmost boundaries of the nation, and a vow was recorded that that very flag should again float upon those very walls, and receive the breath of heaven, purer and brighter, because it would then float as the true *emblem of freedom*.

Three years since that flag was swept to the earth by sacreligious hands, and it became necessary that it should be bathed in blood ere it became again fitted to open its bright and beautiful folds. For these three long years it has been swaying to and fro in the baptismal fount of a revolutionary era, the like of which the world has never seen.

When the dark shadow came over our nation and the war-cry broke forth, our Government called for aid from the people, and asked for a voluntary loan of $15,000,000 and 75,000 men. At that time this amount of money was supposed to be almost beyond the means of our own people, and that we should be obliged to go abroad to secure it; but the great *heart throb* that came with the fall of Sumter beat again, and millions upon millions came as the voluntary offering of our people, and hundreds of thousands of patriots sprung to arms. Again that heart throbs, and $3,000,000,000 was raised for the National Treasury, and 300,000 more for our army, and never more has the thought of going abroad for means to sustain our Government ever been conceived of among the American people. What a spectacle to the world is here presented, of the *resources* of our country; but our object is now to show her as she stands out amid the "din of war," amid all the cry of anguish of the dying and the dead. The seventy-five millions of dollars was as the electric spark—a flash; it was gone, and *two thousand millions* came easier than the first donation from the patriotic hearts and purses. But it was not only for the battle field that means were wanting. There were other fields of labor. "Humanity," cried out, the sick, wounded, and dying, want millions more; and with the same ready heart the means came. And now, what another spectacle is presented to the world of the mighty *benevolence* as well as *bravery* of the American people. The history of our charities stand out so noble, so brilliant, that the world looks on in amazement at the resources of our people. We feel it a duty in this connection to give the following data, which appears by facts which have been collected and published in a book in New York, which details all the minutiæ of all the contributions of the people for charitable purposes since the war begun—the various contributions from States, counties, and towns—such as have been freely given in all the calls for the armies, to solace the sufferers by the war. The amount by corporate powers has been the enormous sum of $187,209,608 62, that by associations for the sick and suffering $24,044,865 96, and for sufferers abroad $380,140 74; to this add the contributions for freed men, at the time of the New York riot and since, $639,644 13—and we have the grand total of $212,273,256 49—over *two hundred millions* of dollars voluntary donations, in addition to the enormous taxes, loans and aid, and this, too, while the most fearful domestic revolution has prevailed that the world ever saw. Who then, looking upon this picture of American charity, and American resources, can have a doubt of the final triumph of freedom and right?

Beautiful Pictures.

We would ask you, reader, do you love to look upon a picture, a beautiful picture? then go to the rooms of Robinson & Snow, on the corner of Sansome and Washington streets, and spend an hour, and look upon a few pictures there, that will awaken the noblest feelings of the human heart. There are three pictures there worth a walk of many miles.

The first, the grandest, and the noblest, is *Washington's Last Interview with his Mother*. There is something indescribably pure and holy in the scene and associations of this picture, and if mothers would go and stand before it, and look upon the mother of Washington as she is about to bless her son, the genius of good would assuredly inspire them with a new and higher conception of the responsibility which ever rests on the mother. This picture is one of the most impressive that we have ever seen, as relating to the life and character of the immortal Washington. That mother, and her prayers and blessings, molded the beautiful character of him, who was ever "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Dear should the memory be, of that mother, to the mothers of America.

Another picture there is, the *Perils of our Forefathers*. Here is seen our brave and heroic ancestors at their place of worship; and the open door of the church reveals them surprised by the savages, that come rushing upon them in all their hideous painted deformity. The scene of these armed worshipers in their Sabbath Temple, and the furious savages presents a picture not often beheld. This is a wild, fearful, but thrilling picture, revealing to us a power more than their words can convey, the perils that surrounded our patriot sires and their families in early time.

The third is the *American Christian Union*. This is a grand and beautiful picture. Wars have ceased, christians have redeemed the savage in man; here religion has restored man to the original image of his God, and here in this picture men of all creeds and nations have made a Christian Union, a *band of brothers*, to worship in the spirit of God, the spirit of Love. These three pictures we hope will receive that attention and study the original artist desired when he put upon canvas the ideal of his mind.

REAL ESTATE IN SONOMA.—We call especial attention to the real estate for sale in Sonoma, by Wm. Bihler, Esq. late the estate of G. P. Swift, Esq. The tract of land is one of the finest in that section and will be sold at a bargain. The soil is rich, location fine, title perfect.

A National Bank for California.

It is reported that the grand Financier, Chase, amid all his cares and plans, for the currency of the country, has not forgotten the source whence the *gold* comes from, and a writer in the Bulletin gives the following as the official words of the great Financier: "I am not at all annoyed at the currency quarrel in California. I can see great objections to a sudden change from gold to paper at the present time, and do not wonder that people shrink from it. After a while the change can be effected—when gold and paper approach each other more nearly. The best thing we can hope for now on the coast, would be a National Bank, redeeming its currency in gold. Such a bank, I should think, would be profitable, and there is nothing in the law to prevent the organization of one on that plan." Thus it will be seen Mr. Chase has an eye to what is needed. Now the question comes shall we have one. This is the State to begin a gold-redeeming currency.

PROMPT ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.—The steamer Moses Taylor, of the People's Line, arrived here on the 25th inst., after a pleasant trip, giving satisfaction to the large number of passengers. She brought a great number of passengers, and from them we learn that they had a remarkably pleasant and agreeable time. We learn, too, that there is a very great and growing interest in the old States for this line. The people there, too, begin to see and appreciate how much the "M. O. Roberts Line," has done to increase immigration to our shores, and all over the interior the friends of this line are awake to the subject. Letters from friends in Wisconsin, another in Illinois say they are glad the FARMER takes much interest in this question, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER is found all through the Eastern States, and those who have kindred in California or turn their thoughts hitherward, look to the FARMER as their *Text-Book*, and they will get it. We are always glad to know that our efforts are appreciated and our advice followed. Our object is to build up California with good honest earnest workers, and we say to them "Come to us and it will do thee good." Come to California safely by the "People's Line, the M. O. Roberts line from New York, and you will have a pleasant, speedy, safe and economical trip.

THE REIGN OF CHARITY.—There is something peculiar in the atmosphere of California; as we have always said, California never does things by halves. There is now before our people the Sanitary Cause, the *Christian Commission* and the *Freedman's Association*, each and all in the cause of Humanity inseparably connected. The Trinity of good works—God speed them all. May they all be prosperous until every wound is healed, every heart made happy, and Freedom proclaimed everywhere, and the great cry shall go over the world, "Peace on earth, good will to man."

THE GRIDLEY BAG OF FLOUR.—Thirty thousand dollars for one bag of Flour! God "Grant" it may feed *thirty thousand sick and famishing souls*, if there are to be found, or bind up the wounds and pour wine and oil into their aching hearts. San Francisco will receive that *Bag of Flour* and add *thirty thousand dollars more*, so the "griddle cakes" will be largely increased for the soldiers, i. e., if the "Bellows" will *blow the fire*.

Electricity, What is it?—What is it? where does it come from? where does it belong? It is the Archimidean lever that can raise the world, for it can raise and restore life, when it is at its lowest ebb, and life is all the world to each of us. It is most unfortunate that mankind have so little faith in restoration, but we don't wonder, when there are so many quack medicines and frauds; but Electricity we know is the restorative and curative principle. It is the only remedy for the exhausted, worn-out, abused physical nature. To all such, a few hours study of the nature and power of Electricity, and a trial of the fine instruments, and application of them, at the Electric Institute, on Washington street, will convince any that we are right.

DISPLAY ROOMS FOR MERCHANDISE.—We were most pleasantly entertained, for an hour or two, recently in the splendid warehouse, or rather display rooms of Messrs Russell, Erwin & Co, on Battery street. This house are the agents for the celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safe—the Lillie Safe. They are also the manufacturers of hardware, tools, cutlery, etc, and their rooms contain all the various patterns of tools and sample goods, after the style of European houses. This warehouse is one of the largest in our city, and the style of management is truly elegant in its entire point of view. Goods from this house are sold by sample, and, another feature of advance, prices are based on U.-S. Treasury Notes which are received par for all goods in the house. The Russell, Erwin & Co. are among the largest manufacturers in the East and their style of goods and style of doing business introduce a new era in our mercantile trade. Strangers to our city, and all will find much to interest and gratify them by a visit to this place. We were indebted to Mr. Stone for courteously showing us the working of the famous safe, and all the plans and arrangements of their house.

CALIFORNIA BROOMS.—We are glad to know that our California brooms are so generally admitted to be superior to all the imported kinds. A short visit to the manufactory of Mr. Van Laak, on Davis street, gave us proof of the excellence of our Home Manufacture. Mr. Van Laak employs five hands constantly, and all he can make, about 100 dozen per week. He contracts for his "broom," grown to order, and he uses up fifty tons per year. he handles come from Oregon. He makes the best broom in the State; prices $4, $5 and $6 a dozen. He will exhibit at the Mechanic's Fair and try to win the Premium Prize.

BOWEN & BROS.—This well-known firm, wholesale and retail dealers in family groceries and all the "fine things" for the household, are now receiving and receiving many of those luxuries for which they have long been famous. Our friends in the country, when they visit the city, and all our ranchman, will find it to their interest to call and examine their assortment as it is one of the largest in our city, as will be seen by their card.

KEARY, BYRNE & CO.—This well-known, popular, and fashionable dry-goods establishment have added largely to their already splendid stock of goods. We call special attention to their card extra this

THAT EARTHQUAKE.—Hard! harder! hardest!! Some months ago, the last shake but one, it was said to be a tolerable *hard* shock. The last we had was a *frightener*—that was *harder* still, and the next, i. e., the one is—is—is—close by, that will of course be the *hardest*. But although the Flag of Truce we are all bound to go *under*—we are not scared—we shall "float" about one hundred years, or until "this cruel war is over."

IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS ON THE SUISOL RANCH.—All persons claiming lands on the Suisol Rancho, are given to the 8th day of June, 1864, at which time the contested cases between Gen. Vallejo and claimants and the settlers, are fixed for hearing. The day of trial, as advertised, is set for the 6th day of July. All claimants can procure printed notices containing a complete schedule of their claims, in the order of their trial, by applying at the Postoffice at Vallejo.

NIGGER CROAKERS.—We know lazy, shiftless, trifling devils, who never paid a dollar of taxes in their lives, who are bowling twelve out of the twenty-four hours about the enormous taxes we are burdened with. We know men, the seats of whose pataloons display a flag of distress at half-mast, who could not buy the toe-nail of a nigger if able-bodied slaves were selling at a dollar a dozen, who fly into a passion when they hear of an "attack upon slave property." We know men who never did a day's work in all their lives—save when borrowing or stealing were impossible—who are bowling like wolves against "niggers coming North to compete with the labor of poor white men." We know men who never had an entire dollar in all their lives, spend hours in expatiating upon the paper currency. There are queer people in the world. Nine-tenths of all the talk on the above topics is done by the class mentioned.—Prentice's Louisville Journal.

We should think that Prentice had recently visited Wall street, New York, or spent a little time in the purlieus of our Montgomery street, gathering items.

A remarkable petrifaction of an entire tree was lately discovered in the Baltimore mine, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., by the miners, while blasting for coal. The piece of trunk taken out weighs 5000 pounds; and still there remain the roots and the top of the tree embedded in the coal.

DIED.

At Tahiti, Society Islands, April 9th, Mr. BENJAMIN ROBBINS, aged 37 years, lately a resident of California.

Special Notice.

NOTWITSTANDING THE GREAT INCREASE OF duty on all Foreign Goods,

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

FROM THEIR

IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

—AT—

The Old Prices

FOR THE

Next Sixty Days,

Kid Gloves Excepted, which we have raised to $1 50 per Pair for Alexander's best quality.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO,

17 No. 7 Montgomery street.

Coffee. Coffee.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY COFFEE

Is now used in every First-Class Hotel and Principal Restaurant in San Francisco. We have received the following certificates from the proprietors since we have introduced our NEW PATENT ROASTER:

The undersigned, having tested the quality from all the different manufacturers of Coffee in the city, cheerfully recommend MARDEN & FOLGER'S as

Superior to any Brand,

Either foreign or domestic.

HARDENBERG & DYER, Russ House.
L LELAND & CO, Occidental Hotel.
ALSTROM & JOHNSON, Lick House
J W SARGENT, American Exchange.
F E WEYGANT, International.
C A. JAMES, Railroad
STEVENS & OLIVER, Restaurant.
GREENE'S Restaurant
UNITED STATES Restaurant.
NEW YORK Restaurant.
TEHAMA Restaurant
PORTER & COLLINS, Restaurant.
ENGLEBERG & WAGNER, Restaurant.

We are putting up the above Coffee in Fancy Glazed Papers for the trade, and ask but a fair trial to substantiate the above recommendation.

Order MARDEN & FOLGER'S JAVA COFFEE from any of the Grocers, or from our own manufactory.

P. S.—The brand of Pioneer Mills Coffee is second quality, and has no reference to the above brand.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
17-3m 220 Front street, San Francisco.

To Inventors, Manufacturers,

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "It will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

FOR SALE,

A WELL-IMPROVED 80-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE west of Petaluma.

Terms $1,000—half cash; one,

12 JOHN KENDALL.

THE PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE, VACAVILLE.—We have received the third annual catalogue of this college. It is now in a flourishing condition, sustained by some of our best and worthiest citizens, and numbers 118 boarding, and 72 day scholars, taken from almost all parts of the State, Rev. Wm. T. Lucky, President, three professors, and four teachers, a large and able board o trustees. These are evidences of prosperity, and we bid God speed to the cause of educating the young.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq. containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the offices of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM BIBLER.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages

....OF....

CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform.

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it."

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

increasing the vital energy; and on the other as a generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarhea, Scrofulous Sores:

Also, in Chronic Bronchits, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepared expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 206 BUSH STREET, opposite the [new] Adelphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street Block, San Francisco. 16-3m

DOMIANO MANCARINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Figures, Statuary,

Flowers, Ornaments,

Etc.,

No. 743 Clay street, Opposite the Plaza.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

☞Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order.
16-3m

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same.

THOMAS DAY,
733 Montgomery street,
13-tf San Francisco.

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3-horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

A Correspondent Wanted.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO RESIDES at the Eastern extremity of the United States would like, for the novelty of it, to open a correspondence with an intelligent young lady in the Golden State. Any person so inclined will please address

EDWARD S. COLBURN,
14* Eastport, Maine.

FURNITURE!

....AND....

CARPETS.



W. J. STRINGER,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture, Carpets,

Bedding, Oil-Cloths,

Window-Curtains,

....AND....

Upholstery.

520 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO the Assortment of

Parlor and Bed-room Furniture.

The Public are invited to call. Country Orders solicited. Furniture sent to any part of the city and to the wharfs Free of Charge, and every order promptly and carefully attended to.

W. J. STRINGER,
15-3m 520 Washington street.

Robinson & Snow,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PICTURES,

FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.

Frames Made to Order.

Nos & 30 Sansome, and 427 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Portrait and Picture Frames,

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

--AND--

GERMAN ENGRAVINGS,

ETC.

Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Paintings designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior. 15-3m

Melrose, Zorn & Co.,

610 FRONT STREET,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEments, consigned to them from R. H. Allen & Co, N. Y.

One Eagle Plow, Plain, 18½		$3 50
" " " " 19		3 60
" " " Side-cutter 19½		4 25
" " " " 20		4 80
" " " Wheel and Cutter 20		12 75
" Plow No. 1, Cylinder Skin and Wheel		12 50
" " No. 00, Side-hill		7 50
" " H 1, "		9 50
" " No. 1½, Double-mold		4 50
" " " 1½ "		6 00
" " " 2 "		7 50
" " " 19, Steel, with last share plain		8 50
" " " 19 1 2, Steel Wheel and Cutter		12 75
" " " 20 " " "		13 25
" Cultivator, 5 teeth, Steel and Wheel		7 00
" " 3 " and 2 molds		4 50
" " 5 " Cast Iron		4 50
" " 3 " Steel		4 50
Two Thermometer Churns, No. 1		1 00
" " " " 2		3 50
" " " " 3		5 00
" Cylinder Churns, No. 1		2 00
" " " 2		2 50
" " " 3		3 00
One Spanish Churn, No. 1		2 75
" " " 2		4 00
" " " 3		5 00
" Corn-sheller, Single Wheel		6 50
" " Double Wheel		7 00
Two Trucks, No. 1,		4 00
" " " 2,		5 00
" " " 3,		9 00
One Truck, Patent, No. 2		7 00
" " " " 3		8 00
Two Garden Barrows		5 00

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 708 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine.

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher,

Cider Mill, 708 Market street,
Exactly opposite Third street.

☞We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

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Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

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Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

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Hardware & Agricultural

IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-9 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

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KEROSENE OILS,

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FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,
20-5

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

Home Miscellany.

THE REAPER'S DREAM.

The road was lone; the grass was dank
With night-dews on the briery bank
Whereon a weary reaper sank.
His garb was old,—his visage was tanned;
The rusty sickle in his hand
Could find no work in all the land.

He saw the evening's chilly star
Above his native vale afar;
A moment on the horizon's bar
It hung,—then sank as with a sigh:
And there the crescent moon went by,
An empty sickle down the sky.

To soothe his pain, Sleep's tender palm
Laid on his brow its touch of balm,—
His brain received the slumberous calm;
And soon, that angel without name,
Her robe a dream, her face the same,
The giver of sweet visions, came.

She touched his eyes: no longer sealed,
They saw a troop of reapers wield
Their swift blades in a ripened field:
At each thrust of their snowy sleeves,
A thrill ran through the future sheaves,
Rustling like rain on forest-leaves.

They were not brawney men who bowed
With harvest-voices rough and loud,
But spirits moving as a cloud:
Like little lightnings in their hold,
The silver sickles manifold
Slid musically through the gold.

Oh, bid the morning-stars combine
To match the chorus clear and fine
That rippled lightly down the line,—
A cadence of celestial rhyme,
The language of that cloudless clime,
To which their shining hands kept time!

Behind them lay the gleaming rows,
Like those long clouds the sunset shows
On amber meadows of repose:
But like a wind the binders bright
Soon followed in their mirthful might,
And swept them into sheaves of light.

Doubling the splendor of the plain,
There rolled the great celestial wain
To gather in the fallen grain:
Its frame was built of golden bars,
Its glowing wheels were lit with stars,
The royal Harvest's car of cars.

The snowy yoke that drew the load
On gleaming hoofs of silver trode,
And music was its only goad;
To no command of word or beck
It moved, and felt no other check
Than one white arm laid on the neck,—

The neck whose light was overwound
With bells of lilies, ringing round
Their odors till the air was drowned:
The starry foreheads meekly borne,
With garlands looped from horn to horn,
Shone like the many-colored morn.

The field was cleared. Home went the bands,
Like children linking happy hands
While singing through their father's lands;
Or, arms about each other thrown,
With amber tresses backward blown,
They moved as they were Music's own.

The vision brightening more and more,
He saw the garner's glowing door,
And sheaves, like sunshine, strew the floor,—
The floor was jasper,—golden flails,
Swift rattling as a whirlwind sails,
Throbbed mellow music down the vales.

He saw the mansion,—all repose,—
Great corridors and porticos
Propped with the columns' shining rows;
And these—for beauty was the rule—
The polished pavements hard and cool,
Redoubled, like a crystal pool.

And there the odorous feast was spread:
The fruity fragrance widely shed
Seemed to the floating music wed.
Seven angels, like the Pleiad Seven,
Their lips to silver clarions given,
Blew welcome round the walls of heaven.

In skyey garments, silky thin,
The glad retainers floated in,—
A thousand forms, and yet no din,
And from the visage of the Lord,
Like splendor from the Orient poured,
A smile illumined all the board.

Far flew the music's circling sound,
Then floated back with soft rebound,
To join, not mar, the converse round,—
Sweet notes that melting still increased,
Such as ne'er cheered the bridal feast
Of king in the enchanted East.

Did any great door ope or close,
It seemed the birth-time of repose,—
The faint sound died where it arose;
And they who passed from door to door,
Their soft feet on the polished floor
Met their soft shadows—nothing more.

Then once again the groups were drawn
Through corridors, or down the lawn,
Which bloomed in beauty like a dawn:
Where countless fountains leap always,
Veiling their silver lights in spray,
The choral people held their way.

There, mid the brightest, brightly shone
Dear forms he loved in years agone—
The earliest loved—the earliest flown:
He heard a mother's sainted tongue,
A sister's voice who vanished young,
While one still dearer sweetly sung!

No further might the scene unfold,
The gazer's voice could not withhold,
The very rapture made him bold:
He cried aloud, with clapped hands,
"O happy fields! O happy bands,
Who reap the never-failing lands!

"O masters of these broad estates,
Behold, before your very gates
A worn and wanting laborer waits!
Let me but toil amid your grain,
Or be a gleaner on the plain,
So I may leave these fields of pain!

"A gleaner, I will follow far,
With never a look or word to mar,
Behind the Harvest's yellow car:
All day my hand shall constant be,
And every happy ear shall see
The precious burden borne to Thee!"

At morn some reapers neared the place,
Strong men, whose feet recoiled apace—
Then gathering round the upturned face,
They saw the lines of pain and care,
Yet read in the expression there
The look as of an answered prayer.

—Atlantic Monthly.

It is mentioned by Mrs. Hannah More that in her time it was the fashion for ladies to ornament their hats not only with flowers but with fruit; and Garrick, to ridicule the fashion, had a hat made for a scene in a comedy, with turnips and carrots by way of ornament. We are coming to that, again.

Humbug.—We consider the old man's reply to his son as to the meaning of the word humbug, nearer correct than Webster's. "Humbug, my son, is when your mother says she loves me, and dont saw the buttons on my shirt."

Good manners consist in the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company.

HASTENING TO DUST.

We are hastening on, we are hastening on
To the sleep of the years that are vanished and gone;
To the voiceless chambers that lie beneath,
To the silent halls of darkness and death!
Like the instant flashing, the fitful light
Of the passing meteors in their flight;
Like the sun-set hues of summer's eve,
Like the forms that in fancy's loom we weave;
Like the flowers that blush at the opening day,
We are blushing, and blooming and fading away!
Through life's chequered mazes of joy and woe,
Through the grief and the gloom of this vale below,
With the fair and the brave, and the proud and the just,
We are hastening to dust! we are hastening to dust!

Ye beautiful throng of the bright and the fair,
With your locks of glossy and golden hair,
With your sparkling eyes and their rays divine,
That languishing beam or brilliantly shine;
With their crimson lips and their coral strain,
As sweet as the wave-uttered song of the main;
With your forms that before and around us sweep,
Like the phantoms that float in the realms of sleep,
Midst hope, and joy, and faith, and trust,
Ye are hastening to dust! ye are hastening to dust!

Ye plumed band of the strong and the brave,
With your burnished swords and plumes that wave;
With your banners that stream on the breeze unfurled,
And your shouts that frighten the trembling world;
With your battles that burst like a flaming flood,
And pour out their gathered tides of blood;
With your red cannon's wrath and war, that make
The mountains, the valleys, the oceans quake;
With your bared arms and your uplifted lance,
And your darkened brow, and your fearful glance,
'Midst the saber's stroke and the dagger's thrust,
Ye are hastening to dust! ye are hastening to dust!

Ye scoffing tribes of the rich and proud,
With your necks unbent and your knees unbowed;
With the minion train of the mean and vile,
That crouch before you and fawn and smile;
With your spurning foot and threatening eye,
That stagger the poor as they pass you by;
With your melancholy tones of wrath and pride,
That frighten the fearful who wait at your side;
With your smiles of scorn and your frowns of hate,
With your robes of gold and your halls of state,
With all your pomp, and power, and trust,
Ye are hastening to dust! ye are hastening to dust!

Ye humble train of the lowly and meek,
Who wipe the tear from the aged cheek;
Whose voice the gathering cares beguile,
And maketh the heart of the sad to smile;
With your tears, that stream o'er the chilling bier
Of the pious that dwell no longer here;
With your smiles that bind up the broken heart,
And pour in the balm on the poisoned dart;
With your prayers that rise to the throne above,
And bring down the blessings of peace and love;
With the fair and the brave, the proud and the just,
Ye are hastening to dust! ye are hastening to dust!

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Remedy for Diptheria.—The New York Tribune says: "We have just received a recipe for the cure of diptheria, from a physician who says that of 1900 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a tea-cup half full of water, stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two, and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia, mixed, every hour, to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone every four hours, keeping flannel to the part."

Preserving Tomatoes.—Put the tomatoes into a large dish; then pour on boiling water so that the rind or peel can be taken off. After which squeeze a good part of the juice out of the tomato while it is in the hand; then cut it into two to four pieces according to size. Cook for a few minutes until well heated through; bottle, using no corks, thick drilling only, cemented on the under side, put on mouth of bottle and pressed down and tied. Then with a spoon dip on the wax (resin with a little lard) until the top is covered; when cool, set in cellar and exclude the light. Prepared in this way, you will get the real genuine flavor of the tomatoes when cooked nearly equal to those just picked from the vines.

Beeswax.—To separate beeswax from the comb in the best manner. Tie it up in a linen or woolen bag, with a pebble or two to keep it from floating; place it in a kettle of cold water and place over the fire, as the wax melts it rises to the surface, while all the impurities remain in the bag.

Cementing Glass or China.—Provide some very finely powdered quicklime in a muslin bag. Take the broken ware and rub the edges with the beaten white of an egg. Take the lime and sift it thick over the edge rubbed with egg, press and bind the pieces together, and let them remain several weeks. For coarse crockery, rub the parts with white paint, made of white lead and linseed oil, press and bind until fully dry. They will last as long as new.

Cock-Roaches.—Procure from the druggists a small quantity of poke root, boil in water till the juice is extracted, mingle the liquor with molasses, and spread it on large platters or soup plates in places where they visit, and they will be slain by hundreds in the following morning. The root after being boiled, laid in closets, etc, will prevent their troubling you.

Secret of Eloquence.—I owe my success in life to one single fact, viz: At the age of twenty-seven I commenced, and continued for years, the process of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off-hand efforts were made sometimes in a cornfield, at others in the forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and cow for my auditors. It is to this early practice in the great art of all arts that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated me forward, and shaped and modeled my entire subsequent destiny. Improve, then, young gentlemen, the superior advantages you here enjoy. Let not a day pass without exercising your powers of speech. There is no power like that of oratory. Cæsar controlled men by exciting their fears; Cicero, by captivating their affection, and swaying their passions. The influence of the one perished with its author; that of the other continues to this day.—[Henry Clay.

Many of the waves of trouble, like those of the ocean, will, if we await them calmly, break at our feet and disappear.

Josh Billings' Advice.—Dere Girls:—Keep cool. A blessed futur awaits yu, enny how. Take lessons on the pianna at onst; pianuas are getting skase. Bi awl means larn to pla the nu song that has jist cum out. "When John Brown is over we are father Abraham cumming with this kruel war several strong." This stanza tuk the first premium at the state fair. Don't be afrade tew git married, yure ma want afraid. Larn how tew knit pudding bags to put yure hairs in. Be vartuous and pretty. Eat sliit peanuts, the will maik yu spri at figgers. Eat kulone water; the will maik a good smel. Let yure pettykoat, drag on the sidewalks, and if enny man steps on them and tares oph the rim slap his chops at onst. If you hav got smal feet, keep 'em hid—smal' feet has gone out ov fashun. Studdy travels; Tom Moores and Byrons and Gullivers, and Wandering Jews and Vallandighams is awl fust rate. If yu kan spare the time be lovly and sweet. Remember one thing, there ain't nuthing in this life worth living for but a rich husband; if yu dont believe me, ask yure ma. If yu hav red hair yu had better exchange it for black; black hair they tell me is going to be worn muchly next year. Dont hav enny thing tew du with the boys less tha mean bissiness. If yu dont know how tew skate, yu mite as well jine sume traveling nunery at onst for your played out.

In a lecture at Portland, Maine, the lecturer, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside do you not?" "Oh, no!" replied the little one, "we let out the tucks." The lecturer confessed that she had the advantage of him there.

A Scotch lady writes thus of gentlemen who use tobacco: "May never lady press his lips, his proffered love returning, who makes a furnace of his mouth, and keeps his chimney burning, may each true woman shun his sight, for fear his fumes would choke her, and none but those who smoke themselves have kisses for a smoker."

A lady complained to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, that her husband had treated her badly. "That's none of my business," replied the King. "But he speaks ill of you" said she. "That is none of your business," he replied. Wise King that.

"Mornus," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking eggshells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" "'Cause I dropped the basket just now, and see what a mess I am in with the yolk!"

At thirty we are all trying to cut our names in big letters upon the wall of this tenement of life; twenty years later we have carved it or shut up our jack-knife.

The body is the soul's house, and as the house grows old, it often lets in upon its inhabitant light from heaven through the chinks made by time.

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GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the Village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-11

Hubbard Squash.

We have received another small invoice of the true "Hubbard Squash Seed," from the Alaskan races.

This is the best Squash in the world. It is a hard shell, and the only way to cook it is to saw the shell in halves and bake in the oven, then serve on the table in the shell. The flavor of the Squash is better than the best Sweet Potato, and for pies has never had an equal.

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SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
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These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

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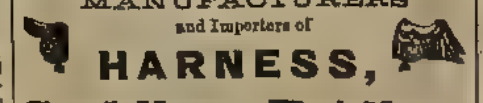
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v18-6

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Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-21

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

To Shippers.

Advances made on Wool, Hide, Tallow, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
San Francisco.

11

Exchange.

Exchange on New York, payable in Coin or Currency, for sale in sums to suit. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
San Francisco.

11

Agricultural Books.

Many valuable works on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at booksellers, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer

WHEELER & WILON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

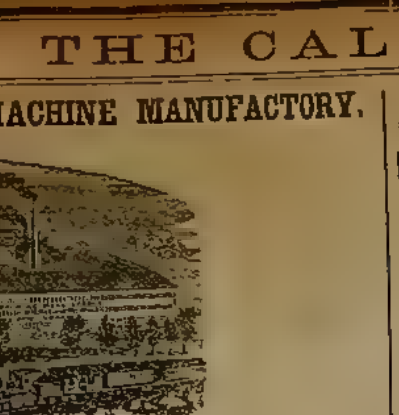
Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING, TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

Encourage

HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufactures. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

Junk and Rag Depot 111and 113 Davis street. Second hand Sacks for Sale. 21 6

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
2000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
1 SAN FRANCISCO

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
18 SAN FRANCISCO



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

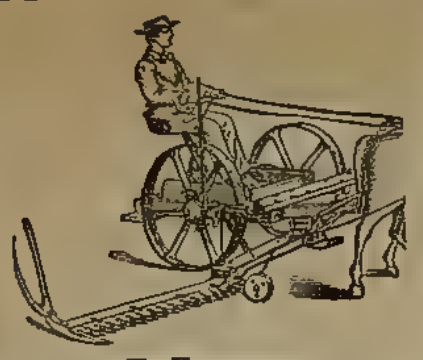
TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET, Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
E. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
J. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN H. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
18 Inventor and Patentee.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,
21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE

NEW

AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.
16

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
23m San Francisco.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
1y10 and 613 Front street.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

9 SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

GOD ALONE IS ENDLESS.

Nought eternal is
But that which is of God. All pain and woe
Are therefore finite. Can the robber steal
From God? All souls are His and Him derived,
And thus are good, and *Good alone is endless.*
But evil having birth from second causes,
Created things, gross matter, and their laws,
Is not from all eternity with God,
But hath a *recent origin*, and thus
Hath not an endless, but a casual being,
And must expire where its reign began.—[Festus.

A Physician passing by a grave-stone cutter's shop called out,—"Good morning, neighbor, hard at work, I see. You finish your grave stones as far as "In memory of," and then wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next."

"Why, yes," replied the oldjoker, "unless somebody's sick, and you are doctoring 'em, then I keep right on."

On a rough old sailor being asked by one of the members of a learned society to write a concise account of the manners and customs of a somewhat barbarous nation, whose territorics he had lately been exploring, he put down the following exceedingly brief summary of the characteristics of the people in question:—Manners, none. Customs, nasty.

The following peculiar "notis" was found posted in a little town in Delaware:

"REWARD.—Lost or strade from the Premuse of the subScriber, a sheep, all over white, one legg was blakk and half his body. All pussons shall receive five dols to bring him back. He was a she goat."

Greenbacks! Greenbacks!

We receive Greenbacks for subscriptions to the California Farmer, and allow the ruling premium for Gold!

IT is a well known fact to all conversant with newspaper publishers, that since the war commenced the cost of publishing a paper has very greatly increased, so much so as to stop hundreds of papers, over the United States. Yet it has been our pride not to add cost to our *subscribers*, but to relieve them although we have made sacrifices of thousands to carry out our principles, and do what we esteemed our duty to uphold the credit of our country both by precept and example. From the first we announced that we would receive Treasury Notes at par for *Subscriptions to the Farmer*. But the notes were rejected, here, as currency and many of our subscribers have, in conformity with the custom, continued to pay us in gold; yet we have never refused greenbacks at their face value when sent us by subscribers, though it has subjected us to serious loss from our being obliged (from the rejection of the currency as mentioned), to pay gold in our disbursements. At the present cost of all articles, we could not do a paying business by receiving greenbacks at par, at our present rates. But to make the thing work equally for all our subscribers, as well as conform to what we think our duty, we propose to adopt the greenback basis, and raise our subscription price to $5 a year, payable in greenbacks.

As it is evident to us now that the people of California are determined to sustain the National Government and make Treasury Notes the medium of trade, generally, we announce as follows:

The price of subscription to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, hereafter, will be $5 a year, payable in U. S. Legal Tender notes; this being a safe and easy medium of transmission, by mail; and we will allow the ruling premium when gold is tendered in payment.

We also announce, to all who are indebted to us for *Subscriptions* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, send along your *Greenbacks*. They will come to us with the glorious impress of our country's sovereignty, and every pecuniary sacrifice we may make we cheerfully lay upon the altar of that country whose faith stands pledged in these notes and whose integrity *we dare not question*.

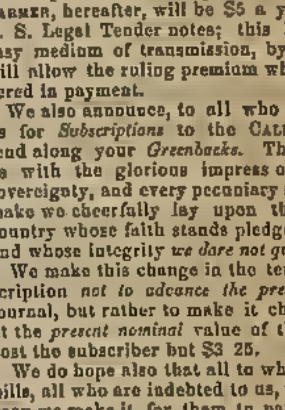
We make this change in the terms of our subscription *not to advance the present cost* of our journal, but rather to make it cheaper to all, for at the *present nominal* value of the notes it will cost the subscriber but $3 25.

We do hope also that all to whom we have sent bills, all who are indebted to us, will now see how easy we make it for them to pay their dues. It must be remembered also that all who owe for this paper, a bill of six month's standing should, by the terms already heretofore announced, remit us $5, and g. b.'s to that amount will be very acceptable.

We shall now have the consciousness of having taken a true step to sustain the National Currency, and we shall know who will "go and do likewise."

We do hope that the friends of a good, sound National Currency will give us their aid and cooperate by sending us their names for the FARMER.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY

Cider & Wine

MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $15.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

The MILL and PRESS, with a Pamphlet containing full directions to make Wine and Cider in the best manner, will be sent on receipt of Price, $18 Weight 100 pounds. J. B. BROWN & CO.,
Peekskill, N. Y.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Peekskill PLOWS, best Iron beam Plows, Feed-Cutters, Land-Rollers, Water-Drawers, and other Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Circular. [20-20-m

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] May 26.

For some kinds of Grain and Produce, our market l easier, among which are Wheat, Barley, and Oats, Wheat having declined fully 20 cents per 100 wlib but a light export demand, and our local trade is not sufficient to require all that offers. Barley and Oats are also offered in quantities exceeding the demand, consequently sellers are compelled to reduce prices to meet buyers' views. We are of the opinion there is nothing to warrant the decline, certainly it cannot be the prospect of a large crop. In many sections of our State we have no reason to expect any crop, and from all the sources we are able to gain information we are fully satisfied that there will not be one-half of an ordinary crop. What we have on hand and all that will be produced there is a positive demand for. Our Coast trade, which is now an important item and rapidly increasing, together with a few export orders that are continually on the market are sufficient, in our opinion, to cause prices to remain firm, or advance in a short time. Farmers or holders of Grain do not consult their own interest by pressing the market at this particular time. Flour is a little easier, a matter that can be readily accounted for, viz: much of that on hand was manufactured at a time when Wheat ruled very low, and at present rates pay a handsome profit. At the high prices of Bran, Middlings, etc, our Millers are doing well on present manufactured Flour. A degree of economy is being practiced by all that is a new thing in California, all, we argue has a tendency against prices temporarily.

Hay, both old and new, is offering in sparring quantities, prices of this article are firm and high. Potatoes and Beans drag, holders are firm and consequently prices remain without change. We note an additional export of Wheat which goes to prove there are orders unfilled on the market, and *terms private* leads us to suppose a material advance was conceded to. Flour is being shipped continually. Wool is offering freely, much, however, of it is Burry and unsalable, there is, consequently, a great range in prices, from 12 to 22c being the range.

Our Exports are as follows: Per Brig Brewster, for Victoria, 5520 qr sks Flour, and 200 sks Barley. Per ship Brewster, for Boston, 490 bales Wool, 48 sks Mustard-seed, 145 sks Beans, etc. Per bark Clutha Belle, to Alberni, 1445 bf-sks Flour, 143 bales Hay, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 9680 sks, Barley 5714 sks, Cornmeal 285 sks, Potatoes 528 sks, Flour 2750 qr-sks, Wool 1032 bales, Hay 1129 bales, Oats 960 bags, Salt 650 sks, Corn 41 sks, Bran 190 sks, Beans 120 sks.

Also Coastwise: Oats 2746 sks, Potatoes 2592 sks Wheat 557 sks, Barley 650 sks, Wool 70 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	2 20@2 75	Superfine	7 50@8 00
Milling	2 30@2 50	Extra	8 50@9 50
Barley	3 25@3 75	Cornmeal—	
do feed	3 50@4 00	Domestic ₱100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Oats	3 25@4 00	Hay	₱ ton 35 00@37 50
Corn	3 00@	Ground Feed	₱ ton 60 00@65 00
Rye	2 25@2 50	Bran	37 50@40 00
Buckwheat	2 50@3 75	Middlings	50@55 00
Potatoes	₱ sk 1 50@	Beans	₱ 100 lbs 2 50@3 00
Squash	₱ ton @	Onions	@20 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon, ₱ lb	21@ 24	Dry Hides	12@ 13½
do Best Am Spg clip	21@ 23	Green salted	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	19@ 21	Sheep skins, woolen	@
do Short Staple	18@ 20	do do plain	5@ 10
do Burry	10@ 16	Goat skins, each	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals, ₱ lb	37@ 40	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	10@
do Eastern	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱ lb	@
Eggs, ₱ doz	@ 40	Farallon eggs ₱ doz	@

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 27.

Hens ₱ doz	6 00@7 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 50@3 00
Spring Chickens	3 00@5 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	@1 50
Turkeys ₱ lb	18@ 20	do domestic	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	6 50@7 50		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 27.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Brethorst No. 54. Meats—Geo M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Sweetser's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 46 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples	@ 12	Crab Apples	@
do cooking	5@ 8	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes ₱ doz	@ 25
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	@25 50
Duchess d'Angouleme	@	Lemons, per doz	50@ 75
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples, each	75
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	@ 12
Easter Beurre	@	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white ₱ lb	@
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey	@	Muscat de Alexandria	@
cooking	@ 10	Catawba	@
Strawberries ₱ lb	30@ 40	Hamburgh	@
Raspberries	35@ 50	Los Angeles	@
Gooseberries, common	@ 25	Common	@
do English	@ 20	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry currants	@ 75	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg plum	@
Cherries, com var	40@1 00	Almonds Cals	@
Do grafted	@	Filberts	@ 25
Black Tartarian	@1 25	English Walnuts	@ 15
Apricots	@ 50	Green gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-nic do	@
Figs new	@	Watermelons each	@
Peanuts	@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelons	@
Citrons ₱ doz		Canteloupes	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ₱ lb	@ 20	Okra, Dry ₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	50@ 75	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts ₱ lb	@	Potatoes	2@ 3
Beets ₱ doz	@ 37	do New	@ 5
Broccoli ₱ doz	1 50@	do Sweet Carolina	3@
Cabbages	75@1 25	do Yams (S Isls)	@
Cauliflower	@1 50	Pumpkins	@ 5
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips ₱ doz bunches	@ 37
Celery ₱ bunch	@ 12	Parsley	@ 37
Cress ₱ doz bunches	@ 37	Pickles, in jars, each	50@ 62
Cucumbers, each	25@ 37	Rhubarb ₱ lb	@ 12
Cranberries ₱ gall	@2 00	Radishes ₱ doz bunches	@ 50
Dried Herbs ₱ doz	@ 50	do yellow	@ 37
Egg Plant	@	do black, ₱ bunch	@ 12
Garlics new	5@ 10	Red Peppers ₱ lb	@ 50
Green Beans	@ 30	Summer Squash	@ 30
Green Peas	@ 8	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green Peppers	@	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green Corn, ears ₱ doz	@ 50	String Beans	@ 25
Lettuce ₱ doz	@ 50	Spinage	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	@	Sicily ₱ bunch	@ 5
do cultivated	@	Turnips ₱ doz	@ 25
Onions ₱ lb	8@ 10	Tomatoes, fresh ₱ lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	@	Snipe ₱ doz	@1 50@1 75
do tame	@ 50	English	@
do Canvas-back	@	Venison	@
do Mallard	@	Quails ₱ doz	@
do Teal ₱ doz	@	Pigeons, domestic	@3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	@	do wild	@2 00
do tame, each	50@2 50	Hares, each	50@ 62
Chickens	@ 37	Rabbits, tame	50@ 75
Turkeys ₱ lb	@	do wild	12@ 15
Hens, each	62@ 75	Squirrel ₱ pair	25@

FISH

Salmon ₱ lb	@ 10	Crabs, large ₱ doz	100
do smoked	@ 15	do small	25@37
do pickled ₱ bbl	1 00	Soft Crabs	1
do do ₱ lb	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@ 18
Smelts	@ 10	do fresh	@
Perch	@ 12	Shrimps ₱ lb	@ 12
Rockfish	@ 12	Flounders	@12
Codfish	@ 12	Sea Bass	@
Herring, fresh ₱ lb	@	Halibut (rare)	@
do smoked ₱ lb	@ 5	Sturgeons	@ 4
Tomcod	@ 12	Crawfish	@
Sardines (fresh)	@	Oysters ₱ 100	1 00
Bolefish	@ 20	Clams	@ 50

San Francisco Cattle Market. May 27.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@5c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—6@8
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—5@8c ₱ lb.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 26.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 1@6, A No. 10@15c ₱ lb. Apricots 30@50c ₱ lb. Dried Plums 15@30c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb. Cherries 20@75c, ₱ lb. California Dried Figs 35@50c ₱ lb. Strawberries 20@40c ₱ lb. Raspberries 12@25c ₱ lb. Gooseberries 12@25c ₱ lb. Oranges $2@$4 ₱ 100. Lemons $6@$8 ₱ 100. Red Cherry Currants 60@75c ₱ lb.

Fruit was so high the earlier part of the week consumers would not buy, the result has been to bring down almost everything one-half.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH

DATES TO MAY 26.

The Eastern dispatches are such as will tend to diminish anxiety as to the result of the campaign. The dispatches published over the signature of Stanton confirm the statement of hope over the situation.

From the time he crossed the Rapidan, Grant has maneuvered by the left, always menacing the right flank of the enemy and forcing him to fall back in a southeasterly direction. Thus when Grant's advance threatened to seize Spottsylvania, Lee was forced to quit his formidable lines in the Wilderness. Then the two Generals skirmished and maneuvered until the morning of the 19th, when Grant, having swiftly changed front at night, struck a smashing blow on Lee's right wing, capturing a whole division and 39 guns. Lee fell back behind the Po, and heavy rains caused a cessation of the fighting until the 17th, when skirmishing and maneuvering for position were resumed. On the morning of the 18th the enemy's rifle-pits on the right of Grant's lines were stormed and carried but no attack was made on the enemy's main works. On the 19th Lee made an effort to force his opponent back and to get at the Union supply trains, by sending Rhodes' division around Grant's extreme right. Rhodes reached the plank road to Fredericksburg, but encountered Tylers' division, mostly composed of raw troops who, however, behaved bravely, and after a severe fight, drove the enemy back in disorder. In the meantime, however, Grant had seized Guiney's station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, in the rear of Lee's right flank, a movement which forced his adversary to choose between retreat from his fortified position or sacrifice the remnant of his communications.

Sigel advanced up the Shenandoah valley as far as Newmarket, had a fight with a rebel force under Breckinridge or Imboden—probably the latter—lost five pieces of artillery and 600 men and then retreated to Strasburg, a distance of 25 miles. If Sigel can guard the approaches to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it is all that can be expected of him for the present. His movement was probably not a material portion of the plan of the campaign.

General G. W. Crook, who commands the extreme western column in Virginia, has been heard from. Crook penetrated to Newbern, Pulaski county, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, about 90 miles from Lynchburg, defeated the rebel forces under Generals Jones and Jenks, burned the railroad bridge over New river, destroyed the track and captured 300 prisoners. General Jenks was mortally wounded and fell into Crook's hands. This disposes of a force which has been raiding into East Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky, and in connection with operations in East Tennessee prevents any possible use of that great line of railroad for a rebel retreat from Virginia.

General Grant commenced to flank Lee in earnest on the night of the 20th, Hancock's corps moving off upon the line of the railroad to Guiney's Station. Soon afterwards Lee's army began to fall back—a corps at a time—and during the night the strong position south of Spottsylvania was evacuated. The Secretary of War affirms that Grant's army is larger and better equipped than it was at the opening of the campaign. Lee's army is ascertained to be about 60,000 strong—having numbered between 85 and 90,000 previous to the great battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

Beauregard has been trying to dislodge Butler from his intrenched position at Turkey Bend, but the enemy have been repulsed and one of their Generals—Walker—has been captured.

Sherman occupied Resaca, on the 16th, after a desperate battle, Johnston's army was strongly posted, but various portions of the works were carried by storm, and on the night of the 15th the rebel army was withdrawn across the Oostanaula, leaving 2,000 killed and wounded, 700 prisoners, seven pieces of artillery and some stores. Sherman's loss was 3,400 killed, wounded and missing. Hooker, who did the heaviest fighting, was slightly wounded. Kilpatrick was painfully, and, it is feared, mortally wounded. Sherman's army consists of the corps of Hooker, Howard, Palmer, Schofield, Blair and Logan—six corps of infantry—with a corresponding force of artillery and cavalry. Johnston's retreat opened a rich section of country to this Union army.

On the night of the 18th Sherman reached and occupied Kingston, 22 miles south of Dalton and 62 miles northwest of Atlanta. General Davis' division had occupied Rome, the terminus of a branch railroad seven miles west of Kingston. The country was more open than favorable to military operations. The dispatch states that Hooker and Howard had overtaken Johnston two miles beyond Kingston.

General Sherman stopped at Kingston until May 23d. He had the cars running on the railroad, received veteran reinforcements, gathered supplies and rested his men, and was fully prepared for the march on Atlanta. Nothing is said of the whereabouts of Johnston. At Rome seven foundries and machine shops were taken—a fact which illustrates the importance of this section of Georgia to the "Confederacy."

Red River advices to the 14th of May state that Amiral Porter's fleet had succeeded in getting over the falls near Alexandria, and that the army lately under command of General Banks had left Alexandria for Semmesport and Fort De Russy, at which point General Canby had arrived.

General McDowell sailed for San Francisco on the 18th of May. This settles the question as to who is to be the commander of the Department of the Pacific.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism are among the most difficult diseases to cure as from their attacks no tissue in the human body is exempt, no age, sex, or calling, secure. Holloway's medicines are, without exaggeration, the only safe and sure remedies for these afflictions. Sold everywhere.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 75c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 207
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM,
cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

LIFE-SIZE BUST
....OF....
Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise. It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin.

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are a The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	11 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
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Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
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Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
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The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
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Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Willie's Spirit of the Times	4 00
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
N. Y Illustrated News	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	6 00
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Literary Companion	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	6 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
" " Mercury	3 00	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	Chem. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Four "Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Leader	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	3 50
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Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
" Transcript	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
" Pilot	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cals	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	Sac. Weekly Union	6 00
" Weekly Times	2 50	Con. Globe and App'dix	8 00
" Weekly World	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
Leslie's Ry'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the
CITY, OR OAKLAND,
Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
General Commission Merchants.
Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent.
Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office. n17

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOB F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

bore all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

The "Job Dye Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous outbuildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to
E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD,
Dec. 17—19-2m San Francisco.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.
Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. B. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.
This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and by FARMER OFFICE. 1

Wants a Situation.

A PERSON FROM CANADA WISHES EMPLOYment of some kind, either upon a farm, care of stock, or would take a position in store for the sake of immediate employment in a permanent place. Reasonable wages only, would be asked till full capacity is known. 8

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard
NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.

A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.
The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 per cent per annum. A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DEsirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer or by letter. 21-6

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated: he wants a good place in the country in preference; can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as that was his usual post. Apply at this office, n12

TRAVELING.

No Opposition until May 21, 1864.
THE PEOPLE'S
OPPOSITION
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE NEW AND FAST STEAMER
AMERICA
THOS. H. MORTON ..... Commander
Will be dispatched for
PANAMA,
Saturday, - - - May 21, 1864
From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.
Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD,
With the splendid Steamship
ILLINOIS
2,500 Tons.
FOR NEW YORK.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
5-4d No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of June, 1864:
June 3d—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.
June 13—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.
June 23—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander.
From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

Central Pacific Railroad,
.....AND.....
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, UNTIL further notice, trains will leave the foot of K street, SACRAMENTO, as follows:

For Lincoln and Folsom, at ..... 6:15 a.m.
For Folsom, at ..... 10:30 a.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Folsom at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Leave Lincoln at ..... 10:45 a.m.

LELAND STANFORD,
13 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

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THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, Its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.
And many other valuable Books at lowest prices.

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1864. NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION--IN GREENBACKS.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

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JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The Weather, Crops, Etc.

The past week has been rather a trying time to some crops, owing to the drying winds which have prevailed; yet notwithstanding this, news comes in from many sources giving a more cheering view of the crops than ever before. As an evidence that the crops will be better than was anticipated we can state that all sales of grain and flour are dull, with a downward tendency. Hay, about which so much fear was experienced, promises to be abundant in some places which, before the late rains, was almost given up. The fact is, in the promiscuous reports that sweep round our State about "short crops," etc., it is gathered, in many instances from interested parties, while from others it is from those whose vision and knowledge extend only a few miles right or left from their own grain-fields, and if they are of the class who *skin the soil*, their report will always be "short crops."

That "we shall have enough and to spare," we have never doubted. This high price of breadstuffs move is like the *high price of gold*, the speculator runs it up to 188—to 194—and wants to make it even 200; but why should gold be quoted at 191½ on Wall street, New York, by Brokers, when the United States Treasury sells gold certificates at 185? Why is not the price, at which Mr. Chase sells, the ruling quotation? So grain is often quoted at a rate, by a few, that the producer or seller cannot realize. We hope always to see the producer realize the highest market rate for his produce, but to effect this a change must be made in the system of sales and commissions.

Cultivation of Flax.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

As the production of Flax-fiber is creating quite a lively interest among the farmers of the Eastern States, the *modus operandi* in which it is grown and prepared for market in Europe may interest some of your readers. In the northern part of Ireland it is as much a staple as wheat in California:

The land after being in pasture from two to ten years, according to the circumstances of the cultivator, is richly manured and planted with potatoes in the manner described in a recent article on plowing, in the FARMER, termed the lazy-bed system; the following spring, about the 1st of April, it is sown with 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, harrowed fine and rolled, but not plowed. When the seed-bowls turn yellow and before it is ripe it is put in a pond, two tier deep, set on end at an angle of about 45-degrees, and rocks placed on it to keep it under water; here it ferments, rises and finally sinks; this process requires from 8 to 16, 17 and 20 days, and some judgment is necessary to determine the proper time of taking it out. Next it is spread evenly over a meadow or pasture field, and in two or three weeks it is taken up, bound and sent to the mill, where it is first put through large cast-iron rollers and then scutched. One man (in a mill) will dress about 100lbs per day. The farmer now sells to the manufacturer and realizes from eight to sixteen shillings per stone of 14lbs, say about 12½ to 25 cents ₩ lb, according to quality—an acre yields from 400 to 700lbs. The spinning and weaving factories are more generally known: the most noticable feature is the bleach-green, when seen from a distance, and the sun shining upon it; its dazzling, snowy whiteness, relieved at intervals by the brilliant verdure, caused by the potash and other minerals in which it is boiled, presents an appearance which, as novelists say, may be imagined but cannot be described.

The linen is then bound in webs, 22 yards in length, and shipped to almost every nation on the face of the earth. California would no doubt yield a fine fiber, but at present prices of labor I do not think it would be profitable, even if it were practicable. Yours, etc. J. D.

A NEW SUBSTANCE.—A few days ago the workmen on a quartz vein near the Spring Creek quartz mill, discovered in the seams of the rock, a substance which resembles castile soap. Sheets a foot square were taken out, being from one-eighth to a half inch in thickness, and of a pale milky color. It is of the consistency of beef's tallow, with no grit or grain, does not dissolve in water, and possesses neither taste nor smell.—[Shasta Courier.

Horticulture and Hygiene

Agriculture bears an important relation to the Health Reform, and might be said to completely underlie it. Not only are the labors of the field and garden health-giving, but they furnish the materials which go to build up and sustain our bodies—nutriment—one of the primary necessities of existence.

A healthy bodily condition requires that we shall have proper food. This is the office of agriculture to furnish, by means of the culture of the soil.

Some persons may think that a consideration of the details of agriculture and horticulture does not come within the sphere of a health journal, and that all such matter should be excluded which has any reference to other than the favorite topics of medical students. But the science has everything to do with it. Take away an advanced state of agriculture, and what becomes of the Hygienic System? A healthful nourishment of the human body requires that our fruits, grains and vegetables shall be as perfect as possible, and produced in such abundance as to be available to all classes of persons at all times. To this end it is absolutely essential that all persons engaged in the rural arts, shall understand the precise condition of perfect vegetable growth—the essential mechanical and chemical conditions of the soil, influence of heat, moisture, air, sunshine and culture; the nature, structure, chemical properties, and the influence of vegetable and animal life, etc., etc.—which every person, whether a farmer or not, should know—affecting as they do the everyday life of each individual.

It seems to be the tendency of the professions to look upon rural husbandry as an avocation suitable to persons of inferior endowments, and to ignore the superior claims it has upon their attention. They are apt to regard the rough, democratic farmer, in coarse clothes, as a fit subject upon whom to exercise their duplicity and craftiness, rather than the honest, useful and worthy citizen, who is every way worthy of respect and esteem. Some of our professional Health Reformers are addicted to the aristocratic tendencies of professional life, and they need an overhauling.

We cannot hope very much for the advancement of Health Reform until the material conditions which it demands are produced. There are many directions in which the work must be first commenced. The whole rural industry of the country must undergo important changes, which it certainly will when there is sufficient general intelligence among the masses to appreciate the value of human health and happiness and the true means by which they are to be attained. Some of these changes might be enumerated thus:

1. A reduction of the hours of labor among the working classes of the country by means of more intelligent industry; that is, the employment of more brain power, and less wear and tear of muscle; more constructiveness to make a judicious use of the materials in hand, and thus give to character a more practical direction.

2. A diminution of artificial and pernicious habits, by which the individual becomes a slave to morbid appetites and inflamed passions. Among these habits we might enumerate the use of stimulants in the shape of alcohol, tobacco and poisonous and exciting foods, such as condiments and the various preparations of animal diet in their various stages and degrees of objectionableness.

3. More time for reflection and scientific knowledge, by means of which the individual capacity becomes increased for a noble and useful life, culminating in a higher civilization and better state of society.

4. More intellectual and spiritual power, growing out of the foregoing conditions, by means of which man will be enabled to appropriate all in the material and spiritual world that will give him a perfect bodily development and the largest soul-growth

All of the foregoing conditions are primarily based on the rural arts. All the professions and mechanic arts are auxiliary to and dependent upon rural husbandry, growing out of a higher civilization, and consequent multiplied human wants. To promote the development and progress of agricultural science is to subserve the highest interests of man. All the wealth and resources of a country are in proportion to the prosperous condition of its agricultural population, for they are the mainstays of all nationalities, without which commerce and the professions could not exist. The advancement of the rural arts, then, is the starting-point in all practical reform, and which must form the natural basis for the hygienic teacher.

The subject is too vast for more than a mere glance at present. We shall have occasion to refer to it again.—[Herald of Health.

SIRUPS INSTEAD OF BUTTER.—A Maine paper says: "People are getting into the habit of using sirups as a substitute for butter. It is found easier to contract such a habit than to form the habit of paying fifty cents a pound for butter. Many of the boarding houses find it impossible to procure butter. One of the grocers sent a runner one hundred miles into the country for butter, and succeded only in procuring one tub."

Sheep Husbandry.

The following facts, touching Sheep Husbandry, we clip from the Wool Grower of Cleaveland, as an important article for our State now, in the scarcity of food for sheep:

"It has been frequently asserted that no country adapted to Sheep Husbandry ever entered upon that branch of agriculture without becoming wealthy. Probably in no country, in proportion of the extent of territory, has the breeding and keeping of sheep been so extensively carried on as in England; and no country in the world can boast of more wealth. That this is the result of Sheep Husbandry alone, we do not believe; but we do believe that it is one of its principal sources of wealth. But we maintain that no farmer ever introduced sheep upon his farm, but his land was improved thereby, and if his sheep were properly cared for, his finances were also improved. And no farmer ever abandoned Sheep Husbandry, but his farm suffered in consequence, and his income proportionately diminished. In England he is considered a poor farmer, and not up to the spirit of the times, who keeps no sheep.

"It is a well established fact that on any pasture, stocked to its utmost capacity with cows, as many sheep may be added, and a horse introduced occasionally, and the pasture not impoverished, but improved. Sheep will feed upon the herbage which cows reject. It is an old adage, and a true one, that horses alone impoverish a pasture, cattle alone improve, but sheep alone enrich it. Where horses, cattle, and sheep, are allowed to feed in the same pasture, we always find the grass evenly cropped, no unsightly turfs of grass, with their rank, coarse growth, left to rot upon the ground, but all is economized.

"In England he who should talk of running out a pasture would only submit himself to ridicule. There it is always presumed that a pasture will be improved, and it is no rare occurrence to take one, two, and sometimes three crops of grain from a new broke-up pasture before applying manure; and commonly, when a field has been hard run in tillage for a number of years, so that its fertility has been impaired, it is seeded down, and converted into pasture in order to improve it. This the farmer calls laying it down to rest. The landlord never objects to his land being laid down to pasture; but the tenant is never allowed to plow up that which was down when he hired his farm, only under an expressed agreement. It would be, perhaps, well to state, in this connection, that in England dairy cows are never stabled during the night. In many cases they are milked in the pasture, and when driven up for that purpose, they are returned as soon as they have been milked. The English farmer does not confine the fertilizing powers of the sheep to his pasture, but he makes them fertilize his arable lands. In the vicinity of the Downs, it is a common practice to fold the sheep at night upon their arable lands, which feed upon the hills by day, and is about all the manure they apply.

"Mr. Hiram Barbus, in the Agricultural Report of 1860, quotes the following from Mr. Stephens, that a dressing thus given by three hundred sheep, is sufficient in one week for an acre of land, and is worth fifteen dollars, or five cents per head per week. Mr. Barbus asked the question: 'May not the universal deterioration of the lands in our rural towns be attributed to the fact that the keeping of sheep has been abandoned for that of cattle?' He says, 'it is laid down as a fact among English farmers, that the wealth and success of a farmer may be pretty well calculated by the amount of his sheep stock.' He asks another question, and gives the answer: 'What shall we do to improve our worn out pastures? When sheep were universally kept, this question was never asked, because sheep are ever improving the ground on which they feed.' It is stated that man is a universal benefactor, that makes only two spears of grass grow where one grew before. What must we say of sheep, that make four spears of grass grow where only one grew before, and two blades of grain, where before but one was raised, which clothes us with its fleece and feeds us with its carcass?

"The manure of sheep, if not equal to the guano and the droppings of fowls, ranks next as a fertilizer, and if not rich in ammonia, it is richer in the phosphates.

"Thirty-six pounds of sheep manure are considered equal to 100 pounds of common barn-yard manure. We well remember the time before the introduction of guano, when we collected the droppings of sheep, and put them in a barrel along with a quantity of water, and after giving them a good pounding, as some do clothes, till they were thoroughly macerated, the liquid was used to force vegetables, shrubs, and plants, and sometimes fruit trees, with results about equal to guano of the present day. But sheep have another element of fertilization, which I have not seen referred to in any report or essay on the subject. There is always exuding from the pores of the sheep an oily substance called yolk; this contains a large amount of potash and other alkaline matter. The amount thrown off in the course of a year is large, and is one of the best fertilizers known. This is to some extent washed off in heavy rains, hence the adage, that the sheep fertilizes the ground it lies upon, a fact which some of our large manufacturing establishments might profit by, if they would economize in the same manner the liquor in which the wool is cleansed, in place of letting it run into the river. And the fact that night soil is an excellent fertilizer might also be taken into consideration. It might not increase their dividends or make manure cheaper, but might make it a little more plentiful in the vicinity of large factories.

"The committee on Sheep Husbandry, as published in their report, in the Agricultural Report of 1860, say: 'That, to the question proposed in our circular, whether sheep improved pasture land, there has been from every return but one unequivocal yes, especially on those pastures where the coarse grasses, briars, and bushes are coming in.'

"J. E. Wright, Esq., in answer to the often asked questions, are sheep as beneficial to the soil as cattle, says: 'This question, I think, will meet with those who have had the experience of the culture of both cattle and sheep, with a ready answer, that the fertility of the soil can be better kept up with sheep than any other stock.'

"Mr. Joseph Reynolds says: 'A gentleman writing from Plymouth County, in 1859, remarks: Some of the finest examples are afforded here of the effects of feeding sheep upon pastures that have become exhausted of nutritious grasses, and grown to bushes, briars, brakes and moss. I have seen pastures to-day that had become almost worthless, but now green and smiling as a lawn, with every inch among the rocks covered with the richest pasture grasses, and not a blackberry vine, wild rose-bush, mullen, or other useless plant in sight. The sward does not seem bound and compact, but loose and porous, and filled with the most healthy and vigorous roots.'

"While Mr. Reynolds himself says: 'Experience shows that sheep-walks, instead of becoming exhausted, uniformly grow better and more productive, and then one of the most effectual means of destroying the bushes and mosses, and bringing back the sweet grasses to an exhausted pasture, is to turn upon it a flock of sheep.'

"While R. S. Fay, Esq., then Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and who has owned a large flock of Oxfordshire Downs, for the last ten years, in a very able essay, says:

"'We have constantly had under our eye a hundred-acre lot, upon which cattle a few years ago could not live, that maintains in good condition a large flock of sheep; and the improvement of the pasture has been so great, that a dozen head of cattle, beside the sheep, do well upon it.

"'The reasons for this are obvious to any one who has observed the habits of sheep; they are more indiscriminate feeders than cattle; they nip the shoots of almost every shrub, as well as weed, extirpating many kinds in the course of two or three years; they make room in this way for the grasses to come in where they have been shadowed out or otherwise displaced; the white weed, the broom, or wood waxen, as it is commonly termed, the golden rod, the blackberry vine, the blue berry, with many other similar plants, disappear before them, and the finer grasses, and white clover take their place.

"'This, however, is one of the advantages which sheep possess over cattle upon pastures which are impoverished—they scatter manure in the way to produce the largest benefit, besides it possesses in the highest degree the requisites essential to restoring to the land the phosphates which it loses by long depasturing with cattle.

"'The manure of the sheep suffers no waste, being in a highly concentrated form, and at the same time is minutely divided, and evenly distributed over the surface of the ground. So good and economical a distributer of manure is the sheep, that experienced farmers in England are feeding them, when in pasture, with oil-cake, for the additional benefit of the manure.'"

HEAVY IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN GOODS.—During the week ending on Saturday, the imports of foreign goods at this port were to the enormous amount of $7,468,933 in gold, or with gold at 75 per cent premium, equal to nearly $13,171,000 in currency. Of the importations, $1,340,534 were in dry goods, and $6,128,399 in general merchandise. The exports from the port during the week were of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (inclusive of specie), $3,660,907 in currency, and of specie about $3,000,000, or equal to $5,250,000, with gold at 75 per cent premium. Thus our imports in a single week were, in currency value, equal to about $13,171,000, and our exports to about $8,920,000.—[New York News, April 20th.

THERE are nine States in which clover-seed is raised to any extent. They are Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the latter State being the heaviest producer. The crop for 1863 is estimated at 806,448 bushels; in 1862 it was 1,035,760 bushels, showing a decrease of 229,342 bushels. California would excell them all in the cultivation of clover and raising seed for export, if it would but give proper attention to it.

New York Wool Market.

WALTER BROWN'S Monthly Wool Circular, issued May 1, says:

During the month under review there has been an increased activity in the demand for Domestic Fleece Wools, and prices have slightly advanced. A number of agents of the larger manufacturing companies have been in the market, some of whom purchased stocks sufficient to carry them over the ensuing summer. Consumers of this class will not, to say the least, be compelled to go into the country for supplies during the approaching clipping season.

It may not be unseasonable to advert here to the probable effect upon prices, both in the markets and the Wool growing districts of the West, of the passage of the bill now before Congress, which proposes to increase largely the duties on foreign Wools, and to suggest to manufacturers the expediency of anticipating their wants by purchases before this effect is felt in materially advanced rates. Believing these precautionary views will obtain to a considerable extent with consumers, we shall not be surprised to see during the month an increase in the number of buyers; and as stocks in market continue to afford good selections, we look for an animated trade at improving prices.

Pulled Wools have been active, and prices have advanced from 3@4c ₩ lb. The stock being light, and the demand good, there is a prospect of a still further rise in Wools of this description.

California Wools have sold freely at fair rates, and the market is in favorable condition for receiving the early lots of the spring clipping now en route by steamer, to arrive probably in the present month.

The demand for foreign Wools of all qualities has been active, and there has been considerable excitement among importers in consequence of the new tariff and the high rates of gold, and a rise in prices somewhat greater than that in American Wools has been established. Large sales have been effected, and the market continues very firm at the advanced figures. The stock has been materially reduced, although some of the large parcels have merely changed owners, and will be again offered for sale.

By the late foreign advices we learn that all the markets are firm, and prices of nearly all descriptions of Wool are higher.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,440,000 lbs, at 67@80c; Pulled, 860,000 lbs, 56½@82½c; 205,000 lbs California, 25@52c; 3,900 lbs Cape, 37@42½c; 1,867 bales Mestizo, 37@40c; 3,500 bales Mediterranean; 1,255 bales Donskoi, 40@52½c; 40 bales Hungarian; 6,200 bales African; 21 bales Cordova; 246 bales East India; 60 bales scoured Australian, $1,00@$1,50; 600 bales Provence; 250 bales Chilian, 37½c; 115 bales Montevideo; 60 bales Rio Grande.

At Auction.—320 bales Cape, 27@45½c; 168 bales African, 22@35c; 9 bales Mestizo, 28½c.

In Boston, 1,700,000 lbs Fleece and Pulled, 65@83c; 14,000 lbs Canada, at 80c; 1,420 bales Foreign, 37@42½c.

At Auction.—Fleeces and Pulled, 275,000 lbs, 60@80c; 6,000 lbs, California, 30@42c.

The imports for the past month as published are: from Liverpool, 358 bales; London, 1,375; Marseilles, 1,063; Antwerp, 189; Havre, 160; Lisbon, 36; Taganrog, 587; Buenos Ayres, 61; Montevideo, 64; Port Elizabeth, 491; Cape Town, 606 bales. Total, 4,060 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 38@55c.
California Washed Pulled, 55@70.
California Common Washed Pulled, 25@35.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 40@55.

LOYAL LADIES OF WASHINGTON AGAINST WEARING APPAREL OF FOREIGN MAKE.—The ladies of Washington, who have for some time past been preparing to organize themselves into a league, for the purpose of pledging themselves not to wear any apparel of foreign fabric during the continuance of the present war, held a meeting in Dr. Sunderland's Church, in Four-and-a-half street. The attendance was quite large, the large lecture-room of the edifice being quite full, and composed of some of the wealthiest ladies in Washington. There were but few gentlemen present. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. McMurdy Chairman. A Constitution and By-laws were submitted for adoption, which, as is usually the case, called forth some debate. The gist of these documents was, that the ladies who should sign the articles of covenant should pledge themselves to wear no apparel of foreign fabric for three years, or during the war. Those ladies who approve of the league, and cannot sign its provisions on account of the official positions of their husbands, were respectfully invited to aid the cause by their voice and influence. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, delivered the opening address, which was very eloquent, and to the point. Dr. Sunderland, who was present, ventured to make some few suggestions, that it might be better not to adopt the resolutions and constitution at this meeting, in order that further consultation and discussion may be had on the subject, and what could not be done at the present meeting may be done at an adjourned one. The best of feeling and unanimity existed, and the ladies appear to be in earnest in the matter.—[Washington Republican.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

New York, April 25th, 1864.

The 300th Anniversary of Shakspeare.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

One of the most interesting ceremonies I have witnessed in New York, was the laying of the corner-stone of the Statue of Shakspeare, on the 300th anniversary of his birthday, in the Central Park. The day was unusually beautiful and the accessories of the scene were charming. The bright blue sky with the softest of dreamy clouds; the warm sunshine, most cheering after the long interval of stormy weather; the bright hue of the fresh grass, the fluttering of birds in the trees and the delicate little flowers modestly hiding under the shadow of the rock. The foreground of the picture, at the commencement of the ceremony was very attractive. There were Hackett, Wheatley, and Davidge, representing the histrionic profession, Judge Daly appearing for the bar, Rev. Dr. Osgood and Father Hecker for the pulpit, Bierstadt and Wreymauld for painting and architecture, Halleck for poetry, Gunther for the merchants, and Astor for the bankers. Around this circle crowded an audience composed of representative people from all professions and classes. Among the ladies I noticed Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Williams, and Miss Avonia Jones. Judge Daly was the first speaker, and his remarks were as follows:

We assemble at this place to-day, the three hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Shakspeare, to lay the corner-stone of a memorial work of art to be erected here in attestation of the respect and veneration with which the memory of Shakspeare is cherished by the American people. We who speak the English tongue, and inherit with our language all the treasures of its literature have presented to us in the occasion which gives to this day its special significance an opportunity to do what will be done in England and Germany, to manifest by some public act, our sympathy with, appreciation of, and common property in the works which Shakspeare has left for the delight and instruction of mankind, and which, if we omitted to do, would be a reflection upon us as an intellectual and cultivated people. The time it is true, is not propitious. We are involved in war, but Germany is in the same situation, and it is a mark of the superior cultivation of both nations that with the heavy responsibilities, and great exactions which such an event creates, we can, notwithstanding, pay our tribute when it is appropriate that we should do so, to the greatest name in all literature. That title by common consent has been accorded to Shakspeare.

No writer of any age or nation, has sounded so deeply the depths of human nature, or portrayed with equal power the passions that deform and the virtues that dignify and adorn it. The productions of no other mind have satisfied so completely the varied tastes of men, and received to the same extent the applause of the multitude, with the admiration of the profound. While other great writers are marked by characteristics which distinguish them from each other, he appears to have possessed every merit of which they were separately capable, and to have had attributes of his own wherein none have approached him. In him the greatest contrasts unite and the most opposite qualities. The power of portraying with equal truth the ingenuousness of innocence, and the subtlety of craft; of exhibiting all that is high and noble, with all that is mean in human character. The most luxuriant and powerful imagination allied to the most delicate and playful fancy. An exuberant and overflowing humor combined with a subtle and penetrating wit. The highest soarings of human thought, and the profoundest maxims of human wisdom in connection with the most minute delineations of the weakness, the vices and the follies of men. He has, in a word, repesented the infinite diversity of human nature as no other man has ever painted it, and as probably no other man ever will. To his fame we can add nothing. He has built his own monument in his works, and was himself aware how perpetual that monument would be. To the unknown person whom he addressed the fifty-fifth sonnet he has, with prophetic consciousness of his future immortality, expressed himself in these words:

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme,
But you shall shine, more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmeared by sluttish time.
When wasteful wars shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
No Mars' sword, no war's-quick fires shall burn
The living wreck of your memory.

And again, in the eighty-first sonnet:

Your monument shall be my gentle verse,
Which eyes not yet created, shall o'er read.
You still shall live (such virtue hath my pen)
Where breath most breathes, even in the mouths of men.

But feeling as we do, to quote again from his own works, that

Wherever the bright sun of Heaven shall shine,
His honor and the greatness of his name shall be.

We can and shall do honor to ourselves by adorning the Central and principal park of our city with a work to be executed by an American sculptor, which shall be alike commemorative of the events celebrated to-day, and of the state of the arts in this country, which shall present to all who visit this place in the hours of their recreation, among the many objects of nature and art which embellish it, the figure and expressive features of a man who was too universal to be the property of any one age or nation. While much there is connected with the celebration of the day that will pass away with the event and be forgotten, we propose at least to do something that will be permanent.

To the gentlemen of the dramatic profession we owe the inauguration of this monument, and to their exertions in the future we shall be largely indebted for its completion. From them this reverential duty comes most appropriately, for Shakspeare was himself a player, and I accordingly call upon Mr. Hackett, a distinguished member of that profession, a native of this city, and the oldest American actor present, to perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone.

Mr. Hackett then delivered the following brief address:

MR. HACKETT'S REMARKS.

Having the honor thus committed to me, I will proceed at once, in the presence of this assemblage, to lay the corner-stone of the first monument proposed to be raised in America to William Shakspeare, and afterward will rely upon one of my associate, Mr. William Wheatley, to close this ceremony, by adding some of his own to the sentiments which have just been so eloquently and impressively uttered by his honor, Judge Daly—my own voice being hushed in the performance of this reverential act.

The ceremony of laying the stone was then performed, Mr. Hackett taking the trowel and depositing the stone in its proper place. The band then played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream," after which Mr. William Wheatley spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Standing as I do, in the midst of the wisdom and the reverence of our great city, I may well feel some diffidence in attempting to address you; here we find grave judges, statesmen, poets, authors, actors, all united in this, the three-hundredth anniversary of Shakspeare's birth, to do honor to his memory; the myriad-minded Shakspeare! the sweet Swan of Avon! the deer-stealer—of hearts!

"Each scene of varied life he drew,
Exhausted worlds and then imagined new."

It is plainly observable in our theatres that spectators of all classes and ages are never wearied of representations of Shakspeare; with every year of lengthening life the lovers of poetry, and the observers of mankind feel the links which bind their affections to him grow stronger; in youth his spirit and action of his scenes excite his attention and his imagination; in maturer years his wonderful variety and truthful delineation of his characters, and the exquisite beauty of his images that encircle every page, are more sensibly appreciated; and when many ordinary enjoyments of life are diminished by still advancing time, the reader recurs to Shakspeare, and finds his charm unbroken. Thus through all stages of life delighted and instructed.

We are inclined to yield free assent to the warmly expressed judgment of Hallam that "the name of Shakspeare is the greatest in our literature—is the greatest in ALL literature." I will detain you but a few moments longer, while I read these lines prepared for the occasion:

Three hundred years have passed away
Since by the Avon, gentle river,
A boon to cheer the hearts of men
Was sent to us by the great All-giver.

Who has not read his honey'd page?
Wept with maid-wife of Verona?
With Beatrice and Rosalind joyed?
And sighed with gentle Desdemona?

Who has not mourned with injured Lear?
Or wished success to mad Petrucio?
Who has not felt a moistened eye
At death of gallant, brave Mercutio?

Who has not revelled with Prince Hal?
Ah! me, what fancies rise up thickly,
We've robbed with Falstaff at Gadd's hill,
And quaffed sack, browed by Hostess Quickly.

Where'er our English language pours
Its wealth of song; where'er 'tis spoken
There "Avon's Swan" finds worshipers,
And there his charm can ne'er be broken.

Kings, purpled puppets of a day,
Dwell for a space in history's story,
The dust of ages yet to come,
Cannot efface our Shakspeare's glory.

And long as babbling Avon pours
Its rippling tribute to the ocean,
Long as the planets in the sky,
Keep on unchanged their heavenly motion.

So long shall Shakspeare's name be sung,
And homage to him be awarded,
His memory in all hearts kept green
Till the last syllable of time's recorded.

Mr. Wheatley performed his part in a brilliant manner, his recitation of the poem, in particular, enchanted his audience. It was a great treat. When he repeated the fourth verse he turned gracefully to Hackett who bowed low as the spectators appreciated and applauded the compliment. From some cause or other Mayor Gunther, to the amusement of everybody, broke down in his speech. His failure was the farce of the occasion.

It is the intention of the Park Commissioners to allow statues in honor of the great men of all countries, to be placed between the trees on the Mall. It is really worth a trip from California to New York, as the great Park is now called. I am a constant visitor and each visit reveals some new beauty. In the afternoon the spectacle is a splendid one; standing upon the elegant pavement of the terrace, the stranger sees passing by him all the aristocracy of New York and the display of brilliantly-dressed women, blood-horses, costly carriages, gorgeous liveries, not to speak of the flashy fast teams of the fast young men, and wonders at the luxury of New York at a time when the Nation is fighting for its very existence. But these votaries of pleasure, in justice let it be said, have been foremost in making the Metropolitan Fair a success. Their extravagance has been as conspicuous in their gifts to the sacred cause of charity as it is in their equipages in the Park. The more I see of New York the greater is its resemblance to the gayest city in the world, Paris. I hardly wonder at the fascination it seems to have for Americans, for the seeker after money, pleasure or instruction finds that here, where every attraction centres. Even in the ignorance and savage barbarity of the lower classes, New York resembles Paris. It is all now a brilliant, luxrious, dangerous, but fascinating city.

M. A. S.

VALUABLE RECIPE.—To kill squirrels, rats, mice, and gophers: Take white glass and beat as fine as meal; then mix up one quart of cornmeal with milk until it is in a proper state for baking. Add to that one-half teacup full of the fine pounded glass, stirring thoroughly through. Place portions of this mixture in barns, around gardens, and in the mouths of their dens, and then bid them farewell! This recipe has proved infallible with me. It will cost you nothing. Make the experiment as I have, and you will be satisfied.—[I. M. Evans, in the Oregon Farmer.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF DUST.—Recent investigations in France have revealed the fact that the use of threshing and winnowing machines are productive of an immense amount of bronchitis and diseases of the throat and chest among the laborers employed, who are exposed to an atmosphere of dust, which affects them so powerfully, that in some parishes there are whole families of confirmed invalids. To such an extent has the evil gone, that the Mayors have issued an order that all laborers employed near the machinery shall work in veils.

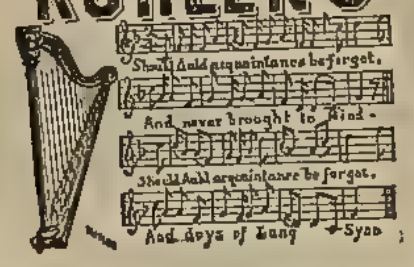
A CURIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—A late English paper informs us that a few days back a pig was killed at Mr. Cooper's brewery, Eastbourne, when it was discovered that it had three kidneys, which were submitted to Messrs. Colgate and Kent, surgeons, who pronounced the organization of all of them perfect. Will those who object to Spiritual Phenomena because they do not themselves see them, believe this fact without they see the kidneys? But perhaps then they would want to see the pig killed over again.

SANITARY FAIR BUILDINGS.—To show on what a magnificent scale these Fairs are conducted at Philadelphia, we give the extent of the buildings: Of the eight structures 200 feet in length, six have the frames up, two are nearly covered in, and four are floored. The building 500 feet long, on Race street, also has the frame up, and nearly covered in. The plan for the art gallery has been definitely arranged, and the contracts have been made for nearly all the buildings. The center building, of Gothic architecture, will be 500 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 50 feet in hight, and will form one of the most striking features of the exhibition. The gas-fitters are ready to commence work, and the plumbers are anxious to go to work. The material is coming, and it is estimated that not less than 1,000,000 feet of lumber will be used. The flagstaff, 200 feet in hight, is being prepared, and the derrick for its erection is already upon the ground. The buildings for the grand affair at St. Louis will be even more extensive. $80,000 was subscribed in a single day, by the merchants, as a work of preparation, in sums of $1,000 each.

Wrecks of Humanity.

WHY SHOULD THEY SINK?—The excitement of "the chase" has always been supposed to have a healthful tendency; but there is a kind of chase which breaks down the constitution, debilitates the frame, and shortens life. We mean the headlong, uninterrmitting hunt after the "almighty dollar," which is the great business characteristic of the present day. It begets other evils (unnecessary to name) which precipitate the fate of thousands. There is, however, a possibility of recovery from the prostration produced by these causes, long after their victim has ceased to hope for it. If we are rightly informed, the most astonishing cures of what is called general weakness and debility, which have ever been known in this country, have been effected through the agency of Doctor HOLLOWAY'S inestimable remedies. Mere skeletons of men, out of whom the very principle of vitality seemed to have been drained, have been restored to health and vigor by the operation of the Pills; and of the Ointment, in case of paralysis, rheumatism, etc, we hear an equally favorable account. If [redacted] will break down their energies by over exertion—if in their anxiety to "go ahead," they will overide the most precious of God's blessings, health—it is well they should know how to repair the mischief, when they come at last to realize the fact of their premature decay. The wrecks of humanity, who, without any particular disease, appear to be sinking from mere exhaustion, would find, without doubt, immediate relief from Doctor HOLLOWAY'S remedies.—[Phil. Tribune.

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California Notes,

ABOUT

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.—No. 10

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

SECOND SERIES.

Continued from the California Farmer of April 8th, 1864.

CRICKETS

A few miles north of the Truckee river we saw large swarms of crickets. They were round, plump, and fat. During the months of July and August, they frequently make their appearance in countless multitudes, covering whole acres of ground and laying waste all green things. It seems that these crickets are much used by the the Indians for food. In gathering them they drive the swarms into the Truckee river, having first separated the cricket-catchers into two parties. On striking the water, the crickets turn flat upon their backs, and are carried down by the current till they reach the large conical baskets held in the water by those in readiness. In a short time bushels are collected in this manner. The crickets are emptied from baskets into sacks, where they are kept till they die. They are then taken out and spread in the sun to dry. When cured they look much like raisins, and are carefully sacked and put away for winter.—[Cor. S. F. Bulletin, July 1861.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST.

This insect, so called, is not the family of the locustæ but is entirely of distinct habits and characteristics. It has been known in North America for the last hundred and fifty years, making its appearance every seventeen years. It is known in natural history as the *Cicada Septendecem* order *Isnoptera*, section *trimera*, family *Cicadæ*. A popular illustrated account of it may be found in the Ohio Farmer of February 1863. The C. Septendecem is nearly *three times* the size and weight of the California migratory locust or grasshopper, and its mouth is furnished *with a sucker or trunk* and not with mandibles or jaws like the grasshopper. The body of the first is altogether differently arranged, very plump, of a dark brown color, with the wings much broader and more oval than the other. Its eggs are laid in the trunks or branches of trees, while that of the locust is deposited in the earth. The C. Septendecem has a pleasant, loud, chirping note while the C. California makes only a faintly-heard noise with its mandibles and legs. Strange to say, these two insects so widely different have been for so long a time confounded with each other in the popular mind.

LOCUSTS STOP THE SYRIAN RAILROAD.

A Smyrna journal of June 1863 gives the following curious account of a swarm of locusts stopping the cars of a railway "We continue to receive alarming accounts of the ravages committed by the locusts. The swarms have in many cases lodged on the Ottoman Railway and compelled the engine drivers to proceed with great precaution. The locusts on being crushed by the engine on the rails make them excessively greasy and slippery, so that the wheels will scarcely bite. The consequence is some degree of danger, and sand has to be dropped on the rails to give the wheels a hold. Several trains from Ephesus have been considerably behind time through the locusts taking possession of the line."

A similar affair to this happened in some of the Western States during the visitation of grasshoppers in 1855-56, and was noted in the American journals at the time.

Indianology.

THE PIUTE AND SHOSHONE RACES.

It is the theory of Boschmann of Berlin, the greatest of living philologists, that the Alta-California Indians of portions of Los Angeles county (as the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, etc.) are *offsets* of the Shoshones and Piutes of the Great Basin, or the western portion of the Nevada Territory. This view seems to have been also taken by Gallatin and Turner, and was derived from a comparison of vocabularies. We can see no reason to doubt the propriety of this assumption, as both Piutes and Shoshones have made raids into into South California before 1850.

There are great similarities in the tribal and geographical names of the eastern flanks of the Sierra Nevadas so far as known to the whites, whose knowledge of those districts has been immensely extended since 1860; and those positions of Southern California in the vicinities of Los Angeles, the Tejon, San Fernando, San Juan Capistrano, and also of the valley of Saticoy, near San Buenaventura Mission, on the coast not far south of Santa Barbara town: as, for instance, Washo, Mono, Coso, Taquimo, Tosoco, Ostago, etc; coming from north to the Tejon, over in the Saticoy valley, we have the Pirons, the Mopas, Sespes, Mugoos or Mugu, etc; and on the coast of Santa Barbara county to Pt Concepcion, we have Xuco, Anjay, Lillimoo, Zaco, Caco, etc; all sites of red Indian rancherias mentioned in former papers of Indianology. There are now, since 1860, easy trails and roads, known to the whites, all the way from the Oregon line along the eastern flanks of the Neradas to the Tejon Pass, and thence to the Ocean, miners pass over them every day; doubtless Indians have, for centuries, by canoes coastwise, and land, robbing war parties, raids doubtless accelerated by the possession of horses stolen from New Mexico and Texas, since the year 1650.

It is to be regretted that European and American earons could not employ a competent ethnologist to investigate, *on the spot*, the lingual and tribal affinities of the races of Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico. Such a traveling savan should be hardened with *no other charge*, and should spend at least three years of his time.

The names of the eight Moqui pueblos, and also some other Pueblo Indian towns of New Mexico, are very similar in lingual terminations and sound to those of the Pima, Papago, and Opato tribes of Sonora, and we have little doubt future philological investigations will prove all these pueblo or village clans of the Pacific Slope from the Utah line to the Southern Sonora *to be one and the same race*; have greater Toltecan than Azteca or Apache affinities.

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THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, and every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism, none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (I we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secret ory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California, and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in the State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury Persons in quest of the Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unnecessarily administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life Several cases of insanity, arising from a derangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1589
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female irregularities	1021
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	923
Paralysis	820
Disease of the Eye	838
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	698
Liver complaint	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	503
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All others—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature to the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicine. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 10, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this tenth day of Oct., A. D, 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO PERRINSON JR.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicine, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge, inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D, 1860.

B. F WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D.O Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,

MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr J H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr J. H Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been eminently successful in the treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, obnoxious to his usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs, so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. BIRX, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr J H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places to the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr J. H Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....JUNE 3, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 330 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

New Comers.—Homesteads.

Those New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Clerk and Assistant Wanted.

We want an active intelligent business clerk in our office. We want a person who has a knowledge, to some extent, of agriculture, horticulture, the science of botany, and the seed business. A man of correct habits, and willing to give his time to business, closely; a young man free from incumbrances on his time so that he can apply himself to business wholly. A knowledge of the languages would be desirable, and of mineralogy, also. Application only to be made between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., and by none who cannot give the best of references.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the interesting letter of our happy New York Correspondent, whose letters afford much interest to his many friends here.

The new series of California notes, by A. J. Taylor, will be found valuable now, upon Grasshoppers and locusts. They should be carefully reviewed.

Mothers, read Cradle-time, by Florence Percy; tis beautiful. Read Lisle Lester's spicy letter on Dress Reform. Read Homes for the Working Classes.

We accept the kind invitation to the Collegiate Institute exhibition, for this evening, and regret we could not attend last evening also. We shall report the result of what we see and hear.

Look to our Market Reports for important facts about crops.

Specimen Sheaves of Grains, Grasses and Vegetable Productions.

We shall be very ready and willing to return any favors that may be granted to us in furnishing us with sample sheaves of Grain of all kinds, Grasses of every kind, and any rare or curious specimens of vegetables, to be placed in our Rooms for Exhibition, in order to show the various productions of our soil and climate. For any and all such we will cheerfully give an equivalent, and more too, besides feeling very grateful for the interest manifested in the progress of our State and its productions. As this is the season when our grains are being harvested, we hope our friends will remember us. All such specimens are marked with the name of the grower or contributor, and the place where grown, which makes each specimen of value and interest to all who see them.

Mineral Specimens.

We shall be very glad if those who are interested in the development of our rich mineral wealth, will forward to us, for our Exhibition Rooms specimens of the different ores of the various localities with such statistics as may, by publication, aid in advancing this great interest and, power of our State, for all such interest we shall be glad to make a suitable return, rendering a full equivalent for such favors.

Wool Raising.—We hope our wool-growers will not be in haste to dispose of their wool. Market East, and in Europe, is such as to promise a better thing for them by and by. If they will call at our office with their samples, we can give them some valuable information.

Our City Libraries.

We recently alluded to the many and valuable libraries with which our city is blessed, and the great good they have done, and are capable of doing when their full influence is brought to bear upon the mind and genius of our people.

The library of the Odd Fellows' Association of our city is an institution but little known outside of the brotherhood, yet it is one of great importance and value, and as a library has but few equals either in extent or in the excellence of the works found so admirably arranged in their handsome rooms.

The Odd Fellows' Hall and Library are in what was Tucker's Music Hall, corner Montgomery and Sommer street. The Odd Fellows, it will be remembered, recently purchased this building for about $100,000, and fitted it up for their uses, which has been done in the most splendid order, with rooms most elegantly furnished for all the requirements of the Order.

The Library, of which it is our present purpose to speak, consists of more than 7,000 volumes, and probably as select and rare a collection as can be found on this coast, and containing many ancient and highly valued works not to be found elsewhere. Neither our time or space would permit us to enumerate all we saw, yet we know we shall surprise our readers, when we say to them that one entire set of shelves is devoted to books relating to *Our own California and this coast*, and numbering more than 400 volumes. The first book that attracted our attention was the History of California, translated from the original Spanish of Miguel Vinegas, a Mexican Jesuit, published at Madrid 1758, and published in London 1759, more than *one hundred years ago*, and we consider it a singular incident with us, when, upon opening this old book, the first words that caught our sight were upon *The Soil of California*. So singular were the matters recorded that we here transcribe them, knowing that they would interest our readers. After the reader shall have finished these extracts we beg he will carefully re-read the closing words and see how true the words now, then written, the consequence of a love of silver and gold.

But if the soil of California be in general barren, the scarcity of provisions is supplied by the adjacent sea; for both in the Pacific ocean and the gulf of California, the multitude and variety of fishes are incredible. Father Antonio de la Ascencion, speaking of the bay of San Lucas, says: "With the nets which every ship carried, they caught a great quantity of fish of different kinds, and all wholesome and palatable: particularly holybuss, salmon, turbots, skates, pilchards, large oysters, thornbacks, mackerel, barbels, bonetos, soals, lobsters, and pearl oysters." And speaking of the bay of San Francisco on the western coast, he adds: "Here are such multitudes of fish, that with a net which the commodore had on board, more was caught every day than the ship's company could make use of: and of these a great variety, as crabs, oysters, breams, mackerel, cud, barbels, thornbacks, etc." And in other parts he makes mention of the infinite number of sardines, which are left on the land at the ebb, and so exquisite, that those of Leadro in Spain, then famous for this fish, do not equal them. Nor are fish less plentiful along the gulf, where to the above-mentioned species father Piccolo adds, tunnies, anchovies, and others. Even in the little rivulets of this peninsula are found barbels and and crayfish: but the most distinguished fish on both seas are the whales; which induced the ancient cosmographers to call California, Punta de Baleuas, or Cape Whale: and these fish being found in multitudes along both coasts, give name to a channel in the gulf, and a bay in the South sea.

From the fish I shall next proceed to the amphibious and testaceous kind. Of the former here are very few except the beavers above mentioned, if they are such, and the sea-wolves, or, as some call them, sea lions: these frequent some of the shores, and the desert islands of both seas.

The most remarkable among the testaceous kind is the tortoise; several kinds of wilks and other turbines are thrown up by the sea, in such numbers, that, in some parts, the shore is quite covered with them. On the coast of the South Sea are some small shell-fish, or cooches, peculiar to it, and, perhaps, the most beautiful in the world; the luster exceeding that of the finest Mother of Pearl, and appearing through a transparent varnish of a most vivid blue, like the lapis lazuli. It is thought that were these imported to Europe, the aqua marina would be no longer valued; these are univalves, and consequently different from the shell-fish in which the pearls are found, the latter being bivalves like our oysters. They are called Madres Perlas, and found in California, or rather, as Father Piccolo says, along the whole coast, and especially the adjacent islands, where there are so many banks of them that they may be counted by thousands. And this abundance of pearls has rendered California so famous, that great numbers of persons during the two last centuries, stimulated by avidity after this treasure, have visited California, searched every part of the gulf, and are still continually resorting hither with no other view, than that of enriching themselves by those pearls. The oysters in which they are found lie in great numbers on the banks in the gulf, and commonly called Hostias.

"The sea of California, says Father Jorquimada, affords very rich pearl fisheries, where, in three or four fathoms water, the hostias, or beds of oysters may be seen as plain as if they were on the surface of the water. He adds, that it was a practice among the Indians to throw the oysters into the fire, by which means the pearls were destroyed; for they used only the flesh of the fish; but the avidity of others has communicated its flame even to this simple people, who are now eager to get, and careful to keep, what they have seen so highly valued by foreigners. This fishery is carried on by divers; but as the water in the gulf is not very deep, it is attended with less labor and danger than those on the coast of Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies, if we may judge of the narratives given us of them. Great numbers resort to this fishery from the continent of New Spain, New Galicia, Culiacan, Cinaloa, and Sonora; and the many violences committed by the adventurers, to satiate if possible their covetous temper, have occasioned reciprocal complaints; nor will they ever cease while the desire of riches, that bane of society, predominates in the human breast.

Father Piccolo observes, that in the months of April, May, and June, there falls with the dew a kind of manna, which becomes inspissated on the leaves of the trees. He adds, that he tasted it, and though not so white as sugar, it had all the sweetness of it. The good father talks according to the common opinion, as if the manna dropped from the sky. But Botanists are agreed that it is a juice exuding from the plants themselves, in the same manner as gums, incense, balsams, resins, etc. It is no wonder that the trees of California should exudate manna, since many parts of Spain produce it in an astonishing plenty; and for medical uses, equal to that of Calabria, or Sicily. This was an advantage formerly little known in Spain, but his Majesty, on the representation of the royal college of physicians at Madrid, in 1752, gave orders that two of its members should make a further examination of the produce of manna. These were Don Joseph Minuart, and Don Christopher Velez.

But to the Library, of which, from the collection we only briefly examined, we with great satisfaction noticed a copy of the first Testament ever published in English, bearing date 1582; The Sacrament 1409, and an old Bible in Text, in Oak covers, date 1450. We examined a series of old maps with Harron's 100 voyages—a rare and valuable work—this shows California to be an island. These old works upon the history of our coast should induce all to read, for the destiny of California is very great.

We notice also that the collection of Cyclopedias is excellent. The National Cyopledia complete, Enclyclopedia Brittanica, 22 volumes, Little & Brown's Boston edition, also Appleton's New American edition, the Penny Cyclopedia, and the Edinburgh Cyclopedia, Audubon's History of Birds in 13 volumes, a Roman Catholic illuminated Bible with songs and chants, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine in 48 volumes, one of the best works ever published. These are a few only of what we noticed. This library contains all the leading works in every department of science and literature, history, biography, prose, and poetry—a library of instrinsic value, most highly creditable to the noble association that thus lays the foundation of usefulness and stability.

We can attest to the perfect order and system, neatness and beauty, in all departments. For courtesy, and assistance, and attention, we were indebted to the Librarian, J. Phillips, Esq., who kindly waited upon us, and showed us through the rooms—a happy time for our city and State, that such institutions are established.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Whale Fisheries and Cod Fisheries.

Why is it our people are so slow to believe? It seems that the mantle of the unbelieving fisherman, "Thomas," has fallen upon many who otherwise would seem to have good sense. California, the Pacific Coast entire, has been known for more than a century to be, as it were, the great fishery or fishing grounds, from the "Leviathan of the deep," to the epicurean sardine, and it seems as if Nature and Providence was continually reminding us of our slowness, as a people, to recognize and improve the blessings that are in store for us.

Ten years ago, *Wm. Bailey, Esq.*, of the Pioneer Oil Factory, fitted out the first whale ship that went from the port of San Francisco, and experiments were made and many were successful, till misfortune and loss of eyesight prevented this worthy pioneer from reaping the full benefit of his Pioneer Enterprise. For years we have presented in this journal the value, the certainty, that the Whale Fishery would become one of the great sources of our wealth. Now San Francisco sends out quite a fleet of whaling vessels, and is fast becoming, as we have always said must be, the port of outfit and repairs for all the whaling fleets, instead of the Sandwich Islands. Why will not men read the signs of the times? Must Providence continue to *cast whales ashore*, to awaken attention to these fisheries.

The Cod Fisheries, too, these are destined to become a great source of wealth; these, combined with other kinds of Fisheries, sardines particularly, of which this coast abound. We ask special attention, while speaking of our fisheries, to the extract we give from the Early History of California, which will be found under the head of *Libraries*; here will be seen not only how rich we are in *Fisheries*, but in many other sources of wealth, not yet touched, and when these are all developed, we shall not have to chronicle so many alarming "panics," because the dry weather affects the "grain crops," nor because the "mines" cease working because "wildcat" monopolize all the avenues to a lawful pursuit of a legitimate business. No country under Heaven possesses such a diversified field of pursuit as California, and if men will not open their eyes to the blessings vouchsafed to them, others will come in and take these blessings from them. Labor, labor, labor will have its reward; but idleness, and waiting for something to turn up, never! Wildcats or any similar pursuit bring sorrow and loss.

The Voices of Music.

"Can we live it out?"

In our No. 12, of April 22d, we gave acknowledgment of some beautiful music from Kohler. Among the pieces was one, the title of which was *What a Beautiful World this might be*. We published the first stanza, and a correspondent becoming deeply interested in the sentiment, furnishes us with a series of inquiries relative to it, and asks in an earnest spirit, if in our present world, with the trials incident to life, with sickness, sorrow, and death, with friendships betrayed, hearts wrecked and made desolate, it is possible to *live out the spirit of the beautiful song*, and always feel that the world is beautiful?

We repeat the first stanza, and will be happy if any of our kind correspondents will take up the theme, and give answer to our inquiries, suggesting how the wrongs inflicted upon humanity can be averted, so the heart can always be kept joyful and happy, amid the contending ills that flesh is heir to. The words of the song are:

"Oh, what a world this might be,
If hearts were always kind,
If friendship, none would slight thee,
And fortune prove less blind."

We think when our own spirit becomes imbued with this principle of genuine love of humanity, that many of the ills of life disappear from the cheerful soul, as the morning mists disappear before the warm rays of a summer sun. The beautiful poet, Moore, says:

"They may rail at this life. From the hour I began it,
I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss;
And until they can show me a happier planet,
More social and bright, I'll content me with this."

The Great Basin and the Colorado.

The discoveries of California between 1860 and 1864 have brought to light many strange facts connected with the physical geography of the Pacific Domain, or at least proved more fully what have heretofore been only hypothesis and theory.

Among these is the existence of the valleys and plains of the Sierra Nevada, forming an immensely elongated basin or simulated table land, of many miles breadth, between the western and eastern peaks of that great range, and of its wealth in valuable minerals and good lands.

Another is that the Great Basin consists of an infinite number of inferior basins within itself, but inclosed inside the approximate lines and frontiers, laid down in Fremont's map of December 1853, into one general basin, seperated by a line of mountains from the northern confluents of the Colorado, which mountains rise from a base of only from one thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. This elevated basin is separated from a series of smaller basins which lay at its base to the southerly, to the Gulf of California, and all lying in the western aspects of the Colorado valley. On the southeast, however, five hundred miles from the Colorado, and only separated from the confluents of the river and the Gila by a few leagues, commences another or second series of interior basins, at the Rio Minbers, latitude 33°, and which run down into Chihuahua, and to the southeast as far as the City of Mexico, for a length of some 1400 miles.

The Mexican series of Basins is seperated on the north, so far as is explored to 1864, by a distance of some three hundred miles from the Utah series of basins, and crossed by rugged ranges of the West Del Norte mountains of 6,000 and 7,000 feet which completely inclose, to the south that of the Rio Minbres of the Copper mines, and to the north those of Salt Lake. The great Colorado and its confluents from the Rocky Mountains, divides the two series of basins between north and south by the Sierras of the San Francisco range and the immense table land of the Colorado Chiquito and Rio Virgin. But to the west the Colorado makes the boundary of a *third* series of basins, whose waters do not flow to the ocean, but sink within themselves precisely as found in the Great Basin of Utah, and the basins of the Minbres of East Arizona, and its neighbors the Casas Grandes, Mapimi of Paras, and so to that of Mexico City, all of which are on the tops of the range of the Great Sierra Madre range of Mexico.

The exploring miners inform us that the Colorado system of basins, commencing at Carisso Creek ascends very gradually up to the Coso Country, and there their waggons can easily pass by *level* passes almost imperceptibly into Fremont's basin, the rise being from 500 feet, like old fashioned stairs and steps, until Salt Lake itself is reached. And little doubt can now remain that all these basins of Utah and California, and turning a grand divide at the Tejon, which made the valley of the Tulares. We may be able to return to this subject in a few days, in some better prepared original notes which will show these facts of the basins and the aspects of the Colorado country in a clearer light to our readers.

The Great Rebellion.

"The American Conflict, or a History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, in 1860 and 1864," is the title of the historical work now in press, and soon to be issued to subscribers.

It is almost superfluous to say, that this work will be *the work of the age*, comprising as it will, the history of a civil war, which, for boldness on the part of the authors of it, and for wickedness of purpose, for magnitude, duration, and expenditure of human life, and cost of a nation's treasure, has no parallel in the world's history. That it will be a most valuable history, and a reliable one, there can be no doubt, when the source from whence it emanates is considered; for no man on our continent could so well and so faithfully compile such a work as Horace Greely, the great American Journalist.

Whatever bias some men might have in relation to this author as a politician, as a Historian for this work, it must be a truthful one, for it will be the monument of Horace Greely as a public author.

This important and valuable work will be printed on the best of paper, in two large double column octave, volumes of 600 pages each, and freely illustrated with maps, diagrams, and battle fields, sieges, naval actions, etc., with fine steel-plate engravings, of all the eminent personages connected with the rebellion, portraits of all men who are the renowned opponents of slavery, all the Union and Confederate Generals, naval officers, etc.

From the specimen pages which have been sent us in advance of the work, the superior style of it, and the excellent and finished style of the engravings, it can be truly said to be the most splendid work of the kind ever issued.

The value of the work will be from $3 50 to $6 00 a volume, according to style of binding. The work is sold exclusively by subscription. O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn., and George Sherwood & Co., Chicago, Ill., publishers.

Crops in Napa.—Of the fruit and grain in Napa Valley, the Echo says: "Some crops of wheat look first rate, are headed out handsomely, and cannot fail to make good returns; while others, close by, are stunted, shrivelled, and of little or no value. Barley, as a rule, will yield beautifully, but the number of acres under cultivation is comparatively small. * * * The fruit prospect, especially for apples and peaches, never was better. So far as hay is concerned, there certainly will be an abundance, many acres sown in grain having been turned into the former commodity."

Perfumery.—There are some kinds of Perfumery that are an abomination in every sense, but good perfumes, good Cologne, Bay Water, etc., and some of Lubin's Extracts are really fine. We can invite those who deal in such things, to call and see our friend W. F. Krause, on California street below Sansome, and see a fine collection.

Important Items.

The Farmer's Club, of the American Institute, New York, is one of the best practical associations in our country, having for its object the discussion of the every-day occupation of the agriculturist.

At the meeting, April 19th, among the subjects of discussion, we notice "Sugar from the Butternut tree." The President, while discussing the matter of maple sugar and its production, remarked that as much sugar could be made from the Butternut tree as from the Sugar Maple, and the President gave it as his opinion, that in favor of the former was preferable.

Why do not our farmers plant forests of Sugar Maple and Butternut trees also? Why do not our land owners take a hint? A hundred acres of Sugar Maple planted here ten years ago, would have been worth a princely fortune now.

That Bag of Flour.

The Gridley Bag of Flour is undoubtedly destined to become the most celebrated Bag of Flour in the world. Already the sum of *sixty-three thousand dollars* has been paid, in gold, for it. Who would like a history of *that Bag of Flour?* We are pleased to know that George A. Johnson, the celebrated Daguerrean Artist, has completed a very admirable series of views of this renowned Bag of Flour, and has with a most noble and commendable spirit of philanthropy, conceived the plan of perpetuating the history of this affair, in these pictures. So that every person wherever the Sack of Flour has been can have a set of these pictures, and thus preserve its history, as connected with themselves and the Sanitary Cause; and to Mr. Johnson's praise and honor be it said, he has voluntarily resolved to *donate* the entire profits of the work to the *Sanitary Cause*, so that all who go to his rooms, or elsewhere, and buy a set of the pictures of the Sack of Flour, will at the same time aid the Sanitary Cause. Photographers, Booksellers, and all dealers in Pictures, on this coast, should secure these Pictures of Johnson, and thus aid the cause of Humanity. We learn that the first lot struck off were immediately taken to *Austin* where $5 a-piece will be paid for the same sake. Those who want them can call at Johnson's Rooms, Clay street, and see them; they are most interesting pictures, and we hope our generous and worthy artist may be so fortunate, in the laboring for this Cause, as to put $50,000 in the treasury of this noble enterprise. We intend, as soon as possible, to procure all the names, and publish the same, with the history of this famous Sack of Flour.

Libraries for the People.

How few of the people in this State know of the resources of this city for the improvment of the minds.

We have three or more splendid libraries, besides numerous reading-rooms, where merchants, mechanics, business men, laborers, and all classes can spend their leisure hours, or draw books therefrom for the improvement of their minds and hearts. It will be our purpose to gather the list and publish the same, so the just meed of praise that belongs to our State and city shall be awarded to us by people abroad. Our Mercantile Library, the Mechanics' Institute, and Odd Fellows' Hall, are each and all noble institutes, an honor to those who built them up and now manage and sustain them. Of each and all it will be our purpose to speak at length soon; having had a glance at them recently, we are in duty bound to speak of them as they deserve. (See Odd Fellows' Library in another column.)

Parker's New Billiard Rooms.—This new recherche establishment was thrown open to the public on Wednesday evening, May 26th, and we were pleased to see so many ladies visit this place on such an occasion. We only wish there had been more persons present and that they might have witnessed the trials of skill by some of the scientific players. We hope Mr. Parker will take a hint and appoint some special evening when ladies could come and witness the playing. "Away with the cigars and bar-room from the gay scene," and bring the ladies; try it, Mr. Parker, and let those who prefer the cigar and cup, show their colors. Mr. Parker deserves well, he has displayed great taste in this new room. We wish the game of billiards—a twin sister of chess, for the mind—could be introduced into every family. Private Billiard Rooms, in our fine dwellings, would be quite an acquisition. If Mr. Parker will only set apart some evening, every two weeks, for a special time for the ladies, under the same restrictions—no smoking and bar-room—then his now, most elegant beautiful billiard room would be graced by a splendid array of Beauty and Fashion. Parker's Billiard Rooms are by far the most splendid on the Pacific coast.

The New Cider and Wine Mill.—We call attention, again, to the excellent Cider and Wine Mill advertised in our journal, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Brown & Co., of Peekskill, New York, and we are glad to learn that a good supply will soon always be found at the Warehouse of The Rossiter, Erwin manufacturing Company, on Battery street, who are the *Sole Agents* for the coast. We have seen these mills operate, and know them to be not only good, but convenient and cheap. One can be seen at work, now, at Leberon & Thresher's, on Market street, No. 708. We advise those in want to call at the Warehouse, on Battery street, and see the fine Sample Rooms of this new firm.

Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, the great curative for that terrible malady, consumption. This remedy is certain, go to the office of Dr. Winchester, Bush street. See the Doctor and read the admirable proof of cures and try the remedy, one of the best and most certain known.

Life Insurance.—Be sure that you have a Policy of Insurance on your Life. $10,000 Insurance on your life is just as good as $10,000 in Bank, for those who may be left behind you; those you love and wish to provide for.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

THE CALIFORNIA TEACHER.—We have received the June number of this excellent publication. Steadily onward and upward is the word with the Teacher. Its corp of editors can make it a most able advocate of the cause, and by what has already been done, it is evident they mean it shall succeed.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.—This is the name of a little, but sprightly new daily paper, which has been sent us. Nail the flag high neighbors Wheelock & Co., and you will win. Although we are flooded in our State with newspapers, there is plenty of room for good ones still. Work on bravely; the brave must win.

SPLENDID SAMPLES WOOL.—Messrs. Batchelder & Cotter, of Elk Grove, have presented us with samples of splendid wool, from their fine Spanish Merinos. These samples show that California can equal any part of the world, and are such as to do honor to the owners of a flock that will produce such wool. It would readily sell from 65 to 70 cents in New York.

HARDWARE REPORTER.—We have received from The Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Company, the large and handsome paper, The Hardware Reporter, and Iron and Steel Manufacturer's Circular. It contains much valuable information, which we shall note by and by.

HOW TO ADDRESS LETTERS.—We would earnestly request our patrons and friends, and all who correspond with this office, to be careful how they address their letters. Those for the editorial department, should be addressed to Col. Warren, Editor, and those on business to Warren & Co. And be sure to have each and all addressed to the California Farmer Office, No. 320 Clay street, San Francisco, as we do not receive our letters regularly, many being mislaid, or going to persons of similar names in our city.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR JUNE 23.—If you wish prosperity to our State and her people, throw all your influence in favor of the People's Line of Steamers. It has saved tens of thousands of dollars to the toiling imigrant. The People's Line is the People's friend.

Kohler's Musical Warehouse is one of the places where can always be found a complete assortment of the best musical instruments ever imported into our State, together with every article connected with each branch of every musical department, both for Church, college, school, military, or festival. These assortments are always complete. Catalogues sent when desired. Their wholesale warehouse is No. 424 Sansome street, retail warehouse 420 and 422 Washington street.

Jacob Zech's Pianos.—We are truly glad to know of the success of the home manufactory of Jacob Zech. No man has labored harder than Mr. Zech to establish a Piano Manufactory, and he has succeeded completely. By the arrival of his material for finishing work and trimming, he has fine articles, sufficient for the making of fifty pianos, all of which he can sell as fast as made. Mr. Zech's pianos have acquired a very high repute, and worthily so.

Priced List of Pianos.—We have received the priced list of the pianos now for sale at the New York Warerooms of Siberia Ott, Esq., 748 Broadway, New York, together with a list of Melodeons. Prices of Instruments from $80 to $500, of which we shall speak more particularly hereafter.

Our Farmers in the Old States.—We return thanks to those kind friends that manifest their good will by sending their advertisements to us, and also their names as subscribers. We are glad to see the interest they manifest for our glorious State. It will pay them to read about California.

AN IMPROVED REAPER.—We call the attention of the farmers to the improved New-York Reaper imported by J. D Arthur & Son for the present year. The greatest improvement is the Steel Cutter-Bar, by which, it is claimed it preserves a capacity for mowing equal to its well-known superiority as a Reaper. We witnessed the performance of this machine five years ago, at the Alameda County Fair, where it received the prize. Its performance as a Mower has always been good, but this improvement in the cutter-bar makes it probably the best combined machine in the field. J D Arthur & Son have imported the New-York Reaper for the past seven years, steadily increasing their sales—no slight evidence of the value of the machine. Read the advertisement and go and look at the machine at the warerooms corner Washington and Davis streets.

KEANY, BYRNE & Co.—This well-known, popular, and fashionable dry-goods establishment have added largely to their already splendid stock of goods. We ask special attention to their card extra this

New York Combined Machine

STEEL CUTTER BAR,

Improved for 1864.

IMPROVED SPRING-SEAT,

IMPROVED CUTTER-BAR,

PROVED LIDING- UB,
That will not wear.

THE BEST

Reaper and Mower

IN CALIFORNIA.

To the well known superiority of this Machine as a Reaper, we now guarantee an equal superiority as a Mower. The new Steel Cutter-Bar places it far in advance of all other combined Machines.

Also the California Giant Improved, and extras of all kinds, just received by

J. D. Arthur & Son,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

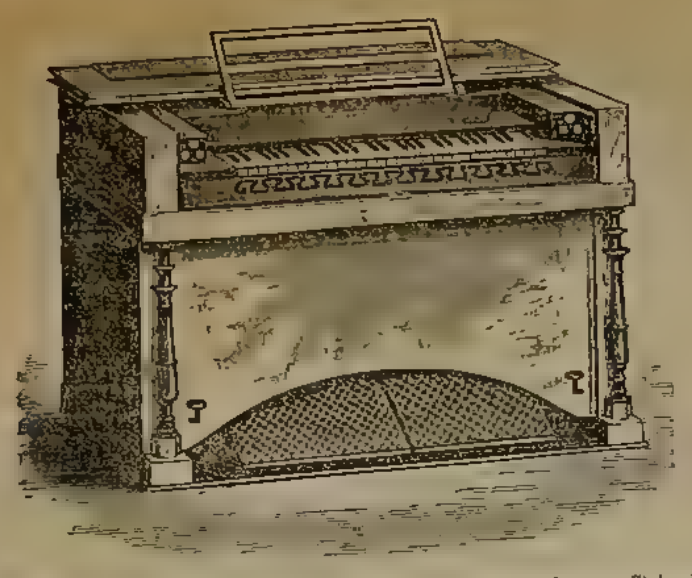
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corner of Davis and Washington streets,
San Francisco.

18

MASON & HAMLIN'S

For Church, College, or Parlor.



Grand Cabinet Organs

These unrivalled Instruments are now the favorite with thousands of people in every State where they are known. This beautiful style of Instruments, from the delicate small Organ, suitable for a Lady's Boudoir or Chamber, to the large Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, with their Power and Compass of Tone, stand unrivalled among the sources from whence Music is drawn.

These Instruments are now being introduced into California, and the undersigned have the sole agency of the same. From their first introduction into notice, they have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM twenty-eight times, and on every occasion where entered: receiving ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS and SIXTEEN DIPLOMAS. The prices of these Instruments vary from $85 to $500—for particulars see pamphlets at Office.

KOHLER'S Musical Warerooms,
424 SANSOME STREET.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY
Cider & Wine
MILL,
WITH
Press Combined.

Costs but $18.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

FOR SALE BY

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,

106 and 108 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

18-1m

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPEGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 5th, 1863. 13-3m

To Inventors, Manufacturers,

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

Coffee. Coffee.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY COFFEE

Is now used in every First-Class Hotel and Principal Restaurant in San Francisco. We have received the following certificates from the proprietors since we have introduced our NEW PATENT ROASTER:

The undersigned, having tested the quality from all the different manufacturers of Coffee in the city, cheerfully recommend MARDEN & FOLGER'S as

Superior to any Brand,

Either foreign or domestic.

HARDENBERG & DYER, Russ House.
L. LELAND & CO, Occidental Hotel.
ALSTROM & JOHNSON, Lick House.
J. W. SARGENT, American Exchange.
F. B. WEYGANT, International.
C. A. JAMES, Railroad
STEVENS & OLIVER, Restaurant.
GREENE'S Restaurant.
UNITED STATES Restaurant.
NEW YORK Restaurant.
TEHAMA Restaurant.
PORTER & COLLINS, Restaurant.
ENGLEBERG & WAGNER, Restaurant.

We are putting up the above Coffee in Fancy Glazed Papers for the trade, and ask but a fair trial to substantiate the above recommendation.

Order MARDEN & FOLGER'S JAVA COFFEE from any of the Grocers, or from our own manufactory.

P S.—The brand of Pioneer Mills Coffee is second quality, and has no reference to the above brand.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
17-3m 220 Front street, San Francisco.

Robinson & Snow,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PICTURES,

FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.

Frames Made to Order.

Nos 28 & 30 Sansome, and 427 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Portrait and Picture Frames,

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

...AND...

GERMAN ENGRAVINGS,

ETC.

Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Paintings designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior. 13-3m

Melrose, Zorn & Co.,

610 FRONT STREET,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consigned to them from R. H. Allen & Co, N. Y:

One Eagle Plow, Plain, 18X	$3 50
" " " " 19	$3 00
" " " Side-cutter 19½	$3 25
" " " " ■	$10 00
" " " Wheel and Cutter 36	$12 75
" Plow No. 1, Cylinder Skin and Wheel	$12 50
" " No. 60, side-hill	$7 50
" " B I, "	$9 50
" " No. 1½, Double-mold	$4 50
" " " 1½ "	$5 00
" " " g "	$7 50
" " " 19, Steel, with last share plain	$8 00
" " " 19 1-2, Steel Wheel and Cutter	$12 75
" " " 20 " "	$13 25
" Cultivator, 5 teeth, Steel and Wheel	$7 00
" " 3 " and 2 molds	$8 50
" " 5 " Cast Iron	$4 50
" " 3 " Steel	$4 50
Two Thermometer Churns, No. 1	$1 00
" " " " 2	$4 50
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Cylinder Churns, No. 1	$2 00
" " " " 2	$2 50
" " " " 3	$3 00
One Spanish Churn, No. 1	$3 75
" " " " 2	$4 00
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Corn-sheller, Single Wheel	$5 50
" " Double Wheel	$7 00
Two Trucks, No. 1,	$4 00
" " " 2	$5 00
" " " 3	$6 00
One Truck, Patent, No. 2	$7 00
" " " 3	$8 00
Two Garden Barrows	$5 00

16

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A WELL-IMPROVED 80-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE west of Petaluma.

Terms $4,000—half cash at least,

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1864. 1864.

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IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

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...AND...

CARPETS.



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Bedding, Oil-Cloths,

Window-Curtains,

....AND....

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Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

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Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

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BEAUTIFUL LINES.

BY LYMAN W. HALL.

When friends forsake and men betray,
And hope's bright vision, seem to flee,
When joys seem fading fast away,
And nought but gloom and doubt we see;
How fitting then to cease from man,
To turn our ardent gaze on high,
The glories of that world to scan,
Where garnered hopes shall never die.

"First our flowers die,—and then,
Our hopes and fears,—and when,
These are dead, the debt is due,
Dust claims dust and we die too."

CRADLE-TIME.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

The glory of the sunset fades away
From the tall church spires of the darkening town,
And on the waters of the western bay
The orange tints are sobering to brown.

This is the hour when the fond mother folds
Her infant closely to her pillowy breast,
And kissing off the little hand she holds,
Sings dreamily, and lulls her baby to rest.

For me, I hold all Fate has left to me—
A little golden ripple of fair hair;
I lay it on my bosom tenderly,
And try to think my babe nestles there.

Oh, golden hair! Where is the shining head,
The baby brow, which once you used to crown?
The tender eyes, with all their love unsaid,
Into whose depths my yearning soul looked down?

Oh, happy mother! through your window there,
I see you clasp and kiss your little child—
I see the clinging arms the flossy hair—
And how, oh! how shall I be reconciled?

The small soft hands which tangled down my hair
Are folded from their play for evermore—
The rosy feet which pattered here and there
Have danced their last across this silent floor.

The dainty robes are folded smooth and clean,
The half-worn shoes stand empty, side by side—
The basket that she heaped her playthings in
Lies half-filled, as she left it when she died.

The pot of flowers that she carried to and fro,
Or placed among her toys upon the floor,
Thrives undisturbed; though fair the blossoms blow,
No sweet voice coaxes for them any more.

These are her finger-marks upon the pane—
I guard them with a jealous carefulness;
And this dear pictured face still keeps its stain,
The misty halo of her frequent kiss.

And in these rooms where once her sweet voice rang,
Now soaring loud, now softly murmuring,
There floats the echo of a song half sung—
The last my darling ever tried to sing.

But you, aflush with happy motherhood,
Your child alive and warm upon your arm,
You look across into my solitude,
And tell me I must be resigned and calm;

That God is good and kind despite my grief:
That He has saved my babe from pain and woe,
And she is blest. Help Thou mine unbelief,
Oh, Healer! But I would that I could know

On what fair angel bosom rests to-night
The tender cheek I touched so reverently—
What white-robed spirit robs me of my right,
And takes my baby's kiss away from me!

The Dress Reform.

Lizzie Lester of the Pacific Monthly, while in Virginia City appeared in a dress that did not drag the cobble stones after her, and hearing that it attracted much attention and remark she replies through the press on the reform of her dress:

"My Dress.—Gentlemen of the Piute: Allow me to explain my position; I walked down one of your streets yesterday, and I noticed everybody looking at my *feet*. Now, I am very well aware I have very large feet, and this being the country where nothing but feet are thought of, I excused it with good grace, until I ascertained it was the style of dress that was creating such an excitement. I wore a dress that did not sweep the streets, but was of a very moral length, about to the tops of my gaiters. I beg leave to explain why I have so far departed from the custom of my people, and dared to shorten my dress-skirts. For several months I have tried to do my duty as street commissioner, or sweeper—take which term you like best—I have worn very long trails, of very excellent material, and have swept the pavements and crossings to the best of my ability. I have done this as long as I was able to do so, without pay or reward; in fact until I grew tired of it. I have gathered up straw, radish tops, tobacco juice, egg-shells, and mud, in my dresses just as long as I wished to! I have gracefully dipped the rich trimmings around my dresses into mud, water, restaurant filth, and street salad, just as long as decency would tolerate; therefore, when in the street, I shall wear only short dresses, if all christendom looks at my feet, and all the world condemn the fashion. These are my sentiments. LIZZIE LESTER."

Good Advice.—If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep. If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed and remain there, and eat nothing until you are well. If an action of the bowels does not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom till they do act, at least for thirty-six hours; meanwhile drink largely of cold water or hot tea, exercise in the open air to the extent of a gentle perspiration, and keep this up until things are righted; this one suggestion, if practiced, would save myriads of lives every year, both in the city and country. The best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.—[Journal of Health.

Influence of Sunshine.—Light and Sunshine are indispensable to our highest physical well-being. Most persons in our larger cities and towns are very much shut out from the sun's rays, and the effect of this confinement is visibly depicted on the colorless cheek and faded countenance. Human beings, like plants, cannot thrive if constantly excluded from the sunshine. Farmers know something about this, as their ruddy faces and usually stalwart frames attest. Their common sense in regard to the air and sunshine is commendable, and goes far to mitigate the numerous pernicious habits to which many are addicted.

We know a preacher who, when speaking, constantly hammers the desk with his fist, to *rivet* the attention of his audience.

MOTHER'S WORK-BASKET.

BY A COUNTRY GIRL.

Ah, here is my mother's old basket,
Which always held work for the week—
And whatever we children wanted,
We always came hither to seek.
If Harry had broken his kite-string,
Or Willie's old fish-line gave out—
They came for repairs to the basket,
And tumbled its contents about.

In the top were bundles of sewing,
And happy children were we;
Were there jackets for Will and Harry,
Or aprons for Anna and me?
And these bright but forbidden scissors,
Which tempted us so, were beneath;
And some place of golden beeswax,
All checked with the print of our teeth.

How Anna kept dollie in fashion,
(Perhaps less becoming than gay),
With bits which she got from the basket,
And worked to advantage some way.
Ah, me! little Anna was fairest—
And soonest her journey was o'er:—
Now Will and Harry are bearded men,
And I—I am least of the four.

Oh, where is there jeweled casket,
Or talisman equal to this!
My mother's old willow work-basket,
With its memories painful bliss.
I think of the days of my childhood,
And weep as I could not weep then,
For I had a mother who loved me,
As no one will love me again.

[Valley Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.]

Homes for the Working Classes.

We find the following most admirable article in the New York Evening Post. This is a subject worthy the attention of the governments of every city and it will be a blessed day for the people everywhere when our rulers shall look with a true paternal care over those whose labors build up the very city they govern:

"In the better days of New York we were accustomed to speak of our municipal authorities as the City Fathers, because they were supposed to cherish a paternal tenderness of regard for the people whom they served. The title has fallen into disuse. It is an obsolete term, or one of ridicule and irony as applied to existing rulers. Will the day ever come when we can again employ it as a truly descriptive term? Are we ever destined to enjoy a wise, honest and watchful parental rule in this city, which will develop its resources, increase its attractions, and give health, comfort, protection and prosperity to all its vast population?

"Our city government ought to take a deeper interest in the condition of the poorer classes. This could be done by a wise and watchful regulation of tenement-houses, compelling the builders or owners to provide superior dwellings, better lighted and ventilated, more comfortable and wholesome. A man's character and that of his family is wonderfully influenced by the kind of home he lives in. Put him into a filthy cellar or a narrow garret, where there can be no cleanliness, no order or comfort, and and he is almost compelled to become squalid and brutal. His ambition and that of his wife, to appear respectable, are destroyed, and they soon are content to live like mere cattle. They are never the people they would be if they had a good home. The health and lives also of such families are greatly impaired by the close, filthy quarters they occupy, and thousands are sacrificed yearly from this

"How can it be otherwise in the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to keep up their abode, in the contracted alleys, the underground, murky and pestilential cellars, the dingy house with its hundreds of occupants, where each family cooks, eats and sleeps in the same room, without light or ventilation, surrounded by filth and an atmosphere foul, fetid and deadly? One-half of of our population live in tenement-houses, and 22,095 live in cellars. How can these people be cheerful, healthy or comfortable? How can they exercise their powers for good, or enjoy a substantial happiness?

"It should be one of the aims of our city government to take in hand this whole subject, and see that every family upon the island has, at least, a wholesome place to live in. It is not enough to half-sweep the streets once a month. Public health, decency and good order all require a more thorough and effectual supervision. Houses ought to be inspected as well as vegetables and meats. Near Paris model cottages have been erected, each of which accommodates four families, with four rooms each, at $30 a year rent, or $2,50 a month. This is what care can do, and might do in New York, if we had City Fathers instead of Rings and rogues. This is what we yet hope to see done, when the people make up their minds to have honest and capable authorities."

There are some very pretty but unhappily very ill-bred women, who don't understand the law of the road in regard to handsome faces. Nature and custom would, no doubt, agree in conceding to all males the right to at least two distinct looks at a very comely female countenance without any infraction of the rules of courtesy or the sentiment of respect. The first look is necessary to define the person of the individual one meets to avoid it in passing. Any unusual attraction detected in the first glance is a sufficient apology for the second—not a prolonged impertinent stare, but an appreciating homage of the eyes, such as a stranger may inoffensively yield to a passing image. It is astonishing how morbidly sensitive some vulgar beauties are to the slightest demonstration of this kind. When the lady walks the streets she leaves her virtuous indignation countenance at home; she knows well enough the street is a picture gallery, where pretty faces, framed in pretty bonnets, are meant to be seen, and every body has a right to see them.—[O. W. Holmes.

The Painter.—Unseen he sitteth at your fireside; pursues you closely in your daily walks; and with nice air, keen eye and acute mind, solves your every word and act, and from time to time roughly scribbles for his memento and your comment.

Why is a water-lily like a whale?—Because it comes to the surface to blow!

Death of Mrs. Clay.—The death of the widow of Henry Clay was not an unexpected event, for she had passed the eighty-third year of her age, and physical infirmities had long shown the premonitions of her decease. It is sixty-five years ago this spring since Lucretia Hart became the wife of Henry Clay, when he was about three years her senior. Her serene and happy temperament, when contrasted with the exciting anxieties of his political life, shows what a haven of rest Ashland must always have been when Mr. Clay was able to throw off the weight of public responsibility and seek repose in the bosom of his family. Those who knew Mrs. Clay can bear pleasant testimony to her cheerful assumption of household duties, her devotion as a wife, and her loving patience as a mother. Henry and Lucretia Clay had 11 children born to them, 6 daughters and 5 sons, of whom 3 survive. Theodore, the eldest, who has been for many years a lunatic under charge of Dr. Chipley, Thomas H. who is now abroad in diplomatic service, and John M. a stock farmer in Fayette county. As the moon derives its radiance from the sun, so the life of this good and pure Christian lady received the halo which surrounded the fame of her husband, and as we record her death the memory of the great, the noble, and the gifted Clay rises before us and he seems to stand before us in bodily presence; "in his habit as he lived," when all around "drew light and life and glory from his aspect." Upon the tomb where will repose the remains of Lucretia Clay, there need be no other epitaph to endear the spot to the American heart; than "The Widow of Henry Clay," though her virtues and her loving impulses have like winged angels, borne her to the mercy seat above, and recorded her name amid the glorious list of "the just made perfect."

Fires in Bedrooms.—Most people, even many intelligent reformers, have an idea that to sleep in a cold room is good—essential to health. This idea arises from the fact that bad ventilation and warm rooms are generally associated together. It is better to have an open fire in cool weather in your bed-room. The atmosphere is not only by this means constantly changed, but with the fire you will keep the window open, which will add greatly to the needed ventilation. But more than this, with the fire you will need fewer bed-clothes over you, which is a gain, as a large number of blankets not only interferes somewhat with the circulation and respiration, but prevents the escape of those gasses which the skin is constantly emitting. Even furnace or stove heat with an open window is better than a close room. Interchange with the external atmosphere depends upon the difference between the temperature of the air within and without.

Three Important Things.—Three things to love; courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to admire; intellectual power, dignity, and gracefulness. Three things to hate; cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in; beauty, frankness and freedom. Three things to wish for; health, friends and a cheerful spirit. Three things to pray for; faith, peace and purity of heart. Three things to like; cordiality, good humor and mirthfulness. Three things to avoid; idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate; good books, good friends and good temper. Three things to contend for; honor, country and friends. Three things to govern; temper, impulse and tongue.

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GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

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☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each

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W. S. Turner, A. M.,
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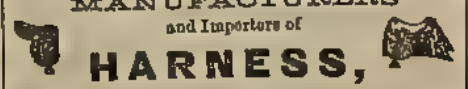
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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING,
BINDING,
HEMMING,
FELLING,
CORDING,
QUILTING,
TUCKING,
GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

Encourage

HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

800 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bbls do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

200 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

1 SAN FRANCISCO

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

Wm. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors

23

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

13 SAN FRANCISCO



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

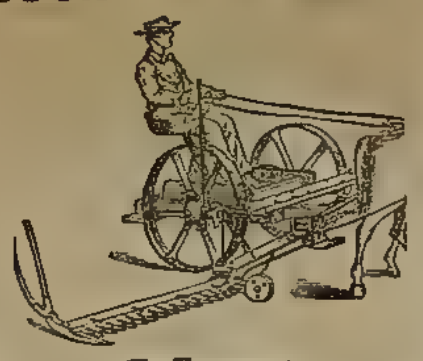
E. BINET Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Meadow San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

18

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,

21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

16

1864.

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Offer for sale as LARGE and varied ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

As low as can be purchased in this city. Also, to arrive:

125 of the Justly Celebrated

Springfield, Ohio, WARDER & CHILD

MAKE OF

Reapers,

Mowers, and

Combined Machines,

WITH ALL POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

EIGHT HUNDRED sold, and in use on this coast, with increased demand every year, thus PROVING their great SUPERIORITY over all the numerous kinds for sale in this market.

J. D. Arthur & Son,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

2-3m San Francisco.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adopted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

11615 and 613 Front street.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

6 SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

THINGS REQUISITE.

Have a tear for the wretched—a smile for the glad,
For the worthy, applause—an excuse for the bad;
Some help for the needy—some pity for those
Who stray from the path where true happiness flows.

Have a laugh for the child in her glee at thy feet;
Have respect for the aged; and pleasantly greet
The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee—
Have a covering to spare, if he naked should be.

Have a hope in thy sorrow—a calm in thy joy;
Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ;
And oh! above all things on this side the sod,
Have peace with thy conscience, and peace with thy God.

—Chambers' Journal.

"PA," said a lad to his father, "I have often read of people poor but honest; why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?" "Tut, tut, my son," replied the father, "nobody would believe them."

FRESH air is forced into the tunnel under the Alps by applying the power of the water from the mountain streams.

ADVERTISING is the oil which wise tradesmen put into their lamps, and the foolish ones neglect to use.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-9 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	Bird Lau News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	12 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	11 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilkie's Spirit of the Times	6 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Soc. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag	6 00
N Y Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Chem. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four " Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	3 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 50
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cals	3 50	Con. Globe and App'dix	8 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	$1 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 2

The Grain receipts, for the past week, have been large for this season of the year, and offerings in excess of demand, consequently and naturally the decline in prices has been a marked one. There seems a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off and fully determine the amount of the new crop before they take any decided steps, and the tightness of the money market is doubtless having a depressing effect on prices.

Potatoes, both old and new, are in large supply, at a decline in price. Barley, Oats, and Hay, have also partaken of the general decline, and so long as holders will force on the market more than there is a demand for, so long will prices decline and the market remain dull. We have no reason for changing our opinions relative to the incoming crops. At best the yield of the State cannot be half the usual quantity, and the depression that now exists must soon be over. Should holders be more firm and less disposed to sell, for a time, in our opinion they would be the gainers.

Of the new crop of Hay, on the market, large quantities are coming forward not properly cured. The past high prices has induced many to cut, press, and send to market, an article that will not keep, losing sight of the risks they take. Hay should be well cured and pressed from the stack, to make it desirable, all the inferior trash that offers has a depressing effect on the market.

Wool continues to be offered freely; the clover bur, that is so plentiful in California, is to be found in the bulk of it; this bur is a terror to buyers, but one that they use freely as an object, oftimes causing a material difference in prices.

Our Exports are as follows: Per British bark Coya, for Sidney, 3640 qr sacks Flour, 570 sks Oats; 10,110 sks Wheat. Per British bark Fanny Merriman, for Sidney, 3,055 hf-sks, 4,000 qr-sks Flour; 4,033 sks Wheat. Per bark Onward, for Honolulu, 130 hf 400 qr sks Flour, etc., etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 8446 sks, Barley 5918 sks, Cornmeal 445 sks, Potatoes 2262 sks, Flour 3309 qr-sks, Wool 621 bales, Hay 3219 bales, Oats 2449 sks, Salt 900 sks, Corn 282 sks, Bran 250 sks, Beans 159 sks; Straw 59 bales.

Also Coastwise: Barley 1778 sks, Potatoes 1896 sks, Wheat 2477 sks, Beans 535 sks, Wool 1052 bales, Oats 2599 sks, Flour 346 qr sks, Bran 75 sks, Rye 19 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	2 25@2 50	Superfine,	7 00@7 50
Milling	2 25@2 50	Extra	8 00@8 50
Barley	3 25@3 50	Cornmeal—	
do feed	3 50@4 00	Domestic₱100lbs	4 25@4 50
Oats	2 75@3 00	Hay	₱ton 25 00@31 50
Corn	3 00@3 25	Ground Feed	₱ton 55 00@60 00
Rye	2 25@2 50	Bran	35 00@37 50
Buckwheat	2 50@3 75	Middlings	45 00@50 00
Potatoes, new	₱ski 50@2 25	Beans	₱100lbs 2 50@3 00
Squash	₱ton	Onions	20@20 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	₱lb 23@25	Dry Hides	₱lb 12@13½
do Best Am Spg clip	29@34	Green salted	2½@3
do Medium&low	17@20	Sheep skins, woolen	
do Short Staple	18@20	do do plain	5@10
do Berry	10@15	Goat skins, each	@37
Wool-Sacks, new	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow	₱lb 6½@7
do 2nd hand	50@75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	₱lb 37@40	Cheese, Cals	₱lb 10@
do Eastern	40@45	" Eastern	₱lb @
Eggs	₱doz 40	Parallon-eggs	₱doz @

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—June 2.

Hens	₱ doz 6 00@7 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 2 50@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@7 50	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz @1 50
Turkeys	₱ lb 20@25	do domestic	@2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 5 50@7 50		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 2.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76, and Marten & Bradhoff, No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Swensen's, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples, new	₱lb @ 5	Crab Apples	₱lb @
do cooking	5 @ 8	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	₱doz 25
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	25@50
Duch'ss d Angouleme	@	Lemons	per doz 50@75
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each 75
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	@	do	₱bunch 2 50@5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	₱lb @
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey	@	Muscat de Alm'dria	@
cooking	@ 10	Catawba	@
Strawberries	₱lb 30@40	Hamburgh	@
Raspberries	15@25	Los Angeles	@
Gooseberries, common	@15	Common	@
do English	@20	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com		Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	75	Peach Plums	75
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg plum	
Cherries, com var	40@1 00	Almonds Cals	
Bigarreau		Filberts	25
Black Tartarian	1 25	English Walnuts	15
Apricots	@50	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-melons	
Figs, new	@	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts	25	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz		Cantaloupes	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱lb @ 20	Okra, Dry	₱lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱doz 50@75	do Green	
Brussell's sprouts	₱lb @	Potatoes	2@3
Beets	₱doz @37	do New	@5
Broccoli	₱doz 1 50	do Sweet Carolina	@
Cabbage	75@1 25	do Yams (8 lbs)	
Cauliflower	@1 50	Pumpkins	5
Carrots	@37	Parsnips	₱doz bunches @37
Celery	₱bunch @12	Parsley	@37
Cress	₱doz bunches @37	Pickles, in jars	each 50@62
Cucumbers	each 25@37	Rhubarb	₱lb @12
Cranberries	₱gall @2 00	Radishes	₱doz bunches @30
Dried Herbs	₱doz @50	do yellow	@37
Egg Plant	@	do black,	₱ bunch @12
Garlics new	@10	Red Peppers	₱lb @50
Green Beans	@30	Summer Squash	@30
Green Peas	@5	Squash, Marrowfat	@5
Green Peppers	@	do Hubbard	@5
Green Corn, ears	₱doz @50	String Beans	@25
Lettuce	₱doz @50	Spinage	@12
Mushrooms, open grth	₱lb @	Salsify	₱bunch @5
do cultivated	@	Turnips	₱doz @25
Onions	₱lb @10	Tomatoes, fresh	₱lb @50

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild	₱ pair @	Snipe	₱doz 1 50@1 75
do tame	@50	English	
do Canvas-back	@	Venison	₱lb @
do Mallard	@	Quails	₱doz @
do Teal	₱doz @	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild	₱pair @	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 2 00@2 50	Hares	each 50@62
Chickens	37@50	Rabbits, tame	50@75
Turkeys	@30	do wild	12@15
Hens	each 62@75	Squirrel	₱pair 25@

FISH.

Salmon	₱lb 15	Crabs, large	₱doz 100
do smoked	@15	do small	25@37
do pickled	₱bbl 1 00	Soft Crabs	1 50@2 50
do do	₱lb 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts	10	do fresh	
Perch	10	Shrimps	₱lb 12
Rockfish	10	Flounders	@12
Codfish	12	Sea Bass	@
Herring, fresh	₱lb @	Halibut (rare)	@
do smoked	₱lb 5	Sturgeons	4
Tomcod	₱lb 12	Crawfish	@
Sardines (fresh)	20	Oysters	₱100 1 00
Sole-fish	20	Clams	50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱lb 20	Leg Mutton	₱lb 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb	@20
Pork—rib, etc	20	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	12	Bacon, California	₱lb 20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	@
Corned Beef	6@7	do imported	15
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues	each 75@1 00
Pork chops	20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@

San Francisco Cattle Market, June 2.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@5c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5½@7c.
do 2d do 4½@7c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱lb. LAMB—6@8
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—3@7c ₱lb.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—June 2.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 6@8, A No. 15@20c ₱ lb. Apricots 15@40c ₱lb. Dried Plums 15@30c ₱lb. Dried Peaches 10@16c ₱lb. Cherries 20@75c, ₱lb. California Dried Figs 35@50c ₱lb. Strawberries 20@35c ₱lb. Raspberries 20@30c ₱ lb. Gooseberries 12@20c ₱lb. Oranges $2@$4 ₱ 100. Lemons $2@$10 ₱ 100. Red Cherry Currants 25@50c ₱lb. Green Pears 8@20 cents ₱ lb.

The variety of fruit, now, is quite respectable, although the quantity of each kind is small. The larger fruits are now beginning to feel the effects of the drouth, and from present appearances we may look for only a fair supply of good fruit, though we will have an abundance of small and infer

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO JUNE 1.

Good news, stirring news is now coming over the wires. Soon the *electrical news* will startle every patriot and fire their hearts with joy. Let all be prepared to celebrate the Fourth of July with such a Jubilee as never was yet made since its first grand Hallelujah!

The news, we give, is the most important. Its results, we hope, will soon be decisive. Official dispatches of May 30th, at 8 p. m., says:

In the course of the afternoon Gen. Warren had pushed down on our left until his flank, under Gen. Crawford, reached a point west of Shady Grove Church. Crawford, having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and driven back a little. The enemy then threw a force, which it appears consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive. Warren holds his ground at advantage, seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and there are many rebel dead on the field. [Good for *Warren*, we like to see the Bunker Hill spirit in all of that name. On to Richmond, *Warren*, and crush the rebellion.—*Editor Farmer*]. Of his own loss he has made no report. His latest dispatch says that the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to close the approach to Richmond in that direction. On our right, an active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has closed. So soon as the enemy attacked the left of Warren, Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but they did not seem to have been ready till after nightfall. No report yet received from them.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant dated May 31, 6 a. m., at Hawes's, has been received, as follows: "The enemy came over on our left last night, and attacked us. They were repulsed with very heavy slaughter. To relieve Gen. Warren, who was on our left, speedily, Gen. Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our line. Gen. Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make an attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched line, and still holds it. I have no report of losses, but suppose them to be light."

Burnside's whole corps got across the Totopotamoy creek last evening, and is in full connection with Warren. The left of Hancock rests upon this side of the creek. The Sixth Corps is upon Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy. Smith ought to arrive at Newcastle by noon, whence he can support both Warren and Burnside if necessary.

Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbett's divisions of cavalry, is on our left flank; Wilson is on our right and rear, for the purposes reported in my former dispatch. The country thereabouts is very thickly wooded with pines, with good openings. Indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

STANTON.

The following was received from Gen. Butler, May 30th: "All day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, and was driving Lee."

"A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned. The Mayor advocated surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder."

"The enemy attacked my lines yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day, all day, they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, on the eastern bank of the Appomatox, but were repulsed."

STANTON.

Gen. Sherman burned $1,000,000 worth of cotton, at Rome Georgia; his army is now rationed for the march to Atlanta. The people of Northern Georgia are crowding into Atlanta, awaiting the impending struggle. Hel was needed for the destitute women and children

☞ **Holloway's Pills and Ointment.**—Anxiety is the bane of human happiness—prudent people adopt measures to avoid it. Some insure their property while the more thoughtful assure their lives, but what is life without health? The wisest man secures his own well being, and in these remedies finds an indisputable policy of assurance against disease.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 20 8

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

Special Notice.

NOTWITSTANDING THE GREAT INCREASE OF duty on all Foreign Goods,

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

FROM THEIR

IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

—AT—

The Old Prices

FOR THE

Next Sixty Days,

Kid Gloves Excepted, which we have raised to $1 50 per Pair for Alexander's best quality.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO,
No. 7 Montgomery street.

LIFE-SIZE BUST
....OF....
Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J. DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety o

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE
FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

121, 123 and 125 California street,
20-5

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq. containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the offices of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr Paule, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM BIHLER.

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 709 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit. Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine.

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher,
Cider Mill, 709 Market street,
Exactly opposite Third street.

☞ We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office.

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOS F. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

here all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc nd throughout the year, large running streams, and Irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of the Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Threshers, etc, are on the Ranch—The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors

☞ The "Job Dye Farm," or 320 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O, or on the Ranch, or to E F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD, San Francisco.

Dec. 17—19-9m

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and he FARMER OFFICE. 1

Wants a Situation.

A PERSON FROM CANADA WISHES EMPLOYment of some kind, either upon a farm, care of stock, or would take a position in store for the sake of immediate employment in a permanent place. Reasonable wages only, would be asked till full capacity is known. 8

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Mann's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.
And many other valuable Books at lowest prices

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3-horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

TRAVELING.

Opposition Day June 23, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S

OPPOSITION

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP

MOSES TAYLOR,



J. H. BLETHEN ..... Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

Thursday, - - - June 23, 1864

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD With the Magnificent New Steamship

GOLDEN RULE

3,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

The GOLDEN RULE is the largest, fastest, and most elegant Steamship on the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
5-td No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of June, 1864

June 3d—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.
June 13—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.
June 23—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf

At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

entral Pacific Railroad,

.....AND.....

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, UNTIL further notice, trains will leave the foot of K street, SACRAMENTO, as follows:

For Lincoln and Folsom, at ..... 6:15 a. m.
For Folsom, at ..... 10:30 a. m.

RETURNING.

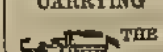
Leave Folsom at ..... 7:30 a. m.
Leave Lincoln at ..... 10:45 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,
13 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

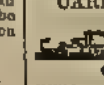
For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation He is a man of family and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wanting a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City



A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTEEL House and other buildings, with fine Garden all finely located in the upper part of the city containing a full half block—will be sold at a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer.

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DEsirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer or by letter.

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently located: he wants a good place in the country to procure once; can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a better position, if attainable, as it was his usual post. Apply at this office.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1864. NUMBER 19.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO.

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By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid or in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.



COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BENICIA.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
..AT THE..
Collegiate Institute, Benicia

We accepted the courteous invitation to be present at the Commencement Exercises and herewith report:

The customary Annual Exhibition of this excellent Institution took place last week at Sage's Hall, on Thursday and Friday, the exercises continuing both day and evening, and eliciting the warmest approbation of the very large audience present on each occasion. And as we listened to the recitations, declamations, and essays, our thoughts were refreshed upon the all important subject of education, and more than usually were we impressed with the importance of educational institutions to the State. We could not but feel the truthfulness of the assertion "that we are crazy on the subject of gold." Wealth, rapid wealth, appears to be the mad pursuit of the whole State. Nothing is talked of but stocks, interests, and incomes. Go into the streets, and every man you meet talks to you of money; go into the club-room, or parlor, and still the conversation is about money. It is the mania, not of the age, but of the State. Look at Mexico, at the South American States, and at old Spain, and see the results of such a mad pursuit of wealth. Shall we not take their warning, and change this all-absorbing pursuit after the mere material to those grander pursuits which elevate and ennoble a State? Is gold the object of life? Does a State's greatness depend upon its gold? No, men make a State, great men. With men, New England's rugged soil makes great States; and without men, educated men, our broad lands, our gold and silver, our fertile soil, our good harbors will be in vain, and California will degenerate, like those Spanish countries so famed for their gold and silver wealth.

What then is to be the counterpoise to this engrossing pursuit of wealth? We unhesitatingly say EDUCATION. It is education only, that can teach us the use of the material.

Here at Benicia are located three educational institutions which draw their support from the State at large: the Female Seminary, St. Catharine's Academy, and the Collegiate Institute. The former has just passed through a popular examination, and it is now our object to give some remarks in regard to the exercises of the latter.

EXAMINATION—THURSDAY.

The examination exercises on Thursday morning consisted of Algebra, U.-S. History, English Grammar, and Geography; in the afternoon Mental Philosophy, Latin classes, Arithmetic, and three classes in Surveying and Perspective Drawing. In all these exercises the pupils evinced a readiness, and an aptness that showed they had received that true oversight in their studies so essentially needed in early life to lay the foundation of a good scholar. The Exhibition of Thursday was very gratifying to all present. The pupils were prompt in their answers, and appeared to understand their subjects. The class in Surveying showed their field books, which were models of neatness and proved that they knew the practice as well as the theory of surveying. We were much pleased with the class in Draughting as they illustrated the principles of Perspective on the black-boards.

THE LAW SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The evening of Thursday was given to the Law School Department, and elicited unusual interest, the Hall being crowded to hear the essays of the law students.

The Benicia Law School was established as a Department of the Collegiate Institute in 1863. Acting upon the principle of becoming thoroughly acquainted with whatever promises to be for the advantage of our noble State, we took an early occasion to visit Benicia, and examine the law library, and the arrangements for the accommodation of students. We became satisfied that advantages were offered for laying the foundation of a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence, which could not be found elsewhere in California, and we were among the first to give the Law School a hearty welcome. We found a well-defined plan of the system to be pursued, one that has received the approbation of the first lawyers in the State. First on the list of those who indorse the plan of the School, and give it their hearty recommendation, stands the name of Hon. John Curry of the Supreme Court.

The school started with the design, which has been strictly adhered to, of grounding the student thoroughly in the principles of Law, and also of combining theory with practice. The students have a course of reading as well as of lectures, and are regularly examined in their studies. We regard the Moot-Courts as a great advantage. In them the students are not only exercised in discussing legal questions and forming habits of speaking, but in drawing all the forms required in the practical application of the Law. It is frequently made an objection to Law Schools that they are not practical. This is upon the supposition that the theory of the Law only is taught, which the student must learn at disadvantage while ignorant of the forms of practice. But the objection certainly does not lie against this School. No one ever supposed that for a student in an office to have his studies systematically directed, would not be far preferable to studying with only occasional and irregular assistance; or that he could not make greater progress in pleading and practice by studying the principles, drawing the forms and having his errors corrected, than by reading such papers as he should chance to meet in an office.

Since we last visited Benicia, the Law Library has been considerably enlarged, and a building erected for the accommodation of the Law Department. The Library contains all books necessary for reading or reference. The appearance of the students is that of earnest, intelligent young men, who will wield an important influence on the future of California. There are two classes connected with the School. On Thursday evening essays were read by the first class as follows:

PROGRAMME:

The Res Gestæ.....J. McKenna, Benicia.
The Common Law of Husband and Wife as modified by the Statutes of California.....G. Lamont, Suscol.
The Dividing Line between Real and Personal Property.....W. A. Anderson, Folsom
The Rights of Aliens.....J. W. Hook, Pacheco.
The Sphere of the Lawyer.....James A. Lamont, Suscol.

All the Essays bore evidence of careful and thorough reading, of much reflection, and of good powers of analysis. We noticed, particularly, one on "The Common Law of Husband and Wife," by G. Lamont, and one on "The Rights of Aliens," by J. W. Hook, perhaps because these were both on subjects vitally affecting the interests of California. These Essays contain much matter of interest and importance to our readers, generally, and we shall obtain them for publication. The *Res Gestæ*, by J. McKenna, was well written, and many nice distinctions drawn, with clearness and even elegance. The Speaker commenced by observing that the subject was too abstruse to be readily comprehended by those who had not given it particular attention. This seemed, considerably, to embarrass him; and his tone was much too low and indistinct for the convenience of the audience. "The Dividing Line between Real and Personal Property," by W. A. Anderson, was well written and delivered. A prominent part of the Essay was on the subject of "fixtures," and the degree of annexation which renders chattels a part of the freehold. "The Sphere of the Lawyer," by James A. Lamont, as might have been expected, from the subject, was rather a literary than a purely legal production. The dignity and importance of the Law, and the requirements of the successful Lawyer, were well summed up. Prominent among the requisites insisted upon, with earnestness, was the requirement that the Lawyer could never be in his proper sphere *unless elevated to the highest morality and the most refined honor.*

EXAMINATION—FRIDAY.

Friday morning's exercises were, Geometry, Science of Government (a study of immense importance to the youth of the present day), Reading of the First Class, Philosophy, Grammar, Geography of Second Class. We were particularly interested by the recitation in Natural Philosophy as the class exhibited a new style of apparatus, to illustrate how electricity might be applied as motive power. The audience was large, on the first day, but on the second day the buildings were crowded by people who came from all parts of the State, to witness the proficiency of their sons. We are glad to say, what we have said before, that "the Institute never disappoints its audience." The course of instruction is practical and the instruction thorough. Its patrons appeared highly pleased with the advancement of their sons. Among its pupils it enjoys the reputation of being a *working School*, and we believe it deserves it.

In the afternoon, History (Universal), Latin, Arithmetic Second Class. Reading of manuscript papers from the two Journals published by the scholars, the compositions of the several editors. These exercises were all of an interesting character, and gave great pleasure to the many parents present, and to a large circle of friends.

EXHIBITION.

The grand finale of this most interesting exhibition, was held on Friday evening when, as is usual on such occasions, *the best wine is kept for the last of the feast.* The following was the *Programme*, which we give in full to show the pupils engaged, on the occasion:

PROGRAMME.

Declamation—Nobility of Labor...J. W. Stevenson
Essay—In Union there is Strength.....J. Stephens
Declamation—The Casket of Temperance.....W. B. Lawton
Essay—Great Men, and what makes them Great.....Geo. Stone
Declamation—Hans and the Dandy.....P. Weinman
Dialogue—Scene from the Lady of the Lake,
Roderick Dhu.....J Stephens | Fitz James.....E. Hood
Declamation—The Maniac.....C. C. Smith
Essay—Light.....E. Hood
Selections from Cæsar

Cæsar.....J. W. Hook	
Brutus.....G. Lamont	Trebonius.....C. Death
Casca.....W. A. Anderson	Soothsayer.....M. Barr
Cassius.....J. A. Lamont	Calphurnia.....F. Weinman
Crima.....John Wood	Publius.....W. Raven
Decius.....J. W. Stevenson	Artemidorus.....J. Grindley
Antony.....J. Nichols	Populus.....J. Butler
Marullus.....J. Mariner	1st Citizen.....C. Hardenberg
Murellus.....T. Moore	2d Citizen.....W. C. Queen
Lucius.....P. Burrel	Servant to Cæsar C. Hayden
Flavius.....W. Haven	Populace.....J. Nesbit, etc

Essay—Republican Governments...J. W. Stevenson
Dialogue—The Speculators

Mr. Green.....C. Death	Mr. Hobbs.....W. Collins
Mr Slighty.....H. Hook	Mr Griggs.....J. Grindley
Hon. Crafty Fox.M. Schnabie	Mr. Saunders.....C. Hayden
Mr. Muldman.....J. Nichols	Mr. Tibbets.....J Mariner
Mr. Nobbs.....P. Burrel	Policeman.....T. Moore
Mr Muscle.....W. C. Queen	Boys..L. Tobias and B. Patten

Declamation—Union and Liberty...J. B. Tadsbury

Of these exercises we cannot speak at the length we would desire, as our columns would not admit of it, but as a whole, it was a most satisfactory exhibition, we know, by the expression of approbation and applause that was shown during the whole evening.

The selection, "Nobility of Labor," was an admirable piece, but we would urge the Speaker to a study of expression, in his speech, adding to it those graceful gestures that give force and power to words and sentences, and a manifestation that the Speaker *feels* the truths he would express. The Essay "In Union there is Strength," was very finely delivered, the pronounciation was *clear and articulate*, gestures graceful and earnest, which added to the eloquence of the theme. The Orator was showered with fragrant bouquets from the fair young ladies present from the other Seminary at Benicia; a very cheering reward for the cause of the Union. The "Casket of Temperance" was well spoken, the theme a noble one.

The Fifth Declamation, "Hans and the Dandy," by Master Weinman, was recited well, spirited and spunky, just like a Dutchman, well done. The "Maniac," was also well and finely delivered. The performance from "Julius Cæsar," was well done; the several parts of Brutus, Cassius, Mark Antony and others, were better rendered and elicited more applause than is often given to the Drama upon the legitimate stage. "Light," was admirably spoken; the address of the Speaker was excellent; he, too, was abundantly rewarded with a shower of fragrant bouquets, from the young ladies. The scene from "The Lady of the Lake," created much interest; fierce Rhoderick Dhu, and bold Fitz-James enacted the bloody scenes of former days; in a bloodless way, fought and struggled, and died, bold Roderick (for a brief time), his fall was a *heavy* one.

The Dialogue of "The Speculators," was a merry affair; it was a hard hit at the present times, and Montgomery street matters, and afforded great merriment. The closing Declamation, "Union and Liberty," was appropriate to the occasion and times, and well delivered.

The evening's exercises closed with the delivery of the Diplomas to the Graduating Class, of which we give the very appropriate, brief and admirable Address of Rev. S. Woodbridge, D. D., on that occasion, on another page.

When Mr. Platt and Rev. S. Woodbridge stepped upon the platform to bestow the well-earned honor upon these graduates, we should have been pleased to have seen all the other Pupils formed around them like the *back ground* of a picture. It would have *made a picture* at once interesting and imposing, for all were engaged in the same work. We suggest this for future Exhibitions.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

After the close of the Address, to the Graduating Class and the delivery of the Diplomas, Mr. Platt announced that the Hall would be cleared of seats and, the *practical* exhibition of the last declamation would be had of "Union and Liberty," i. e., the gentlemen would have the liberty to select the fair ladies, lead them upon the floor, and then in a happy union of hands enjoy the balance of the evening in the Terpsichorean art. The gay music from the Band at the Barracks, kindly officiating on the occasion, soon filled the floor with happy spirits, and for some hours all were gay and happy. Benicia can boast as bright a galaxy of beauty and talent and as etherial and accomplished dancers as any city. *We* can attest to that, presuming to be a *judge* of this most excellent exercise—and satisfactory.

Thus closed the happy exercises of the Collegiate Institute of Benicia. The Principal, C. J. Platt, Esq., may well be proud of his College, located on a healthy and beautiful spot, commanding one of the finest landscape views in our State, with large, spacious and fine buildings, surrounded with nice grounds. The apparatus and libraries are also complete within the College, and most excellent play-grounds and gymnasiums outside, with able Professors to aid him in his work. These do and must command success, and so well satisfied are we of its excellencies that we are desirous of having those valuable privileges widely known, to this end we give the true picture, of this admirable Institute, a prominent place on our first page, as it well deserves, and can recommend most earnestly to parents who seek a place for their sons, this eligibly located, healthy and prosperous Institute.

We have received several of the Essays delivered on the occasion, which we shall publish, especially that one of importance to "Social Life in California." "The Common Law of Husband and Wife, as modified by the Statues of California," by G. A. Lamot. Also the "Rights of Aliens."

We would here call attention to the most excellent Address of Rev. S. Woodbridge, which will be found on our fourth page, and also specially call the attention of Parents to the Card of the *New Term* of this College, in our columns this week.

Benicia Female Seminary.

This long established and admirably conducted College, for young ladies, held their Anniversary Exercises on Monday and Tuesday of last week,—the annual exercises of the year—by an Exhibition as is customary, to show the proficiency of pupils. This College has had about 150 pupils during the past year, under its charge, and the management has displayed an admirable fitness in the Principal, Miss Lamond, for the responsible trust which has been committed to her hands, that of Educating one hundred and fifty young females, who are to have a most important influence in establishing the character of the social life in the future of California. We regret we could not be present at that most interesting Public Exhibition, but we know it was of a high order, and reflected great credit upon the Principal and Teachers, and the Pupils, all. This is one of the oldest and best Seminaries of our State.

COLLEGE CATALOGUE.—We have received the first biennial catalogue of the San José Institute and Commercial College, located at San José. The catalogue contains a list of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, scholars, plan of studies, scholarships, etc., and presents a sketch of the Institute complete. We shall refer to it again.

Gathering and Keeping Fruit.

It is becoming a well understood principle that pears are improved by being gathered before fully ripe. Some should approach nearer maturity than others. But early apples should be fully ripe, as a general rule, before gathering. Late fall and early winter apples should not be eatable when picked, and all the late winter varieties should be gathered when too hard to yield to the pressure of the thumb, and always before heavy fall frosts. A dry time should be selected, if possible. There will be a few specimens not yet mature, but you can afford to throw them out to save the best and and the main crop. When a good keeping variety begins to drop freely from the tree, as is sometimes the case, secure the balance of the crop that remains on the tree as soon as possible; but they should not be mixed with those on the ground—not one should be saved with those picked. Windfalls will not keep, for, in addition to the injury sustained from the fall, they become heated by lying upon the ground exposed to the sun and hot air, and the ripening process already commenced is hastening it to rapid decay.

No matter how hot the weather is an apple is always cool while upon the tree, and in that condition should be taken care of, if we would have it keep in its most perfect condition for the full development of all the delicious juices with which it is so abundantly supplied. How to obtain it in that condition will be my purpose now to show. We have seen that it must be carefully gathered before it is too ripe, as it is commonly termed; but I say before it is ripe, for when it is *ripe* it is fit to eat, and that should certainly not be the case with winter apples when gathered.

We have also seen that heat hastens the ripening process, and that cold retards it. Apples should therefore, be kept cool, barely so as not to freeze. A minimum temperature of thirty-four degrees is probably about right, with as little fluctuation as possible.

It is not for the purpose of assuming to know more than the most of you about the best method of keeping apples, that I give the subject so large a space in this address, but it is to give it more prominence in our deliberations than it has heretofore had. I regard it as one of the points very much overlooked in all meetings of this kind.

Whether we regard the ripening process as a vital or a chemical action, it is quite sure that it should go on gradual and unchecked until all the good qualities are fully developed, and when the highest point of excellence is attained, then the fruit should be used. It is never so good as when just fully ripe; but is frequently eatable for a long time. Some varieties become dry and mealy, others tough and leathery. Others, by being kept very cool, will frequently remain in a very good condition for a very long time, or by the use of artificial means may be kept for an almost indefinite period.

I hold that the ripening process once commenced, goes on, no matter how cold, if frost is not present, slowly, perhaps, but uninterruptedly, until full maturity. Hence the importance of a cool cellar, which should always be dry and dark. It should be frequently aired, when the outside temperature will allow of it. Some varieties are much more sensitive to their treatment than others. The Winesap, for instance, which has a thick skin, may be abused a great deal in handling and but indifferently cared for in the cellar, and yet it will keep pretty well; that is it will rot but little; but, if kept close and warm, it is subject to a fungus that renders it scarcely tolerable to eat. But if it is kept cool and dry, all its best qualities are retained. It is also one of the varieties that does best kept on open shelves. The Belmont, on the other hand, which I regard as one of the best and most profitable apples, is very impatient of bad treatment. Its skin is smooth and thin, and flesh of a delicate texture. If roughly handled and kept in a warm room, it soon decays. If carefully handled and kept in a cool place, it keeps with very little waste till April or May. Indeed, it is, with me, one of the very best of keepers.—[Trans. Ind. Hort. Society.

Consumption of Coal.—At the last sitting of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques M. Dallon gave the following interesting particulars on the consumption of coal: In 1789 France consumed 500,000 tuns of coal, 220,000 of which were imported; in 1811 the quantity was 773,000 tuns; in 1830 it rose to 1,800,000 tuns, and in 1847 to 7,600,000 tuns, 2,500,000 of which were imported. During the four following years—those of the Republic—there was a considerable diminution, the extraction in France being reduced to 4,000,000 tuns, and the importation to 2,100,000 tuns. In 1853 the consumption rose to 9,400,000 tuns, and in 1859 to 12,400,000 tuns. In 1863, the third year after the Convention of 1860, the quantity consumed was 15,000,000 tuns, 5,200,000 of which were imported, showing the immense increase of manufactures during a period of tranquility and order. At the commencement of the present century England produced 13,000,000 tuns; in 1838 the quantity rose to 26,000,000 tuns, and in 1862, to 84,500,000 tuns. England alone produces much more than half the coal extracted throughout the world. The production of coal in the United States is valued at 15,000,000 tuns; that of Belgium at 9,000,000, the Zollverein produced upwards of 14,000,000 tuns in 1862; so if England be omitted, France is one of the richest coal producing countries in the world. The production of coal is intimately connected with that of iron, in which article England again holds the first rank. In 1789 France only produced 69,000 tuns of cast iron. This quantity rose to 115,000 tuns in 1812; in 1830, to 347,773 tuns of cast iron and 237,379 of wrought iron; in 1847 the figures were respectively 602,772 and 376,686; in 1850 the production had fallen to 406,000 tuns of cast iron and 240,000 of wrought iron. A new rise occurred immediately after the Republic; in 1859 France produced 887,000 tuns of cast iron and 520,000 of wrought iron; and in 1863 it is vaguely stated at the enormous figure of 1,180,000 tuns of cast iron, and 705,500 tuns of wrought iron. The production of England is nearly 4,000,000 tuns of cast iron; that of the Zollverein, 531,593 tuns; of Sweden 143,000; of Austria 270,000, and of Belgium 161,000.—[Galignani.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER TWENTY.

New York, May 2d, 1864.

Splendid Churches and Amusing Follies.

Editor California Farmer:

I was asked, the other day, what a stranger should visit in New York, after seeing Broadway, the Central Park, and the Picture Galleries. I answered, unhesitatingly, the Churches. They adorn all the new Avenues, and many of them are not only very costly, but beautiful specimens of architecture. Among the most attractive I would name St. George's, Trinity Chapel, Dr. Adam's Church on Madison Square, the Dutch Reformed and Brick Church in the Fifth Avenue, the Synagogue on Nineteenth street, the Broadway Tabernacle, and a host of smaller Churches that attract the eye in almost every direction. Many of these edifices have been irreverently but amusingly nick-named; for instance, the white marble Dutch Church on Fifth Avenue, is called the Shanghai Church; the Unitarian Church on Fourth Avenue, is known as the Beef-steak Church, and so on. These nick-names are suggested, of course, by peculiarities in the style of building.

The Sanitary Fair and Copperhead Influences.

The telegraph has, ere this, informed you of the net result of the great Metropolitan Fair. Considering the efforts made, the amount realized has disappointed everybody. New York, in proportion to its size, has not done as well as her sister cities. If the working-classes had aided the enterprise, as they would have done in California, the result would have been very different. The middle classes, on the contrary, were very generous. The shop-keepers gave more, in proportion, than the rich people. What can be expected, however, when the World, the Express, the News and a host of Eatonsville Gazettes, in the pay of the copperheads, use all in their influence, secretly if not openly against every loyal undertaking. In this case the doubt was sneakingly expressed, if all the money would be used for the benefit of the sick and wounded, and hints were thrown out that a portion of the funds would stick to the hands and pockets of some of the "Saints." At best, the good and charitable, of New York, get but faint praise for any effort they may make, but they must feel amply rewarded, when from every battle-field the prayer of the sick and wounded is uttered in their behalf, and when every returned soldier speaks with tearful eyes of the Sanitary Commission. I met an officer the other day in one of the Broadway stages, whom I have seen before, in California, although I do not recollect his name. In the course of his conversation he spoke of the gallantry of the black troops. "In the army," said he, "the colored troops have fought, themselves into an equality with the whites," and then he told me how one colored color-bearer, in particular, had distinguished himself by holding up his flag when its staff was shot away and who when both arms were useless, held the flag in his teeth. "Such splendid acts of heroism," in conclusion, he said, "were numerous enough during the late campaign alone in Florida to make the massacre of Fort Pillow and Plymouth, rallying cries in the mouths of white troops in the coming struggle."

For a wonder nothing is known of impending military operations and movements, and before we were aware of such an intention the significant fact is announced that the militia are to be called out to garrison the almost empty forts. The brooding quiet is the "calm before the storm."

May-Day and Moving.

May Day that is so beautifully celebrated in California, is a day of noise, dirt and confusion here. The dirty faces of the fashionables who are moving, in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue, reminds me that after all there is not much difference between the far-apart classes of New York in the dark or on May-Day.

The City Railroads Surrender.—Cheap Fares.

The Omnibusses that struck for higher prices have been obliged to "back down," and the difference between the full stages of to-day and the empty and forlorn vehicles of last week, I hope will be satisfactory to all parties. The fares on the car-lines are very low. One car ride of seven or eight miles for five cents. The good people of this city have evidently learned that in Union there is strength. For instance, not only have they frustrated the efforts of the Omnibusses to exact ten cents fare, but they have conquered the butter and vegetable speculators. They find victory is very easily achieved by abstaining from the use of anything for which an exorbitant price is demanded. If the shoddy folk were wise they would not compel Congress to interfere with the tariff, but shoddyism and selfishness seem to be synonymous terms.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

New York, May 9th, 1864.

The Impending Struggle.

In this solemn hour of our country's history, every thinking mind must feel a deep anxiety for the result of this week's contest that ought to drive, if it does not, every other thought from the mind. But I would stand amazed at the seeming ruthlessness and frivolty of this gay city, if I did not hear in the prayers of the ministers, on the Sabbath, the heart-felt applications for Divine interposition; if I did not see in the anxious faces of the congregations a deep sympathy with their prayers, if the papers, nearly filled with every minute particular of the struggle, to the exclusion of other news, if the bulletin-boards, surrounded with sober faces, did not tell me of a deep undertow of feeling which is not expressed by the paltry and foamy appearance of the human tide sweeping through the streets. I hope a patriotism is alive in every breast now, that will receive with humble thankfulness the tidings of victory, and that will show a heroic courage, if the news is of defeat. The Government can never give up the contest without a disgrace which will be unparalleled in the History of Nations.

Insolence and Ignorance of the Copperheads.

Last week the copperheads were triumphant. A loyal man could not walk the streets or ride in the cars or omnibusses without feeling the bitterness of knowing that a host of men surrounded him who would barter away, if they could, the life of the country, purchased by so many years of war, by so many noble lives, and made sacred by so many heroic conflicts, in this second war for Liberty. I scanned, closely, the faces of these miniature Benedict Arnolds. Many of them—shame that it is so—were Irishmen; some were Englishmen, of course, and worse than all most of them were Americans. When we call ourselves an enlightened people, are we speaking a falsehood? How is it that these men are so ignorant? How is it that brought up in a Republic they do not appreciate its value, that they sympathize with, if they do not aid those whose only apology for their crime of treason, is their love of slavery. There is a radical fault somewhere, and when the rebellion is over it must be ferretted out and remedied.

War Preferable to Slavery.

The more intelligent people, I find, are almost united in their reverence for the sacred cause in which we are engaged, and though deploring war as the greatest curse which can fall upon a people, many feel that it is better than that state of luxury and effeminacy and sin which threatened to sap at the roots of our National greatness, and which shows its fearful consequences in the selfishness and ignorance of so many of our people. It is most disagreeable to me to use the cant terms of "upper" and "middle" and "lower" classes, but in New York the distinctions are so marked that it is almost impossible to do without them; and here is another work before us "when this cruel war is over."

I hope the women of California will give a noble aid to the new patriotic covenant. I have no fears for them, but I do fear that it will be sometime before the gay butterflies of such cities as New York will glory in following the example of the women of the Revolution. I hope that I may be mistaken.

But while the loyal women of the country are pledging themselves to give up the use of foreign luxuries, are the men to indulge in every costly habit which they may have cultivated in times of prosperity. Surely it would not be right. Conscience should whisper in every patriot's ear. America expects every *man* to do his duty.

I hope you will publish in the Farmer the black roll of England. Every noble Irishman must blush to see so many Irish names; but thank God they are English office-holders. Irish names, on the list, have been blotted out by Irish blood that has been freely given for the holy cause of Liberty! and after all, the remembrance that John Bright is an Englishman, ought to make us forgive England, for her black roll of titled aristocrats.

I meet so many Californians, in Broadway, that sometimes I wonder if I am not dreaming, and that I am near the Lick House, on Montgomery street.

M. A. S.

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TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, BAD-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

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Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery
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The Oldest Commercial City.

The most ancient center of trade in the world, and one which still retains its mercantile currents, is Damascus. The caravan comes and goes as it did three thousand years ago; there are still the flock, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and of the Mediterranean still occupy with the multitude of their wares. From Damascus came the damson, blue plum, and the delicious apricot of Portugal; Damascus damask, the beautiful fabric of cotton and silk with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the arts into Persia; and that beautiful art of wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of Mosaic engraving and sculpture united—called Damascus inlaying, with which boxes and bureaus and swords and guns are ornamented. Damascus recalls what it was before the days of Abraham—a center of trade and travel—an island of verdure in a desert—a "predestined capital," with martial and sacred associations extending through more than thirty centuries. It was "near Damascus" that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from Heaven above the brightness of the sun;" and the street which is called Straight, in which it was said "he prayeth," still runs through the city. The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, because it was given to men to have but one Paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have his in this world; is, to this day what Julian called "the eye of the East," and Isaiah, "the head of Syria." It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "rivers of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of Syrian gardens. While Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; and Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates.

An Ounce Weight and a Ton Weight.

An ounce weight and a ton weight of iron will fall down a pit with equal speed and in equal time. Until about 300 years ago, all the learned men in the world disbelieved and denied it. Galileo, an Italian, taught the contrary to the popular belief. The University of Pisa challenged him to the proof. The leaning tower of that city was just the place for such an experiment. Two balls were obtained and weighed, and one was found to be exactly double the weight of the other. Both were taken to the top. All Pisa looked on, and crowds of dignitaries were confident that young Galileo, then obscure and despised, but honored and immortalized now, would prove to be in error. The two balls were dropped at the same instant. Old theory, and all the world, said that the large ball, being twice as heavy as the lesser, must come down in half the time. All eyes watched, and, lo! all eyes beheld them strike the earth at the same instant. Men then disbelieved their eyes, and repeated the experiment many times, but each time with the same result. The little ball was big enough to destroy a theory 2,000 years old; and had it been little as a pea, it would have destroyed it just as well, or even more quickly.

But how was this? Did not the earth draw down the larger ball which was double the weight of the smaller, with double force? Did not the double weight indicate the double force? Yes, truly; but in drawing down the large ball there was a double force of resistance to be overcome, and as the two forces acted in the same proportion on the large ball, and in the same proportion on the less, the velocity of the two was equal, though in bulk they were unequal. Let us suppose there to be two wagons, one with a load of five tons, and the other ten tons, and that the unequal loads are drawn by an equal horse power—should not their speed be equal though their weight is unequal? No, there must be double horse power to draw double weight to obtain equal speed. Let a ten-pound weight and a one-pound weight fall to the earth at the same time, and the earth must draw down the heavier weight with ten times greater force than the other that they may have equal speed, and it does so. A ton weight of iron and an ounce weight, leaving the top of a pit at the same instant, would, therefore, at the same instant fall to the bottom.—[Sci. American.

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

AMBROTYPES

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it. 12

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

PIANAOFORTES

.. AND....

Harmoniums,

MANUFACTURED BY

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,

Paris.

Warerooms in San Francisco,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner of Montgomery and Post streets.

Wholesale Agents for

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS

—AND THE—

STODART PIANOFORTES.

Importers of

Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks,

ETC.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful Instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $275 to $400 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These instruments are a "specialité" of our manufactory, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS.

In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rose wood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive as much less liable to become deranged or get out of order.

For full description of Picollo Pianofortes and Harmoniums send for descriptive catalogues.

PRINCE & CO'S

Melodeons, Double reed School Organs,

and Organ Melodeons.

Being the exclusive agents for the sale of these celebrated instruments in California, we are prepared to furnish them at the catalogue prices, sold at the warerooms of the manufacturer in the East. The assortment comprises twelve different styles of instruments ranging from $60 to $425 each. Illustrated catalogues, with full description and price of each instrument annexed, will be furnished on application.

12-3m

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,

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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $6 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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Patent Hat Rack.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE WOULD invite public attention to a new

PATENT HAT RACK

which is now on exhibition at the California Farmer Reading-room. This is an entire new thing in style, and of peculiar form. It is a valuable invention and worthy the attention of Furniture Dealers, and Inventors. This Invention is patented and the undersigned will sell Rights for the County or State, or other parts of the Pacific Coast. This Patent was sold for a high price in New York. Call at Farmer Reading-rooms and see the model. For particulars call on Editor of Farmer. 13-3m

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

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"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*

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"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair true," "Auril Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100. cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

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RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

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481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

8 ALLEN & SPIER, SAN FRANCISCO

ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J H Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism, none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of nostrums. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bath tub line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong times is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of the Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a derangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world.

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1382
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	830
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	532
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of an subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse in the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN GALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast agua. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO PERKINSON JR.

To J H Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. P. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 15th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied to my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D.O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

GENS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,

MRS. C A CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its benedicent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs, so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Bibb, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seated disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr J H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO?

FRIDAY .....JUNE 10, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. These we TAKE AT PAR in payment for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

New Comers—Homesteads.

THOSE New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Clerk and Assistant Wanted.

We want an active intelligent business clerk in our office. We want a person who has a knowledge, to some extent, of agriculture, horticulture, the science of botany, and the seed business. A man of correct habits, and willing to give his time to business, closely; a young man free from incumbrances on his time so that he can apply himself to business wholly. A knowledge of the languages would be desirable, and of mineralogy, also. Application only to be made between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., and by none who cannot give the best of references.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS AT BENICIA, VALLEJO AND SUISUN VALLEY.—This number of the FARMER will prove particularly interesting to you, we know, as it contains a sketch of the Exhibition of the Collegiate Institute, and the most admirable Address to the Graduating Class, by the Rev. S. Woodbridge, and also two Letters from New York by Professor Sarles, formerly connected with this College; the letters of Mr. Sarles are full of that true patriotism, that is so much needed now.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a valuable Essay on Electricity, which will appear next week.

OAKLAND.—A sketch of Oakland, and it its improvements, crowded out; will appear next week.

BENICIA BARRACKS.—Our visit to this place, we shall give in our next. A *Sketch of Benicia and her Improvements*, will also appear.

"Sister Clare," and "Single Blessedness," received and accepted. Will appear soon.

The "*Three Witnesses*, or Perjury Unmasked," *received*. Shall place them before the *Inquisitorial Power*, if O K., will put them on the Rack.

HOW TO ADDRESS LETTERS.—We would earnestly request our patrons and friends, and all who correspond with this office, to be careful how they address their letters. Those for the editorial department, should be addressed to Col. Warren, Editor, and those on business to Warren & Co. And be sure to have each and all addressed to the California Farmer Office, No. 320 Clay street, San Francisco, as we do not receive our letters regularly, many being mislaid, or going to persons of similar names in our city.

WOOL RAISING.—We hope our wool-growers will not be in haste to dispose of their wool. Market East, and in Europe, is such as to promise a better thing for them by and by. If they will call at our office with their samples, we can give them some valuable information.



Thunder Away with Your Big Guns.

Up with the Stars and Stripes. Ring out a Merry Peal of Bells, and let the word go forth "*The Union Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.*"

"Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With FREEDOM'S SOIL beneath our feet,
And FREEDOM'S BANNER streaming o'er us."

Yesterday about noon the booming cannon told the glorious news of the Union Spirit that prevailed at Baltimore, the result of which, as it passes over the wires, will electrify every man's heart, and its influence will be to our country like a mighty victory. On the receipt of this news, up went the Glorious Stars and Stripes, and soon our city looked gay and glad with the *Banner of Freedom waving o'er us.* Men's faces *shone out*, all were glad, all hopeful; it comes to us an omen of good news at hand. Let us be thankful to God for the *Loyal Spirit* now circulating in the hearts of hearts. Let us prepare for the coming Fourth of July, for we shall hear glad tidings and they will be of great joy to our people.

The result of the Baltimore Convention is the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President, and ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice President, by ACCLAMATION!!! This is one of the Greatest Triumphs, Politically and Nationally that has transpired since the war began. The Life History of Abraham Lincoln is known. Such a President and Vice President, for the next four years, will put our country into a safe position. We give a brief sketch of the life of Andy Johnson, from the Bulletin:

"Andy Johnson, Vice-President—fair match for Abraham Lincoln, President. Johnson is peculiarly one of the people. He was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808, lost his father at 4 years of age, at 10 was apprenticed to a tailor, and at 17 he set up for himself in that business. He learned the alphabet on the tailor's board, and diligently employed his evenings, after his work was done, in learning to read. To write and cipher he learned after marriage from his wife—in this respect repeating the experience of many enterprising Southern youth unblessed with the advantages that wealthy parentage confers. Under the tuitilage of his wife he made rapid improvement. In 1826 he removed to Tennessee, taking up his residence at Greenville, and the good people of the village elected him first Alderman, afterwards Mayor, and then member of the Legislature. In 1840 he was chosen one of the Democratic Electors of the State. In 1841 he went to the State Senate; in 1843 to Congress, and stayed there till 1853, when he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and in 1855 re-elected to the same high place. In 1857 he was sent to the United States Senate for the full term of six years. When State after State seceded, Johnson girded himself to save Tennessee from the folly. Throughout the war he has been a bulwark for the Union. When country or slavery, one or the other, was to be sacrificed, he urged that there could be no hesitation on such a question, and went in for the abolition of slavery and for every means to save the Union. His influence more than that of any other border State man saved the border States to the side of liberty, loyalty and the Constitution. His nomination strengthens the ticket, and increases the assurance that Lincoln will be easily re-elected."

The enthusiasm and joy that pervaded our city on the *reception* of the National Acclaim for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AS PRESIDENT, increased rapidly, until the business houses had closed and the people at liberty, when it burst forth into Bonfires and Illuminations, and the gathering of the masses at our Public Halls, where it could be safely said that *Tens of Thousands* of our people came out into the streets and public places to manifest their exceeding joy at this most auspicious event. Platt's Hall was crowded, at an early hour, to repletion. The Hall in front and the streets, were made impassable for the dense throng. The roar of artillery, bonfires and the shouts of happy thousands were the clear and undeniable proofs that the hearts of our people are sound to the core for the Union. The Addresses were full of the genuine fire of Patriotism and if any treason-hatchers or traitors were among the crowd, their faintest hopes of success must have *yielded* to the evidence before them, that there is no *earthly* power that can aid them in their unhallowed work, and *Heaven* is clearly on the other side. Confession of sins and repentance, like that of *Peter*, may save some, the rest must share the fate of Judas Iscariot. California, by her noble Patriotism will send tidings of our loyalty to the Parent Government, that will brighten her escutcheon of Fame, brighter than the shining ore of her mountains. California will be true to herself and the country.

Extra Farmers—Complimentary.

We send Extra Numbers, of our FARMER, to many distinguished people of this State, and abroad, in the hopes that all may interest themselves in our Journal and the cause it pleads. We shall be very grateful for all the kind coöperation we can have from home and abroad. Those of our friends who may be disposed to aid us by forming "Clubs," or by becoming subscribers, we shall be most happy to receive them, and shall be pleased to welcome them to our Hall, Reading Room and Library, where we know we can show them much of interest to them. Those who feel a desire to peruse Agricultural and Scientific papers from other States and Europe, will find them on file at our Rooms, where all can come freely. Our Brother Editors, especially from the country, are cordially invited.

ARE YOUR BOOKS AND PAPERS SAFE?—Fire, Burglars and Safe Breakers are among the many dangers that threaten the property of our merchants. But if they are wise and procure the "Lillie Safe," they may laugh at these kinds of calamities, for Lillie makes them *safe*. See particulars in our columns.

Drought—Short Crops. Good Cultivation Always Pays

It has ever been the motto of this journal to urge the highest state of cultivation in every department of agriculture, knowing full well that no permanently good or great results can ever flow from any other course. We have noticed a great many paragraphs going the rounds of the newspapers, where the condition of the crops is given. Sad stories are told of short crops, ruined farmers, etc., etc. These are *results*, but we learn but little of the *causes*. What is now wanted most, is the clear and explicit statement of the causes of short crops, the whys and the wherefores.

We are among those who do not believe that the dry season alone could have produced a famine price for grain. Nor do we believe that the present dry season alone need have greatly reduced our crop; for had our grain-growers but have given half the attention to the study of their own legitimate business—that of farming—that they have to "feet," the result would have been better crops. The fact is, our farmers are asking too much of Nature and Providence, and Nature is now rebuking them for ingratitude.

What would be thought of the Principal of a large manufactory, or a large farm, if he should ask his men to work day after day without food? And yet farmers ask the earth to give of its strength and substance year after year, without giving back to the earth the food necessary to sustain the crops put upon it.

The continual cropping the earth year after year with the same product, never returning anything back, is downright robbery—a violation of all the laws of nature, good sense, or wisdom. When will farmers, when will grain-growers reflect upon the importance of a change in these practices? When will they commence a series of better plowing, subsoiling, or a rotation of crops? From all parts of the State we hear of good crops, where any of these things have been practiced; and where they have not there is the usual cry, *short crops!* Yet, what else should be the result? Where nothing is given, nothing should be the result. And yet grain-growers expect a harvest year after year from the same land, even where they have never given it a particle to enrich or restore it to fertility, though they have cropped it for years. Is this just? Would the same persons expect the strength of hired men, horse, or ox, to whom he had never given food?

Farmers may say they cannot manure 100, 500, or 1000 acres, for a grain field. Yet they can do it by plowing in a green crop, planting it one or more years with corn, potatoes, squashes, or have it summer-fallowed.

Farmers say, "Our land does not yield so well as formerly." That is true; but where is its strength gone? It has been overworked, and it cannot yield as formerly, until its strength is restored again, any more than a man who is exhausted with labor and famishing with hunger can work, until he is refreshed with food and sleep.

Our farmers and grain-growers, with the well established fact before them, that we live in a dry climate, and that we are asking Nature to change laws, and give us a crop at a period of the year when the earth demands rest, should do the best they can to assist Nature to do this work. This they can do by a judicious system of cultivation, or by using those lands and of that character of soil as are adapted to the crop and the climate.

If, in a dry season, stockmen drive their horses down on the Tules, or up to the mountains, then cultivators should change their base of operations; and we ask the reader's attention to the fact, furnished us from McCall's Ranch, near Antioch, where 80 bushels of wheat per acre will be the crop this year—this *dry* year—and barley that will be as much or more. The samples of both can be seen at our office. "But this is new land," says the reader, "and that always yields more." Now we will give some other facts here of another kind. We had the pleasure of a visit from one of our subscribers from Monterey County—M. O. Ireland, Esq. And what says this cultivator? He gives us his experience, and that is, all his land pays. A field of 70 acres looks well, and will yield well, and would have been better had it been planted earlier. It is good, however, but planted on a field that had been used as a rotative field—where last year was grown potatoes. The wheat will give *fifty bushels per acre.* Why this heavy yield this season of drought? Because it had a root crop under soil last year. And, says Mr. Ireland, "*I plow my land for potatoes three times, and deeper every time, and my grain-land every year, deeper and deeper; and my crops are as good as any for five years.*" Let our farmers and grain-growers note these facts. Here we have facts that rotation of crops, deep and repeated plowing, will give heavy yields, even in a season of drought. Now, will farmers be so good as to remember these facts. *We know they are so.*

Mr. Ireland informs us that the rains in March had a wonderful effect upon the crops; and the barley and potatoes, where properly attended to, are as good as for many years past; yet that great and fertile tract of land, known as the Pajaro Valley, will not send forth those great crops of former years; and why? They have been *worked to death*, and cannot yield until they are fed and have rest.

We end as we began. Good results, or great results can never be expected, except by a judicious system of rotative crops; and until this is done we must suffer the penalty of poor management and short crops.

Reports on Colleges and Schools.

PROFESSING to be the warm friend of the cause of Education we shall always be glad to receive, from every part of our State, Reports of all Colleges and Schools, together with such Essays as shall tend to advance Literature, Science, Morals or Social Life; and shall be especially grateful to our fair correspondents for communications for our "Home Department," of such Essays or subject matter as they may please to forward us, as connected with Schools and Homes.

The Pacific Railroad.

By the advertisements of this company, they now have the road open to New Castle, *thirty-one miles* from Sacramento, and only three and a half from Auburn, and are now carrying passengers and freight in great numbers and quantity, and receiving a very handsome income. Every day revenls to our people the great and increasing advantages that must result to our State from the opening of this road.

The Supreme Court of California have now decided in their favor, in relation to the subscription of San Francisco County Bonds. And the Supreme Court have issued their *pre-emptory order* for the city bonds of *six hundred thousand dollars* in aid of this road. This is as it should be. This will materially aid the road, and hasten on the great work, and carry the iron road rapidly on into the mountains. They, in return, will send over this road gold and silver enough in a few years to lay a railroad track of *gold* from Virginia City to San Francisco, and pay to stockholders, besides, the biggest dividends ever paid on railroads in the world. Such is our belief.

Now is the time to take a pleasant trip to Auburn and vicinity. Go, try the Pacific Railroad; the work is perfectly done.

Worms in Raspberries.

HAVING seen it reported that Raspberries, of the present year, contain *worms* within the berry, we have taken some pains to examine the fruit, and find that it is almost a *universal thing*. Each berry containing from three to ten of these little "mites." They are *too small* to be seen by the naked eye, yet an ordinary pocket microscopic glass will discover the "little fellows" sporting merrily in the nectared cup of this delicious berry. The question naturally arises, shall the fruit be eaten—or shall we reject it altogether? This is the result of our examination. After serious reflection, we come to this conclusion: The peculiar condition of the season is such that a bad cultivation, perhaps, has induced nature to hide these little animalcula in the berry, as a peculiar medical "antiseptic," against any Summer Complaint, and a good-sized dish of these berries would not contain more than *one thousand of these little fellows*, and if we did not know they were there we would not mind them. So we advise those who are nervous about such things, to smother the fruit with sugar and cream, *shut their eyes*, and eat away. These little winged creatures are as harmless as "shrimps," and dont look half as *ugly*, and we believe will not trouble the stomach half as much. So our advice is "*eat away*," the more you eat the *livelier* you will be. If you dont believe us, examine for yourselves, and then eat to your heart's content.

Crops in Napa—Wheat, Corn, Etc.

[THE following items we take from a private letter, they show that all we have said about crops, is about the right mark. Good word comes from many quarters, however dry it may be at others.]

"We shall have full two-thirds of a crop of wheat in this valley; some of it is now ready for the reaper. About half the usual crop of hay has been cut. The little barley that was sown has done well, and will yield full as much, if not more, to the acre, than common. The corn promises well. Mr. Amesbury, west of town, has some of the finest pieces of corn I ever saw; it does not seem to know anything of the drouth. Col. Allen also has a fine piece, and there is more in the vicinity. Napa has a more lively aspect, of late, than common. Many people are visiting the valley and its famous springs. We say to all, come up and enjoy yourselves, at our famous Calistoga Springs."

Barley, Wheat and Grasses on Tule Land.

We have received at our rooms, from McCall's ranch, three miles from Antioch (Sherman Island), 1 stand of wheat, containing 90 heads, very extra quality; several stands barley, and a fine bunch of meadow fescue, three feet high. This grain was planted upon the top of the soil, or *ashes* of the tule burned off, then the grain trod in by sheep. Some was brushed in, some harrowed in; the present crop promises an enormous yield, some estimate it as high as *eighty bushels per acre.* This trial of tule land, for grain, is also a great point gained; they are *now* sowing grain, even in June, believing they can grow *two or more crops of grain per year.* These samples were kindly presented to our rooms by Thomas Hill, Esq, of this city, who brought them down from the ranch. There are several very superior lots of land and ranches, in this vicinity, and they are all doing well. John McCall, Esq., from whose ranch these specimens came, is very successful in his orcharding, gardening, grain, bees, etc. Bees do very well. We shall take an early opportunity to visit and examine these tule lands, which must eventually become some of our very richest, most productive and most profitable ranches in our State.

CROPS IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY.—Pleasant news is sent to the Stockton Independant from this region. The writer says; "The verdant valleys, rich with the choicest gifts of nature, present a charming contrast to the scorching barrenness of the plains; for never have the mountain ranches presented a better appearance or a more luxuriant crop than at present, and the consequent anticipations of the mountain farmers are as hopeful as those of the plains are despondent. This great contrast is to be accounted for in several ways. In the first place, the rains here have been more copious and and frequent than on the plains, and again the valleys surrounded in many cases by high mountains, obtain the benefit of the rain drawing gradually from them, and in many cases partially shaded from the morning and evening sun by the same means."

[In addition to this the mountain and hill-side, contain more Virgin soil—it has not been overworked.—[ED. FARMER.

A Gold Watch Earned.—The money saved by patronizing the People's Line will buy one of Tucker's splendid watches.

What is Music? No. 2.

"The man that hath not music in himself,
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.
Let no man trust him."

So says Shakspeare. And the immortal Milton says that music is the

"Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony."

Tis said—

"The heart is a harp of a thousand strings."

And the wonder is that it keeps in tune so long. Those who love music, and those who understand it, are not often privileged in this country, to have what Milton say, those "chains that tie the hidden soul of harmony" unloosed. It is not often that the finest chords of the soul are touched. They are not unloosed because the *master hand* has not touched the keys.

Many will remember with a saddened pleasure, how the true interest for music was awakened in our city, when the lamented Starr King gave his splendid oration on Music, at Platt's Hall, Feb. 10. That description of the power of music vibrated with an electric thrill upon all the chords of the "Harp of a thousand strings," in many a breast.

Who, that heard that oration, does not remember the orator's description of the wonderful melodies that played around the soul of Handel, were he was composing his great Oratorio of the Messiah. And as Starr King described the beauty and sublimity of that greatest of all musical compositions, in the way he alone had the power to describe, who did not feel that music of a higher order, than is the common lot of man, dwelt within the orator's soul. We remember that peroration of King's eloquence in speaking of Handel's Messiah, for we *felt* every word he uttered; for it had been our good fortune to have heard *that* Oratorio given as it has rarely ever been given since.

It was our happiness to be present in Exeter Hall, London, December, 1846, on the occasion of the performance of that Grand Oratorio, Handel's Messiah. With Madame Anna Bishop, then in all her fresh glory, as Prima Donna, and assisted by over 500 of the best musical talent of England, there in that noble hall, with such an array of talent, with the largest and finest organ of England, we heard Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah performed. Then and there we enjoyed to the full that great masterpiece of all harmonies, so truthfully described by Starr King, on the eve of Feb. 16 last. Then and there we felt what music was, and what power it had upon the soul; and when that grand organ swelling its mighty voice in the great Hallelujah chorus. We felt there was a power in music that is not called into being by any ordinary performance. That organ shook that majestic hall, as the full chorus broke forth, even the very pavement in the street trembled. Tears were the best impression of the power we felt that night in London; and many around us were affected in tears by the grandeur, glory, and power, of that Oratorio, whose words are so full of sublimity and beauty, and the music of which is so full of majesty and power. And when we listened to the eloquent oration here on these shores, we lived over again the joy we experienced in that scene in Exeter Hall, London, nearly twenty years ago, and our heart went out in gratitude to the Orator for the exquisite pleasure we enjoyed.

California is destined to be a great musical emporium. There is here, happily, an increasing love for music, from which we draw a happy omen, when we see so much in the social life that causes fear; for music will come in as a great harmonizer, and restore again the love of the *Good, True, and Beautiful.*

We here copy one of the finest descriptions of the power of music we ever read. We take it from a private letter of one who is now no more. The writer copied it from her private journal for our especial use. It was a description of the effect produced on Lizzie by "Light's piano playing," dated Aug. 16, 1861.

☞ "With blow after blow upon the instrument, and his whole force, he planted large columnal masses of sound like the Giant's Causeway. The tempest rained, hailed, thundered, moaned, and shrieked round those Saratic columns, in every cry that the tempest could utter in its wildest paroxysms of wrath. Then we were borne along through countless beauties of rocks, and sky, and foliage, to a grove by the side of which was a fountain, that seemed one of the eyes of the earth, so large and darkly brilliant was it, and so deep and serene. Here we listened to the voices, or rather the songs of birds, when the wind by degrees diminished, fluttered, and ceased."

Thus one who truly loved music described its power, and while copying these words, we again ask, What is music? and to what extent its power on the soul? That "Harp of a thousand strings." "*We must play on sweet keys would we keep them in tune.*" The last quotation is from one whose harp is now *tuneless and strengthless*; even the case has been wafted upon the waves of time a "wreck in life" on a barren shore.

We shall be glad always to have the friends of music favor us with "thoughts in tune" at any *time.*

SUPERIOR SEA ISLAND COTTON SEED.—We have 100lbs very superior *Sea Island Cotton Seed*, the best ever imported into this State. The crop of Sea Island, from which this seed was taken, was so superior that it sold in New York for about *one dollar per pound.* The seed is put up in 4lb packages and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

LATEST.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated Chattanooga, June 7th, 6 P. M., says: "I've been to Allatoona Pass, and find it very admirable for my purpose. It is the gate through the most eastern range of the Alleghanies, and it now becomes as much so to us as it has been to the rebels—easily defended from any direction. The roads hence from Allatoona south into Georgia, are large and good, and the country more open." The dispatch further states that the enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are at Lost Mountain, on the Kenesaw.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby to the third, report favorable satisfactory progress in reorganizing his command. STANTON.

A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at headquarters, at 8:30 last night, says the Richmond Examiner of the day speaks of the defeat of General W. O. Jones by Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton. General Jones was killed on the field. His successor in command retreated to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton. The paper further states that no hospital or stores were captured by Hunter. Another dispatch announces that our forces occupied Staunton. STANTON.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 330 Clay Street.

The Music.—The "Waters" of the musical firmament, from New York, sends us another and fine collection of new music, to keep us in tune. Among the new pieces are the "Little Ballad Girl," and "Leave me with my Mother," two beautiful songs, from that excellent composer, Stephen C. Foster. These are to be added to the Foster Melodies. The "Dying Drummer," "This Head never Struck me Mother." The music of those two is by Mrs. Parkhurst, whose many fine songs do her great honor. Also the "Tender Alliance Schottische," by the same. "Les Lanciers," the new order of this excellent dance is now added by Johann Mouck to his collection of "The Beauties of Terpsichore." These, with other pieces of rare and beautiful music, came to us from Horace Waters, Esq., of New York, who is sending world-wide his collections of music.

Another New Song.—We have been favored with copies of that grand patriotic song, "The National Rally," the words of which are by Eliza A. Pittsinger, and the music by Martin Simonton, Esq. This inspiring song for the Union heart has been published in the Flag, and has been admirably sung by Signor Abecco, and by Wambold. It should be the song of our people, to lead them on to victory.

We have received from the Rev. Mr. Chase, of Petaluma, a minature or bird's eye view of Petaluma, presenting a very pretty picture of the place. Petaluma is one of our most prosperous inland towns.

We have received a fine collection of grains, wheat, barley, etc., from McCall's Ranch, near Antioch. The samples are the finest we have seen this year, and give promise of the best crop in the State. See mention of those grains in another column.

Exercises of the Collegiate Institute at Napa City.

The numerous Public and Private Colleges and Schools, which are now having their examinations, and closing their Spring Terms, make the month of June the *Literary Month* of the year. We regret we could not be present at all the various Colleges and Schools, from whence we have received kind and courteous invitations; but not having the power of ubiquity we are obliged to deputize some kind friend to aid us in this work. From our kind correspondent, "Clio," we give the following sketch of the closing of the above named College, which we are happy to know is winning golden opinions from the people of Napa county:

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The principal attraction the past week has been the examination of the students of the Collegiate Institute, and their exhibition given on yesterday eve (June 3d). The term just closed has been a decided success. A larger number of pupils than ever before have been in attendance, who, taught by such an able corps of teachers as Prof. W. S. Turner and Lady, Capt. Allen, Misses Chase and White, must, of a necessity, form an institution of learning, that the county, yes, the State, may well be proud of. This is now our pet school, and attracts the attention of the whole community.

The examination was conducted with the utmost rigor, and the several classes gave evidence of the most thorough, complete, and practical instruction.

The entertainment on Thursday eve., at the Methodist Church, was a grand affair. I know not why the Church was selected for this purpose instead of the equally spacious hall of the college, unless it might be to give the large numbers who could not gain access to the room, a chance to look through the windows, which could not be at the college hall, it being in the second story. It is a sufficient index to the interest the people take in the college and its doings, to see them convene to witness the closing. Long before dark the Church was filled to overflowing, and gents were passed out, to give room for the ladies to pass in.

The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. W. S. Urmy, of Suisun, and consisted of declamations, orations, songs, coloquys, instrumental music, etc., the actors leaving little room for criticism. An essay, by Miss A. White, entitled "God made the Country, Man made the Town," is worthy of especial notice. [We shall be happy to publish this, as well as other essays from this college.—ED. FARMER.] It is seldom one has the pleasure of listening to such beautiful thoughts, so well expressed. "The Shepherds Tell me," sung by Misses Buffington and Gridley, and Mr. Gregg, is a gem, and was well performed. The dialogue, "Flowers and Music in a Sick Room," by the Misses Buffington and White, was superbly rendered, and its sentiment the most beautiful. I believe it is one of the greatest pleasures to which mortal man is heir, to listen to those inspiring thoughts that raise his mind from earth to heaven, and associates it with all that is pure and holy, noble and good, beautiful and true; such is the effect of "Flowers and Music in the Sick Room," as performed by the above named ladies. Prof. Julius Cæsar Hannibal brought the house down with his lecture on the 'Rights of the Caled Popol-la-tion.' 'Lea Jayense,' by Miss Chase, was magnificent. Other pieces are worthy of mention, but I fear this article is already too lengthy. The entertainment closed at 12 o'clock, and though the hour was late, the audience had been held spell-bound, and dispersed, well pleased. The next term commences on the 26th of July.

CLIO.

NAPA, June 4th, 1864.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The mail steamer, John L. Stephens, left for Mazatlan recently, with a cargo valued at over $150,000. This shows the greatly increasing trade of the Mexican ports. Machinery, merchandise and produce, with our quicksilver, were the leading items of freight.

PATENT HAT RACK.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the new Patent Hat Rack on exhibition at our office. A good mechanic can make a very handsome sum of money with this patent.

ADDRESS

To the Graduating Class of the Benicia Collegiate Institute, June 3d, 1864, by the Rev'd S. Woodbridge, D. D.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN:—In the absence of a distinguished personage, who it was hoped would have addressed you upon this occasion, the duty seems to devolve upon me,—and certainly also I esteem it a privilege, to present your diplomas. I say *privilege*, because having attended the various examinations that have exhibited your progress, ever since you became connected with the Institute, I know that you deserve, and I am pleased to be permitted to assist in conferring so just an honor. *Duty*, because in the great Republic of Letters to which we belong, every more advanced student,—though it be but in years, is bound to lend what encouragement he can, to those toiling in this noble service.

In glancing back to that long array of students, with which my memory is familiar, during a period of more than thirty years, I am impressed with their varied success. Many have utterly failed in their expectations. A large proportion hold comparatively insignificant positions. A few, only, have attained to eminence.

In searching for the cause of the difference, it does not seem to exist in the fewness of prizes offered in the lottery of life. Nor yet is it the lack of ability in the students themselves; for many a brilliant intellect holds an inferior place, while others, of minor capacity, have attained to eminence. Nor is the explanation to be found in that peculiar and mysterious arrangement of events, known as fortune, by which some persons are so prospered and others retarded. Of course every observer recognizes that Mighty Government beyond our control, many of whose decisions are quite inexplicable. Sometimes its irresistible tide sweeps us on to success and glory; and then, again, it bears us back to grief and ruin. All that we can do in the former case, is to endeavor to guide our barks with discretion, lest they be dashed upon surf-beaten rocks; and in the latter, tenaciously cling to the best anchorage we can find, until the tide again has turned.

But within the range of our control, it seems to me, that the greatest error into which students have fallen, and which has ruined or retarded the majority, lies in the neglect of one of the important priciples of our profession: In the language of the schoolmen, *subjective should always govern the objective*. If the steed masters his rider, the latter may anticipate being unhorsed, or run away with. When the ship controls the mariner, wreck or foundering in the deep is very near at hand. When the elements become masters—water, or fire, or the atmosphere, or the earth, we have flood or conflagration, the tornado or the earthquake.

We are placed, every one, in the centre of his universe; the horizon extending far out in every direction. Within the range of our vision, there is much land to be occupied; means to be devised and employed, grand results to be achieved. In that universe the soul is monarch; and from the throne of Omnipotence itself falls the solemn command, "subjice et impera," subdue and control. Both the means and the end, lying outward from ourselves, are to be made tributary to us.

If now we descend from our high position, and renouncing forethought, discretion and intelligence, with inferior arms plunge into the arena, as mere combatants, that instant, defeat becomes almost inevitable. At once that man lays aside his eminence, and gives predominance to the objective in any form over himself, he enters upon the road to grief. It may be to yield himself to undue love of riches, and he is sold (and in the slang sense), to mammon. It may be to rank; and for a mess of pottage he has lost his birthright. It may be to appetite; and he will become a drunkard or a glutton. It may be to a passion; and his spirited steed, given to bear him to victory and glory will hurry him, a miserable captive into the ranks of the enemy. Even knowledge, and reason, and piety itself are but objectives, to be employed, not to enslave the soul, but to elevate it to a loftier rank, and a higher honor.

But (it may be inquired) is not such a high subjectiveness, such control, a form of selfishness? It is exactly the opposite. In scripture phrase, it is "the crucifixion of the flesh with the affections and lusts thereof."

Then is it not asceticism? Not at all. It merely places the soul in the attitude of command. It rejects nothing that is right; only it keeps all things in subjection. If any inclination is perilous, the soul will chain it, as though it were a wild beast. If there be any easily besetting sin, double guards are to be set against it, and temptation will be avoided. But for the rest,

> "No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
> The boundless Continent is ours."

But may not this disposition lead to arrogance, pride, or undue ambition? In other words having subjected our emotions, shall we not now yield to them. Consider that all evil lies close adjoining to the good; is but an excess or defect of it. Virtue lies in selecting the due medium.

What I have termed subjectiveness or the control of self and the control of the means and the objects of life, is no short-sighted view of immediate personal interest, nor does it repudiate any of the just influences by which we may find our interests subserved. It is an education of all of man to accomplish man's grand destiny. Taking for the guide the counsels of heaven, it learns us knowledge, virtue, temperance, frugality. It makes us heroes in the battles of life. It teaches us to tread the world, the flesh, and the devil under our feet.

But it also gives a double zest to the pleasures of life; adds a double brightness to all that is beautiful; gives to the body, health; to the heart, glowing and delightful affections; to the mind, the eagle glance of intellect; to the purpose, a tenacity proportionate to the value of the object pursued; to the whole nature, that divine elevation worthy of our immortal destiny.

Young Gentlemen! fall not from that glorious career upon which you have entered! Spurn to become slaves! Rule yourselves; your passions, your appetites, your studies, your time, your bodies, your souls, the world itself; and by God's help you shall become more than conquerors. *Subjice et impera.*

JOHN W. HOOK, JAMES A. STEPHENS and JOHN W. STEVENSON, having completed your course of study with honor, receive these Diplomas, the highest distinction conferred by this Institution. May God speed you on your way!

"LILLIE ON SAFES."—*Chilled Iron Safe Described.*—The base, or the foundation of the Chilled Iron Safe, is a frame or box made of bars of wrought iron, one fourth inch thick by one and a half to two and a half inches wide, crossing each other at right angles, and placed near each other, forming a complete net-work. The inside of this box is filled with sand, and placed in a mold with an open space all round the outside, of one and one-fourth to two inches (according to size and character of Safe), and into this space is poured Cast Iron, which becomes thoroughly chilled and hard, like the plow-point throughout.

Inside of this iron body, which is without joints, is attached the best Fire Proof Composition yet known, and held firmly in a perfect air-tight chamber; the composition being from three to four inches thick.

Agents for Lillie's Safes "The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company," 106 and 108 Battery street, San Francisco.

COFFEE AND SPICES.—Talk about your Fragrant Mocha, and your Spicy Jokes. Just go to Messrs. Marden & Folger's Manufactory of Spices, and it is no joke, but a reality. This firm is working away bravely, for *Home Manufactures*, and doing all they can to show that we can manufacture as good articles here as can be imported. Let every well wisher to our State encourage them.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS.—Let all *The People* who intend to take a trip to the *Old States* soon, *Remember the People's Line.* The new steamer, *Moses Taylor*, will be ready the 23d, I. K. Roberts, Esq., Agent. Remember the 23d.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BENICIA—FOR MALES ONLY. The next session of this Institute will commence on the

Twelfth Day of July, 1864.

The Institute has lately increased its facilities both for the comfort of its Pupils and for their instruction. Persons wishing full particulars in regard to the courses of study, etc., will receive a circular by applying to the Principal.

TERMS, PAYABLE THREE MONTHS IN ADVANCE;

Pupils under fourteen, for Board and Tuition per month.....$30 00
Pupils over fourteen.....32 50
Washing, per month.....2 50

No extra charge is made for book-keeping nor for the Modern or Ancient Languages. No charge is made for bedding, rooms or lights. No Entrance Fee is charged.

19 C. J. FLATT, Principal.

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...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

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The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

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PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT

BY PURCHASING PERFECT SPECTACLES

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No. 3 Montgomery street (Masonic Temple),

SAN FRANCISCO.

OLD FRAMES RESET WITH SUITABLE GLASSES, or BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Having made the above particular Branch of business my Exclusive Study for many years, I have obtained a thorough knowledge of

The Eye and all its Changes,

together with ten years practical experience, I am enabled to decide with certainty on the mere inspection of the eye what sort of lens is best suited to correct the defected vision.

☞Every Spectacle will be accurately adjusted to the eye, so as to enable the wearer to pursue the most minute employment, either by day or candle light, with perfect ease and satisfaction, without creating that sense of weakness or fatigue to the organ generally complained of.

P. S.—Citizens, and Strangers visiting the city, are respectfully requested to call and receive a Descriptive Circular of a most Valuable Improvement in SPECTACLES.

C. MULLER,

19-3m No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple.

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc.:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

HALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

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Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

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FURNITURE!

....AND....

CARPETS.



W. J. STRINGER,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Oil-Cloths, Window-Curtains,

....AND....

Upholstery.

520 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO the Assortment of

Parlor and Bed-room Furniture.

The Public are invited to call. Country Orders solicited. Furniture sent to any part of the city and to the wharfs Free of Charge, and every order promptly and carefully attended to.

W. J. STRINGER,

15-3m 520 Washington street.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

Coffee. Coffee.

ARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY COFFEE

Is now used in every First-Class Hotel and Principal Restaurant in San Francisco. We have received the following certificates from the proprietors since we have introduced our NEW PATENT ROASTER:

The undersigned, having tested the quality from all the different manufacturers of Coffee in the city, cheerfully recommend MARDEN & FOLGER'S as

Superior to any Brand,

Either foreign or domestic.

HARDENBERG & DYER, Russ House.
L. LELAND & CO, Occidental Hotel.
ALSTROM & JOHNSON, Lick House
J. W. SARGENT, American Exchange.
F. E. WEYGANT, International.
C. A. JAMES, Railroad
STEVENS & OLIVER, Restaurant.
GREENE'S Restaurant
UNITED STATES Restaurant.
NEW YORK Restaurant
TEHAMA Restaurant
PORTER & COLLINS, Restaurant
ENGLEBERG & WAGNER, Restaurant.

We are putting up the above Coffee in Fancy Glazed Papers for the trade, and ask but a fair trial to substantiate the above recommendation

Order MARDEN & FOLGER'S JAVA COFFEE from any of the Grocers, or from our own manufactory.

P. S.—The brand of Pioneer Mills Coffee is second quality, and has no reference to the above brand.

MARDEN & FOLGER,

17-3m 220 Front street, San Francisco.

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

Home Miscellany.

THE SONG OF THE RAVEN.

BY C. ROSE, FIRST KENTUCKY.

[When the Army of the Cumberland retook the battlefield of Chickamauga, on the 27th of November, hundreds of our dead of the 19th and 20th of September lay upon the field still unburied.]

A RAVEN sat on a bloody stone
And pecked away at a fleshless bone,
Singing his song in a raven tone
That echoed wild as a spirit's moan—
War! war! war!

Then he flapped his wings and hopped away,
Over the ground of the dreadful fray,
In search of more nutritious prey,
Shouting aloud his ominous lay—
War! war! war!

Still flapping his wings, he hopped around,
To a noble form stretched on the ground,
A human frame on an ancient mound,
Still shouting aloud the doleful sound—
War! war! war!

Then lighting there on the hero's breast,
Where a form of beauty once found rest,
Where a fond affection oft was blest,
He cried as he plumed his raven crest,
War! war! war!

Soon the moldering flesh was torn apart
With a raven's skill and a raven's art,
Till the evil bird had reached the heart,
Crying again with an angry start—
War! war! war!

The heart that once so proudly beat
In the quiet home or busy street,
With its hopes of life, was raven's meat;
Mixed was the song with the morsel sweet—
War! war! war!

When the red moon lighted up the east,
The bird of fate prolonged his feast,
With his idle time from Satan leased,
And hoarsely croaked like a savage beast—
War! war! war!

And with fiendish pride he sank his beak,
Tearing the flesh from the manly cheek,
Swallowing still each quivering fleak,
Whilst the echoes caught his angry shriek—
War! war! war!

Then lifts his head of the blackest dye,
The blood-stained beak strikes the hero's eye,
And in echoes reaching to the sky,
Still harsher comes the raven's cry—
War; war! war!

That cheek, that eye, that so kindly smiled
With a loving trust so pure and mild,
To bless, perhaps, a wife and child,
Was food for the bird with song so wild—
War! war! war!

THE MAIDEN'S VISION.

I DREAMED of a noble spirit—
It came, oh, so close to me;
I looked far into depths of beauty
As the sun looks into the sea.

I listened to gushing music,
That murmured, and rose, and fell,
Till my soul was full of gladness,
Of joy that no words can tell.

For life seemed to have a newness
It never before had known;
And I said to myself, "Oh, never
Will my spirit feel alone!"

Then I lifted my own poor spirit
Up to this noble one,
As lovingly as the spring-bud
Lifts itself up to the sun.

I thought to speak to the vision—
To ask, "Would it always stay?"
But alas! it suddenly vanished—
Passed in silence away.

And then I sat by the window,
And nothing saw or heard,
Save the sigh of the passing breezes,
And the song of a fleeing bird.

But so long as I live in the earth-life,
Or as a spirit in heaven above,
I will bless the hour and the vision
Of Beauty, of Light and Love.

—[Banner of Light.

Death by Drink, Crinoline, and War.

On March 22d a collection was made for the sufferers from the Sheffield flood in London, after a sermon by the Rev. Newman Hall. In his introductory observations he referred to the value of human life and the universal shock of distress at the loss of 250 lives by the recent flood. But, he said, we should be consistent, and not be indifferent to still greater loss of life from causes more familiar. Far more people perished in England every week by strong drink than were lost in that flood. The coroner for West Middlesex had told him that during the last year he had held 1,093 inquests. There were 33 cases attributed to excessive drinking, 379 accidents, 52 suicides, and 521 sudden deaths. The coroner said that, judging from the evidence given, two-thirds of the suicides, half the accidents, and one-third of the natural deaths were directly or indirectly caused by excessive drinking. This would give 457 deaths from drink in a single district under one coroner's observation during a single year. Reference was then made to the danger arising from the present fashion of female attire. Out of 48 deaths by burning under the same coroner's notice last year, 23 were of persons above 10 years old, and of those, 21 were females, the majority, if not the whole of whom were victims to "extended dresses." On the same authority it is said that, in three years, no less than 2,500 women had been thus burnt to death. The preacher then referred to the wholesale ravages of war, and expressed surprise that many who were shocked at the loss of 250 lives by the flood at Sheffield should often talk recklessly of war, and advocate England engaging in hostilities when the first battle would in all probability, destroy ten times as many lives.

A BIT OF ADVICE FOR BOYS.—"You are made to be kind," says Horace Mann, "generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require much running. If there is a hungry one, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another envious of them, there are two great wrongs and no more talents than before. If a larger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenance how much better it is than to have a great fist.

The Farmer's Home.

THE farmer's aim should not be a merely mercenary one—to accumulate money for the mere love of money; to hoard it like the miser; to put it out at interest like the usurer; or to invest it in railroad stock, or paper cities in the far west, like the restless speculator—but as a means of happiness and comfort to himself and family. It should be his ambition to create for his children a beautiful, pleasant and happy home, where the young spirit shall gather strength, energy and beauty, and sweetness for the future, and the memory of which shall be a beacon light to guide through all the many paths of life. To do this he should spare no pains, no expense which his purse will allow. Of course there must be a limit where pecuniary matters are concerned. But wealth can never confer happiness, and should only be regarded as one of the means. There are many trifles which are within the reach of almost everybody, that do much toward making home pleasant and happy.

When the young farmer is locating himself, and building his home nest, let him do so with an eye to comfort and convenience as well as profit. If his home must be small, let it be comfortable and pleasant. And there is no necessity that it should stand close to the roadside, unadorned with tree or shrub, vine or flower. These are the free gifts of the All Father, alike accessible to rich or poor. And their presence will do much toward making home attractive. But too often the farmer, who is busy with his broad acres of grain, thinks it wholly beneath his notice to plant trees, because he thinks they will bring him no return in money. And the wife too often weary with the care of her household, neglects what she considers a minor matter, and sacrifices her love for the beautiful upon the shrine of mammon. And thus her home has none of the graceful appendages of tree or flower, to render it attractive to their children. Yet it is a mistaken notion that it is labor lost or economy misapplied, to spend money to adorn their home. There is no investment that pays so large a dividend in the golden currency of happiness, as that which is invested in home comforts and every-day enjoyments, mental luxuries, and social and intellectual pleasures. I do not mean to be understood that the farmer or family should be extravagant and launch into all the foolish follies of the times. But *he has a right* to a pleasant, attracting, and beautiful home. By his own industry he creates the means of enjoyment for others as well as himself. He is no idler in the social hive, and it is fitting that he should enjoy the wealth he creates. Let him surround himself with the refinements of taste and cultivation, and his own mind, if rough and uncultivated, will insensibly yield to the silent influence of its surroundings, and be softened and refined by the atmosphere of his home. Let him cultivate the soil of intellect with the same diligence that he does mother earth, and it will yield a rich return in happiness.

If he has children he can leave them no richer inheritance than the memory of a happy home, combined with the social and moral culture their natures will receive by breathing its atmosphere of love and peace, and sharing in its intellectual pleasures. It cannot be denied that there is a sad deficiency in farmer's homes; indeed I may truthfully say that many wealthy farmers *have no home*, and, with all their broad acres are poor indeed in all that constitutes the elements of true happiness. They may have large houses where they resort for their meals and lodgings, where their children grow up like young animals, strong, vigorous and healthy, but with minds uncultivated, morals untaught, and with no high aims to nerve them to action—no hopes or aspirations, save those centered in making money, or, perhaps, if their parents are so unfortunate as to be very wealthy, their only aim in life is to spend it in scenes of corruption and vice. We cannot expect the children whose young lives drew in the air of such a home, to go forth into the world to bless it by deeds of active goodness, or that they will cherish a loving regard for their parents, or know anything of the sacred influence of a *true home*. But let the farmer, instead of an avaricious desire to add to the number of his acres, deepen the culture of his farm, study to increase its fertility; and if he has a surplus of cash let him spend it in his home. Let him *educate* his children. I do not mean that he should send his daughters to a fashionable boarding school, for that would be a piece of unmitigated folly. I do not mean that he should even send his sons to some distant college, far away from the gentle influence of sister and mother, to meet the temptations of youth alone. But he should educate them together, first in the home circle, where parent and child should all be students, and then they should share the advantages of the same school, where their tasks should be the same, their pleasures and pastimes one. But, after all, home education is by far the most important. Here the intellectual and social faculties may all be cultivated together and grow in harmony. Around the evening fire may be reared, broad and deep the foundation of future greatness, upon the firm and enduring basis of goodness. The farmer may invite to his home circle, the good, the great, the gifted of all ages and all climes, and under their silent influences the minds of children may be molded and fitted for a true life, and his own soul will feel the polish of such lofty intercourse. His sons will grow up to the stature of manhood physically and mentally, and be forever safe from the seductions of vice; they will feel no pleasure in the low and debasing scenes of dissipation. The memory of home and its lofty pleasures will be a talisman forever.

Thus, if the farmer wishes to make an investment that shall yield a rich return, and a perennial inheritance for his children, a mine of wealth to them in all coming time, a legacy to the world, let him invest in home comforts, in books, in pictures, flowers, social pleasures, and educational privileges for himself and children, not in making for them a fortune. Teach them to swim, make them practical, energetic, true men, and women, too, and they will breast the roughest sea, and need not your golden bladders to keep them afloat.

DOCTRESSES.—So the ladies are beginning to take the medical profession by storm. Apothecarie's Hall has been forced to admit Miss Elizabeth Garrett within its sacred precincts. Nor this alone, the pertinacious young lady, after duly listening to lectures, has bravely faced the examiners, and passed in triumph. If she is equally successful in her future examinations, she soon will be Dr. Elizabeth! The prospect is serious. The strong-minded women who maintain that whatever a man can do a woman can do, ignore the essential difference produced by sex; and, as a matter of fact, there is nothing a woman can do well which a man cannot do better if he likes. Men make the best epics and *entrees*; they excel women alike in painting pictures and in blacking boots. And most people would feel indisposed to consult a feminine doctor if one of the male sex could anywhere be found. Of what use, then, will be Miss Garrett's diploma? What branch of practice will she chose? Will she prefer male or female patients? Much has been said, by advocates of feminine surgery, in favor of doctresses for ladies, who might be supposed more willing to confide the details of their ailments to a woman than to a man. As a matter of fact it will be found that women do not believe in women; they naturally and wisely prefer to be advised by one whose strong will suffices to control their own. In serious illness, the doctor must be a despot. His utterances must have Medo-Persian infallibility. He must never be disobeyed. A woman in this responsible position would be useless.—[London Public Opinion.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.—It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied, was the production of the Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years of 1450 and 1455. Guttenberg was the inventor of the art, a goldsmith furnished the necessary funds. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the luster of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred pages and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time and an immense amount of mental, manual, and mechanical labor; and yet for a long time after it had been furnished and offered for sale, not a single human being save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished.

INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS.—During the raid of Quantrell in Kansas, and the sacking and ravaging of Lawrence, the gang came to the residence of George Ford, whose neat house was surrounded with flowers. The soldiers appealed to their leader to spare the place as, "it was too pretty to burn;" he assented and the house was spared, almost the only building left. Mr. Ford says now he shall cultivate flowers as long as he remembers the rebellion. The charms of a few flowers touched the hearts of men whom no misery or suffering, in the midst of which they were reveling, could reach, and saved from destruction the house referred to. Who does not love flowers, and who will not devote a little space to them. They refine, they elevate.

WE should be timid in our happiness. If the flowers around us exhale a keener fragrance, and the peal of the bell sound nearer, both are signs of storm.

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GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

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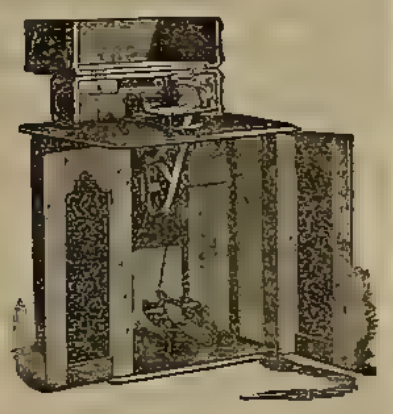
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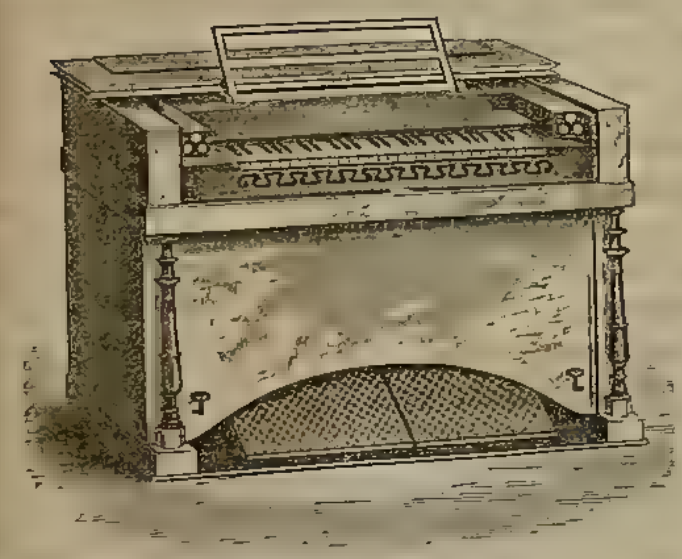
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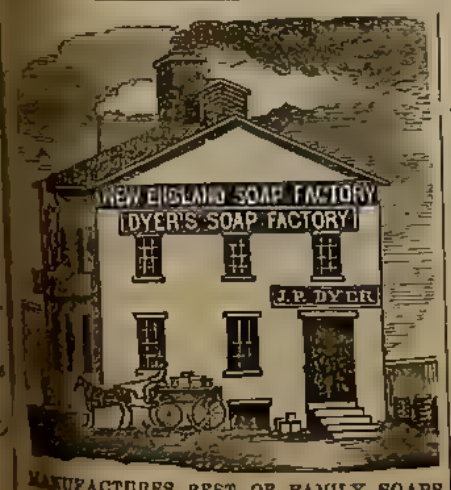


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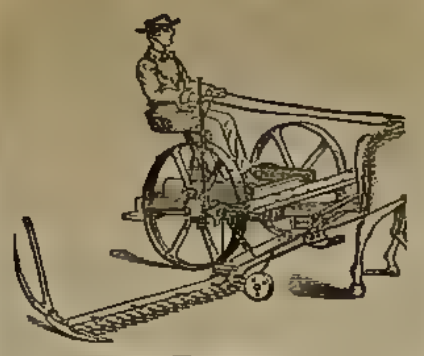
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THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

16

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY

Cider & Wine MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $18.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

FOR SALE BY

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,

106 and 108 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

18-1m

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

1-1m and 613 Front street.

Richards & Whitfield.

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DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

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Horner's First Premium ANTI-FRICTION DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

P. BINET, Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
1-1m Inventor and Patentee.

Literary Shrubbery.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Far upon the unknown deep,
Where the unheard ocean's sound
Where the unseen islands sleep,
Outward bound,

Following toward the silent west
O'er the horizin's curving rim,
To those islands of the Blest—
Me with me, and I with him—
Outward bound.

Nothing but a speck we seem
In the waste of waters round;
Floating, floating like a dream
Outward bound.

Yet within that tiny speck
Two brave hearts, with one record,
Past all tumult, grief, and wreck,
Outward bound.

—Dinah Maria Mulock.

"MARY," said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?" "Why, my dear Julia," was the reply, "I don't know but what I might take him at a pinch."

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-9 Natoma and Mission streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag.	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	3 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilkie's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	3 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	6 00
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	N. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cala	3 50	Com. Globe and App'dx	8 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Illu'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 9.

In our Grain Market we note a better feeling as far as Wheat is concerned; both an export and active milling demand exists. As regards Barley and Oats, the quantity is far in excess of present requirements. New Barley is also offering and prices are easier for the buyer. Our late ruling rates made it an inducement for holders of Oats in Oregon and the northern coast to ship here. These shipments have alarmed California holders and caused many to sell who otherwise would have held and realized better rates. If we are to place any reliance upon reports from the country, the crop will be short; all agree that Oats in particular is the poorest crop we have. Hay, both new and old, is sparingly offered, and prices are well sustained. Beans are neglected, all that find a market sell at a low figure. Wool is coming in freely but the high price of gold is a great barrier to buyers on Eastern account.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 3910 sks, Barley 3455 sks, Oats 1330 sks, Potatoes 665 sks, Salt 200 sks, Wool 805 bales, Hay 1250 bales, Beans 80 sks, Cornmeal 110 sks, Flour 470 qr-sks, Bran 96 sks, Corn 523 sks.

Also Coastwise: Corn 705 sks, Barley 939 sks, Wheat 433 sks, Potatoes 660 sks, Beans 513 sks, Wool 42 bales, Oats 3210 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping	2 25@ 2 50	Superfine, ...	7 00@ 7 50
Milling.	2 50@ 2 70	Extra	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, whe..... ..	@ 2 50	Cornmeal—	
do feed	2 75@ 3 00	Domestic₱100lb	4 25@ 4 50
Oats, ...	2 50@ 3 00	Hay,.. ..₱ton	25 00@35 00
Corn	3 00@ 3 25	Ground Feed₱ton	55 00@60 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	35 00@37 50
Buckwheat.. ..	2 50@ 2 75	Middlings	45 00@50 00
Potatoes, ...	₱sk1 50@ 2 25	Beans.. ₱100lbs	2 50@3 00
Squash.. ..₱ton	@	Onions..	...₱2 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon.₱lb	23@ 25	Dry Hides ..₱lb	12@ 13½
do East AmSpg clp	22@ 21	Green salted, ..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	17@ 20	Sheep skins,wool on	@ --
do Short Staple..	18@ 20	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	10@ 16	Goat skins.. ..each ..	@ 37
Wool sacks, new..	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow₱lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cals..₱lb ..	37@ 40	Cheese, Cals ₱lb	10@
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱lb	--@
Eggs.. ₱doz	@ 40	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	--@

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—June 9.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

New Apples 15@20c ₱ lb. Apricots 15@25c ₱lb. Pears 6@15 ₱lb. Plums 25@40, Dried 15@25c ₱lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱lb. Cherries for cooking 15@25c, Table 40@75c ₱lb. Red Currants 25@50c ₱lb. Green Figs 25@30c ₱lb. Strawberries 20@40c, Second crop 35@50c ₱lb. Raspberries 10@15c ₱lb. Blackberries 20@25c ₱lb. Gooseberries 12@ 20c ₱lb. Oranges @2@4 ₱ 100.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—June 9.

Hens .....₱ doz	6 00@7 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 50@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@7 50	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	...@1 50
Turkeys..... ..₱ lb	20@ 25	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	5 50@7 50		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 9.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables—Griffith & Co. No. 1; Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Gallagher & Reardon, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.			
Apples, new, ..₱lb ..	@ 25	Crab Apples.. ..₱lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	..₱doz.. 25
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	...37@ 50
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..@1 00
Winter Nelis..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	.. 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas..	..4@ 12
Easter Beurre.... ..	@ ..	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	..@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alex'dria	..@ ..
Madeline	@ 25	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	.@ 10	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Strawberries..₱lb	...25@ 50	Los Angeles.. ..	.@ ..
Raspberries....	15@ 20	Common.....	..@ ..
Gooseberries,common	20@ 25	Cherry Plums.....	@ 75
do English..	@ 20	Yellow Gage.... ..	@ 50
Currants, red & wht com	10	Damsons..	..@ ..
Cherry-currants	50	Peach Plums..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	20@ 25	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	25@1 25	Almonds Cals..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 25
Black Tartarian	1 25	English Walnuts.... ..	.. 15
Apricots....	20@ 35	Green-gages.... ..	..@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pic-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	..@ 50	Watermelons.. ..each	..@ ..
Peanuts..	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Canteloupes..	....@ ..

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus.. .. ..₱lb	..@ 15	Okra, Dry.. ..₱lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₱doz	50@ 75	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell sprouts..₱lb	@ ..	Potatoes..	2@ 3
Beets.. .. ₱doz ..	.. 37	do New..	.@ 5
Broccoli..	..₱doz 1 50	do Sweet Carolina	6@ ..
Cabbage..	75@1 25	do Yams (8 lbs)	.. ..
Cauliflower..	...@1 50	Pumpkins..	.. 5
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Celery..	..₱bunch.. 12	Parsley....	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. each	25@ 37	Rhubarb.. ..₱lb..	@ 12
Cranberries.. ₱gall	..@2 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	.. 38
Dried Herbs.. ..₱doz	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg-Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new.. ..	8@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ₱lb	.. 50
Green Beans..	.. 30	Summer Squash..	.. 30
Green-peas..	.@ 6	Squash, Marrowfat..	@ 5
Green-Peppers..	.@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears₱doz	.@ .. 50	String-Beans..	@ 25
Lettuce..... ₱doz	37@ 50	Spinage....	.@ 12
Mushrooms, ope grth₱lb	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₱bunch	.@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Turnips..... ₱doz	.@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱lb	3@ 10	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱lb	@ 50

POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild, ..₱ pair	..@ ..	Snipe.... ..₱doz..	1 50@1 75
do tame.... ..	...@ .. 50	English	.. ..
do Canvas-back.	..@	Venison.. ..₱lb.	..@ ..
do Mallard.. ..	..@	Quails.. .. ₱doz	...@ .. ..
do Teal ₱doz ...	@	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ..₱pair..	@ ..	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.... each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	37@ 50	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys .. ..₱lb.	..@ 30	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	62@ 75	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	25@ ..

FISH.			
Salmon.... .. ..₱lb..	12	Crabs, large.... ..₱doz..	75
do smoked	@ 15	do small..	25@37
do pickled .. ..₱bbl	11 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do .. ..₱lb..	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	12@15
Smelts..	10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	12	Shrimps....	..₱lb.. 12
Rockfish..	10	Flounders..	..@12
Codfish	12	Sea Bass..	..@..
Herring, fresh.... ..₱lb	..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. ..
do smoked .. ₱lb ...	5	Sturgeons	 4
Tomcod.... .. ..₱lb..	12	Crawfish..	.. ..
Sardines (fresh)	.. ..	Oysters....	..₱100 1 00
Sole-fish	15	Clams.....	..50

MEATS.			
Beef—tenderloin..₱lb	.....	Leg Mutton ..	..₱lb.. 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb..	..@20
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	 20	Pigs' Tongues..	..each.. 12
Veal....	12	Bacon, California..	₱lb.. 20
Veal Cutlet.... ..	 15	do Oregon.. ..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	@@7	do imported.. ..	.. 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues... each..	..75@1 00
Pork chops.... ..	 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.... ..	 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal's..₱lb	40@ 60	Cheese.. .. ₱lb	15@ 24
do Eastern....	..@ 50	Lard, California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	..@ 40	do Eastern.. ..	16@ ..
Duck-eggs..	..@ 40	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ 40	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ 60

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office.
p12

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO JUNE 7.

When Grant advanced from the Pamunkey it was found that the rebels were strongly intrenched on the hills near Mechanicsville, north of the Chickahominy, covering the approaches to three bridges across that stream. Grant opened communication with his new base of supplies, and skirmished along the whole front to feel the enemy's position. The cavalry were very active. Negro troops were stationed at the White House, and Smith's corps approached on the left of the Army of the Potomac. The enemy repeatedly assaulted Grant's lines, and once endeavored to cut his new line of communications, but were invariably defeated with heavy loss, all arms of the service having full play in that region. Sheridan, on the extreme left, attacked Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry at Cold Harbor, about five miles east of Mechanicsville, and routed them, whereupon the Sixth Corps occupied the position. Meantime, Hancock advanced on the right, evidently between Mechanicsville and the railroad, and on the afternoon of June 1st a general assault was ordered. This resulted in the capture of a portion of the enemy's works and a number of prisoners. Smith's corps is mentioned as being engaged in this fight, so that the whole army was concentrated.

The rebels made an attack on Saturday evening, June 4th, but were repulsed. The lines of the opposing armies are said to have been so close on Sunday that a lull, under the circumstances, is remarkable. The heaviest fighting of the past week occurred on the 1st and 3d of June, and from the details telegraphed it is apparent that the rebels suffered a heavy loss, besides slowly yielding the ground they fortified.

Sherman's operations have been somewhat delayed by heavy rains, which rendered the roads very bad. But under date of the 6th, he reports to the Secretary of War that by a movement round the rebel right, he had succeeded in compelling the enemy to evacuate a very strong position in the vicinity of the hills north of the Chattahoochee. McPherson defeated Cheatham's corps, May 27th, at New Hope Church. Sherman says that in the movements which compelled Johnston to retreat the Union loss was less than that of the enemy. The result was secured by strategy. The rebel journals abuse Jo. Johnston for being whipped.

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Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 20s
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM,
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—AND—
Wholesale Dealers.

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STEEL CUTTER BAR,
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IMPROVED SPRING-SEAT,
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That will not wear.

THE BEST

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To the well-known superiority of this Machine as a Reaper, we now guarantee an equal superiority as a Mower. The new Steel Cutter-Bar places it far in advance of all other combined Machines.

Also the California Giant Improved, and extras of all kinds, just received by

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Corner of Davis and Washington streets,
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LIFE-SIZE BUST
....OF....
Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J. DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise. It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr. King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

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(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

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COAL OIL LAMPS
—AND—
LAMP STOCK,
—ALSO—
CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

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KEROSENE OILS,
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FOR SALE BY
STANFORD BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
121, 123 and 125 California street,
20-5

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq. containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the offices of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM BIHLER.

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 709 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit. Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion.

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine.

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher,
Cider Mill, 709 Market street,
Exactly opposite Third street.

☞We have an Order Box at O. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

FOR SALE,

A WELL-IMPROVED 80-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE west of Petaluma.

Terms $4,000—half cash at least,

17 JOHN KENDALL.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages
....OF....
CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform.

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it."

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

Increasing the vital energy: and on the other as a generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarrhea, Scrofulous Sores:

Also, in Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepared expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 206 BUSH STREET, opposite the [new] Adelphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street Block, San Francisco. 16-3m

Encourage
HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 323 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21-6

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
13 *SAN FRANCISCO*

DOMIANO MANCARINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Figures, Statuary,
Flowers, Ornaments,
Etc.,

No. 743 Clay street, Opposite the Plaza.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

☞Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order. 16-3m

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DEsirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer or by letter. 21-6

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same.

THOMAS DAY,
723 Montgomery street,
13-tf San Francisco.

TRAVELING.

Opposition Day June 23, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S
OPPOSITION
STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP
MOSES TAYLOR



J. H. BLETHEN ..... Commander
Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

Thursday, ... June 23, 1864

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD, With the Magnificent New Steamship

GOLDEN RULE
3,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

The GOLDEN RULE is the largest, fastest, and most elegant Steamship on the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
5-tf No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of June, 1864:

June 3d—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.
June 13—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.
June 23—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. H. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

Central Pacific Railroad



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE
Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE
Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:00 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 11 a. m.
Newcastle at 6 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 7:30 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln, and the 3:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with the cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect with Lincoln at 7:30 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Liebig's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.
And many other valuable Books at lowest prices.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN HEAR of them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer.

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1864. NUMBER 20.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Dull—Short Crops.

Short Crops will put men to thinking, and make them feel the importance and value of the agricultural interests of our State.

Why is it that intelligent men will so often look with seeming indifference upon what is termed agricultural matters, and say, *they are not interested in agriculture?* Does such an expression denote intelligence?

What subject, next to the great theme of our country and its present struggle, is so much spoken of as the subject of the present *drought and loss of crops?* What has so much affected the business community, as the short crops? Go through the State among the trading community, and the dullness of trade and the hard times are all placed to the condition of the crops!

There is no disguising the fact that a short crop most materially affects trade everywhere, and although we may have a *full half crop* this year of our grains and fruits, yet that deficit will be the small sum of *ten millions of dollars*, and such a sum must affect trade, and materially derange it to a considerable extent, and there is not a merchant trader or business man, but what will feel more or less the effect of a short crop. Let no one say they have *no interest in agriculture*, for it is the *life-blood of the State*.

Said Napoleon, "Agriculture is the soul, the basis of my Empire!" And Washington, Clay, Webster, Jackson, Calhoun, and Cass, were all believers in the truth, that agriculture is the base of all our prosperity.

We were conversing a few months since with a Dry Goods Merchant, in a city of the interior, upon the subject of the agricultural interests as affecting all business. But he could not see that the Dry Goods trade, as a business, had any connection with agriculture, and, like the masses, he could not see how it could affect his business. Meeting the same person last week, we inquired if business was prosperous in his region, when, with much emphasis, he remarked, "Oh, business is very, very dull. No business, for the crops are all lost!" We reminded him of his former remarks—that he could not see how agriculture affected him; but, said he, "I see it *now*. Anything that affects the farmer's interests affects us all; and I have changed my opinion. I am now satisfied that agriculture is the great interest of this State. Our grain, our wool, our wine, and our varied productions, are the life-blood of business, as you, Mr. Editor, have always asserted; and when crops are short, or any calamity affects the farmer, all must feel it. And I repeat what I said, because I see my error, and shall hereafter appreciate this great interest as it deserves." We were glad to notice these results, and all business men must so think before we ever reach the prosperity we desire.

Vineyards in the Mountains.

We had a call from Mr. Walton, of Drytown, whose vineyard we visited last summer, and found a good foundation begun; saw Mr. W. was fast destroying his future by *excessive irrigation*; we appealed to him, explained the wrong he was doing his vineyard and his future hopes. This year he has given his vineyard water but once, instead of water adopts our plan, deep and constant cultivation; Mr. W. sees his former error, and finds how much better is both the soil and crop. Last year his soil was hard baked, his vines looked sear and yellow, now the vines are green and thrifty, the soil light and porous, fresh and moist, and his crop promises to be an abundant one. He has about 2,500 vines, and will make about 1,500 gallons of wine. Mr. Walton has also invented a new wine press, of which we speak in another column. We are really glad to see and hear of the reform, and better system of cultivation, among the workers of our land, for it is an omen of future success.

Mr Walton also brings us good news of the Sexton Gold Lead, of which we spoke last year as being very rich. Judge Sexton and others we [illegible] year, hoarding up gold quarts in a [illegible] *dollars* per hour. Their lead is now being developed, and is very rich. It is called the "Drytown Quartz Company." They are putting up a mill. Their shaft is now down from 50 to 70 feet, striking it rich [illegible] to know our friends are doing well. They deserve it.

Good Cultivation! Good Cultivation!

We have pleasant calls now very often at the Farmer Reading-room, from the cultivators in the country, and we are glad, and very grateful, for the interest they evince, and the samples they bring to our rooms of their products, so that we may know of their labors and successes.

A few days since, our friend and subscriber, Mr. Fifield, of Fifield & Brother, near San Mateo (head of San Mateo Creek), who have a very fine farm of over 1,000 acres, and well cultivated, called on us at our rooms to speak of the season, and give us items of practical utility.

Fifield & Brother (the elder recently deceased, a most worthy and excellent man, whose heart was ever kindly disposed, and always in the right place) have proved by their example that they know how to take care of a farm, even in a dry season. They go for deep plowing and thorough cultivation; they bestow great care upon their land when plowing; if the plow slips out of the ground, they stop the team, back up, reset their plow, and faithfully plow every foot of the soil. They never allow blotches of unplowed land to disgrace their fields. Let farmers remember this. They never skim the surface, because they have not teams enough to plow deep. They have plenty of teams, and being well fed, are strong, and able to plow deep, well, and thoroughly; and the result is good crops, full crops, and crops that pay. This season, fields of barley that were thought advisable to cut green for hay, gave *three tuns of hay to the acre.*

W. J. Fifield (now the surviving partner) has a good dairy. His stock is not your long, lank, lean stock, but improved American stock, crosses of Durham, etc. And the result of all this is good crops, and it *pays well.*

Settler's Rights.

The great and long agitated subject of "The Suscol Rancho" is now about to be settled. After years of trials and troubles, lawsuits, ejectments, riots, murders, and every calamity that is conceivable, the whole subject matter, proof pro and con, is to come before the Register Court for a final hearing and decision. Hundreds of cases and witnesses innumerable will be brought forward. Heaven grant a full and fair hearing, and let the "right prevail." Our State has suffered in all her interests by the long delays about "land titles." Millions of dollars have been expended; honest settlers have toiled, suffered, and died; and honest owners in many cases have suffered too by reckless squatters, who had not a shadow of a claim as a pre-emptor. What we want is Justice and Right for all.

Moisture Produced in a Dancour.—Mr. J. J Mapes in the Working Farmer, says: "No one can doubt that if each square foot of surface of the soil could be made to receive daily as much moisture as we see collect in a few hours on the surface of a pitcher of cold water, that the plants contained in a soil so wetted would be sustained. The immediate surface soil, from the washing of rain and other causes, becomes compact and smooth and does not present as large an amount of surface as when stirred and roughened. After disintegration, the atmosphere can readily enter the soil and on meeting with the colder particles below the surface, is robbed of the moisture it contains, while the increased absorbent quality of the soil by being rendered pulverent, takes up each dose of moisture as received and makes room for the reception of a new quantity. It is for this reason that frequent hoeing is found to prove so beneficial to plants. And it is also from similar causes that underdrained and subsoiled land suffers less from drought than land plowed only a few inches deep. All garden crops should have the soil frequently disturbed during dry weather and in addition to the displacement of weeds, which is very desirable, the gardener will find that his plants can then supply themselves with moisture."

The Peaches have Come.—The first peaches of the season made their appearance in our market this week. These first fruits are not—as they were in former years, large blushing-cheeked samples of a pound each—but small and almost tasteless. Twenty-two peaches were sold for *one bit each*—$2 75. Ten years ago the first peaches sold at $1 to $2 50 each. Poor and neglected culture compels Dame Nature to show a proper resentment, and for neglect she pays by shriveled fruit, and it will always be so. Nature knows always the generous cultivator and repays for every favor shown.

Gophers and Squirrels.—The dry season must always tend to increase the number and the destructive energy of these pests of the farmer and orchardist. The dry weather, too, is the breeder of the *grasshopper*, gressuly, aphis, etc. ank as troubles never come singly, these evil follow drought. Cultivation, stirring the ground in dry weather, produces moisture, and this always checks the ravages of insects, etc.

A Bust of that Patriot Starr King—it costs but $10—and is the only bust that is a likeness of that great man.

Exhibition at the Pavilion, Oakland, of the Students of the Oakland College.

Accepting a courteous invitation to be present on this festive occasion, we enjoyed a speedy trip across the Bay in company with friends, and attended this very interesting affair.

That Oakland is destined to be to our city what Brooklyn is to New York, no one can any longer doubt; for on this occasion, when the ferry-boat reached the pier, we noticed that the passengers were so many, that it required four large cars to take them, and each car was crowded to the full, and many without seats, the greater portion being permanent residents of Oakland, and these our largest business men of San Francisco.

Having a little time we took a peep at this rapidly improving city, and give the result added to our notes on Oakland, in another column. We then proceeded to the pavilion, which at the earliest hour was crowded with friends of the students, the citizens of Oakland and vicinity, and by 8 o'clock the center of the Pavilion was literally choked up with wide awake humanity—a very gay, happy, and joyous group of the lovely and loveable young ladies and gentlemen, of all the region round. The outside seats, aisles, and wings of the hall, were filled by a mass of people packed as close as a paper of pins. This large crowd almost entirely prevented the hearing of the exercises, by reason of their continually talking and whispering, a practice in public assemblies that should be severely rebuked. In this instance there was some excuse, by reason of the dense crowd, and the discomfort of standing nearly three hours. We regretted to notice many of the male sex retaining their seats, while ladies stood up near them for hours. This does not argue well for their gallantry. We hope some of these young students, at the next festival will "speak a piece" on gallantry, as applicable to this subject.

The Pavilion was neatly festooned, the glorious Stars and Stripes being the ruling [illegible] the evening. A stage was erected with a drop curtain, making the appearance quite [illegible] in the decoration of the hall, and in the [illegible] and sentiments of the exercises, [illegible] College must be sound Union. Would to Heaven all our colleges and schools would impress upon the minds of the people the value of our Union.

The exercises on this occasion were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brayton. After the opening prayer, music was given, then came addresses, declamations, recitations, dramatic scenes, more music, original compositions, songs, tableaux, and military displays. These were all of interest, the audience only regretting that by reason of the crowd present, and the disposition of many to talk and whisper, the greater portion of all was lost, save to those immediately in front of the stage.

The great crowd present, however, is a grand proof of the earnest interest taken in the cause of education in our State—a State that can now boast of more public and private schools and colleges, than any other State in the Union, according to their population, outside of New England.

We were much pleased to see [illegible] heard. Some of the young people needed a little electricity to inspire them and give them life, animation, gestures, etc., indicative of the interest they should evince in the words they uttered. Some were little difficult but generally "well done" should be the word of encouragement.

Among those that we could distinctly hear and notice, was R. W. Tompkins. His recitation of the death of Ca[illegible] was remarkably well done—clear enunciation, calm yet earnest—it was *well done.* In the farce, the part of Dick Calmleigh, by J. F. Clark, was very well sustained. Jennie H[illegible] personated the young lady well, and they showered him with bouquets to reward him for it. "Rum's Musical," by D. T. Fow[illegible] In the "Army Scene," where it was attempted to show that "discretion [illegible] was personated by A. W. Burrell admirably. We think he must have read of the battles at Bull Run—it was so well done.

An original poem, by Chas. W. Stoddard, was a fine performance, well-styled—good elocution, grace, [illegible] and the ladies crowned him with fragrant flowers. The Dying Soldier was excellently done by A. W. Burrell. "Bigotry," an original essay, by A. [illegible] was very well delivered.

"A Glimpse into the Country," by [illegible] was a very creditable original piece, very finely spoken and from real nature, only in its manners, and well done. The young ladies crowned him with their [illegible]

[illegible] poem in French. He evinced the marks of a fine scholar.

We would wish to speak of others, but the repeated interruptions by talking and whispering in the ball, and the [illegible] great during portions of the recital, that the students spent their strength for naught. This we regret, and [illegible] many others. The whole session, however, was a pleasant one.

The "whistle of the mi[illegible] those who were [illegible] time had come; and [illegible] it merrily to the [illegible] deck, "over the Bay" [illegible] excursions of the present [illegible] certain, with its colleges [illegible] three, and several private [illegible] Oakland will [illegible] (for Benedict [illegible] see which shall win [illegible] California!

Our Sea-girt Forts at Benicia.

How little do we know of our troops on the coast, either at Benicia, Mare Island, Alcatraz, or Fort Point. Newspaper reports only [illegible] to thousands, but say that these garrisons and defenders of the richest State in the Union, bristling with gleaming bayonets, and guarded with cannon, that could defy the bravest army on earth; but let our citizens go and [illegible] of our right arm of defense, and they will see how strong we are (?), one thousand [illegible] hundreds and fifties, into squads of ten—[illegible] more guard, who sourly walks their rounds.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Can it be when we hear that treason is at Mare Island, treason at Fort Point, treason at Alcatraz, and when he who commands all the forces of the coast is charged in our public journals [illegible] outrage. Can [illegible] when our citizens shall go and visit these places, they will learn more than they can from a newspaper. They will learn what cannot be told in print. Let citizens go, see, hear and feel for [illegible] Eternal vigilance is the price of Li[illegible] country to produce all the varied kinds of [illegible]

The Government property here must have cost Uncle Sam millions. The grounds are extensive, covering hundreds of acres. At the Barracks there are eight buildings, quarters for eight companies, one building each; and there are only three companies now there, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hooker. The Quarter-Master Department is under Capt. W. P. Sweasy. The Ordnance Department, arsenal, and arms, are under Col. Whittlesey, who relieved Capt. McAllister. The buildings are generally neat and [illegible] but the grounds around are not as they should be. They are dry and sear, uneven and neglected. They should be graded, cultivated, and put down to clover, and made to yield [illegible] for the cavalry, as [illegible] to the Department. Vegetables could be raised, and a large expense saved to our Government, which could be done by the soldiers, who have nothing to do but to [illegible] the time or more, drink, and spend [illegible] money. Under the charge of Capt. Stoole, years ago—one of the best and most gentlemanly and faithful officers, ever on our coast—this kind of work was done by our soldiers, and why not now it [illegible] work—either work or fight.

A fine hospital of stone is near by. The officers' quarters are large very fine residences, elegantly [illegible] and a little distance are the cavalry stables. A new mansion is being built for the commander. When completed it will be very handsome, nay elegant.

Our Government is very, very liberal in providing for those who step forward in its defense. They to return should ever be as ready, and ever faithful to the best interest of the country. Their time, strength, mind and heart, should be for the country.

We don't believe there is another Government in the world that is so kind to soldiers as ours, as we judge by those at Benecia. We saw a fine billiard table, Sutler's office. We saw a fine billiard table, bar-room and Faro table; there the soldiers were [illegible] for horse, and at this [illegible] they were spending their time, strength, and money. At this the case of all our garrisons and defenses on this coast? Are these [illegible] soldier duties? With such training, God save our country in the hour of danger. We do no wonder [illegible] desertion [illegible] as it is. [illegible] Drunkenness [illegible] to speak [illegible] and there [illegible] supposed, in time of peace prepare for war, but we see no preparation here. One hundred men during [illegible] the garrison at Benicia would [illegible] would [illegible] to command and [illegible] the men in order, and [illegible] and [illegible] of blocks, [illegible] hands ready for action. We hope the people will look to this matter, for all is at stake should danger come.

[illegible]

Our Government is very liberal in providing for those who step forward in its defense. They to return should ever be as ready, and ever faithful to the best interest of the country. Their time, strength, mind and heart, should be for the country.

We don't believe there is another Government in the world that is so kind to soldiers as ours, as we judge by those at Benecia. We saw a fine billiard table, Sutler's office. We saw a fine billiard table, bar-room and Faro table; there the soldiers were [illegible] for horse, and at this [illegible] they were spending their time, strength, and money. At this the case of all our garrisons and defenses on this coast? Are these [illegible] soldier duties? With such training, God save our country in the hour of danger. We do no wonder [illegible] desertion [illegible] as it is. [illegible] Drunkenness [illegible] to speak [illegible] and there [illegible] supposed, in time of peace prepare for war, but we see no preparation here. One hundred men during [illegible] the garrison at Benicia would [illegible] would [illegible] to command and [illegible] the men in order, and [illegible] and [illegible] of blocks, [illegible] hands ready for action. We hope the people will look to this matter, for all is at stake should danger come.

[illegible]



Growing Plants in Rooms.

We are frequently inquired of relative to the growth and care of plants in rooms, many of our lady subscribers finding it difficult to grow plants successfully. Nothing is easier in the world than to have a good collection of healthy blooming plants.

The great majority of persons think they must not let the *cool air* blow on them. This is one of the great mistakes. Fresh pure air is what they need most. Pure good soil, and careful training, will always insure a fair collection of parlor plants.

Those who undertake to grow pot plants at home are very apt to do so without considering that they *need care*. And the right kind of care needed requires a *knowledge* of plants, and the food and training they demand. We found, on perusing the last number of the New York Horticulturist, a good article, which we here transcribe. *Want of knowledge* is the cause of failure in growing plants in the house, and this knowledge is very easily acquired. The writer says:

"Want of knowledge, in fact, may be said to cover the whole ground; still, no amount of knowledge will command success in the absence of the first two conditions; for Nature, in respect of her laws, is an arbitrary mistress. We do not propose, in the present article, to supply this knowledge, the want of which is so keenly felt by many, but rather to point out in what it consists, and how and where it may be obtained. We shall from time to time, however, give an article on the subject, and endeavor to make it plain to the understanding of all.

"We may say, in the first place, and in a general way, that there exists, among those who desire to grow plants in rooms, no small degree of ignorance of the nature and wants of plants, and and any great measure of success in their culture, under such circumstances, cannot reasonably be expected. We do not expect a man to develop the best qualities of the horse without some considerable knowledge of his nature and wants; we do not expect a mechanic to become a skilled workman without a knowledge of the materials used in his profession; we do not expect a man to excel in the art of painting without a knowledge of the laws of color, perspective, etc; and so of all the sciences and arts. Why, then, should we expect any one to grow plants in perfection without some knowledge of their nature and wants? It is true that some persons, by dint of long practice, will learn how much heat, light, and water, is needed to sustain some of the simplest and hardiest forms of vegetable life; but this is very different from that knowledge which comprehends the *laws* of vegetable life, and their application to its multifarious manifestations; and the difference between these two degrees of knowledge is not greater than the different degrees of pleasure which each affords. There are others who *admire* flowers, but will not take the trouble to learn how to grow them, and consequently never know how to *love* them. Such persons have little conception of the amount and degree of pleasure of which they thus deprive themselves. As between a simple *admiration* and a true *love* of flowers, there is all the difference that there is between mere animal appetite and a profound intellectual feast. There is nothing that gives so much vigor and elasticity to the mind as the love and study of nature, and there is nothing that yields a purer or more lasting pleasure; when it includes, as it naturally should, a reverent love of the Father, there is nothing that erects such a firm barrier between the heart and the cankering ills of the world without. A true lover of plants is a lover of his fellow-man and of good works.

"But let us be a little more specific, and see what is wanted by those we are more directly addressing. A scientific knowledge of Botany is desirable, as it greatly enhances our love, and makes us so familiar with the constitution of vegetable life, that we are enabled, almost at a glance, to determine the wants of a particular plant; but such a knowledge of Botany is not indispensible to the culture of plants. It is indispensible, however, that the nature of any particular class of plants grown should be studied practically, so as to become familiar with their wants in reference to soil, light, heat, and moisture. A practical knowledge of this kind is best obtained by growing the plants; but if one is confined to this source of knowledge alone, many mistakes are made at first, much time is consumed, and not a few plants ruined. The proper course is to begin with a few plants of the easiest culture, such as the Scarlet and Sweet-scented Geraniums, the Calla, Sweet Alyssum, etc. Consult some intelligent grower, read the best writers on the subject, such as Rand, Buist, Bridgeman, etc., and subscribe for one or more good horticultural magazines. These may be considered indispensable aids, and will be found very pleasant companions. Careful reading and patient practice will open the road to success, and pave it with gems of the most brilliant hues. You may live in a world of your own creation, peopled with angel forms, always wearing the radiant smiles of the blessed. Flowers are great humanizers, ripening and mellowing the heart for the better life. Wherever you see a few plants in a window, however humble the house may be, you may take it for granted that goodness has not altogether taken its departure from its inmates. Inestimable soothers and comforters under all afflictions, we would not part with our knowledge of plants for all the pelf the world contains. Bring up your children to love plants, and you will put them in possession of one of the brightest links in the chain that connects time with eternity.

To smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.

Sheep Husbandry.

The farmer never ought to keep black or gray wooled sheep. Their fleeces are never so valuable as white ones, for they are restricted in their use. They cannot be used for any other color than black, and that is never so lively as black from white wool. A very slight mixture of black fibers is a serious injury to worsted wool. Never buy or keep sheep with black legs or faces, for if when young you cannot find black fibers in the fleece, they will come in as the sheep grows older, and materially affect its value. Mr. Flint, in his Report of the Royal Agricultural Society's Fair, held in London, says that a Cotswold ram which obtained the second prize was much tinctured with gray, which was generally regarded as a defect.

The value of worsted goods depending, to a great extent, upon the brightness of the colors, the clearness of the whites, or the luster of the blacks, whatever prevents obtaining these desirable objects depreciates the value of wool in which it is found; consequently unwashed wool, if not disposed of soon after being sheared so that it can be scoured before sweating, will be so stained by the yolk that a pure white cannot be obtained, and the tendency will be to dull whatever color is imparted to it. In addition to worsted goods known as Mouslin Delaines and Lastings, there are a large variety made with cotton warps, silk warps, and cotton with silk and cotton stripes; and also all woolen Merinos and Thibets, none of which are made in this country. This demand must be supplied from a foreign market, while nothing stands so much in the way of their being produced here as the right kind of stock. And in no country in the world is this class of goods better adapted to the wants of the people than in this. There is nothing surpasses all worsted or worsted and cotton goods for gentlemen's summer wear, for they are as light as cotton or linen, and when their durability is considered they are as cheap; and when compared with woolen goods, their lightness, cheapness, and durability, would, if produced in sufficient quantities, take their place to a great extent in the summer season. While the variety and richness of colors which can be imparted to worsteds, and their warmth when compared with cottons, render them very desirable goods for ladies' and children's winter clothing, and what renders them more particularly desirable for children is the fact that they can scarcely be made to take fire.

It is not because the right kind of wool cannot be produced in this country that we are indebted to foreign manufacturers for these goods. There is a sufficient variety of wool produced in this country to produce all the varied kinds of worsted goods produced in the world. We lack nothing but quantity; and we have this advantage over every country in the world: ours is the only one that can boast such a varied production. England can produce no such wool as the Merino of Vermont, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and other States, while Saxony can be produced with care, equal to the finest Silesia. During the past summer, Germany yielded to Vermont the palm for producing Merinoes. George Campbell, Esq, of Vermont, exhibited twelve sheep at the exhibition of all nations at Hamburg, and obtained three prizes; first prize for the largest quantity of wool, second prize for the largest staple, third prize for the quality and quantity combined. And Mr. R. S. Fay exhibited at the Essex Fair, in 1857, an Oxford Down buck, raised in this country, which had obtained a prize in England. This, we suppose, should forever set at rest the question whether the climate of this country is adapted to raising wool or sheep equal to England or the continent of Europe.

All classes of wool adapted to the production of worsteds, are equally adapted to the production of all the open napless woolens, and the endless variety of coatings and fancy cassimeres, which are at the present time in such great demand with a fair prospect of continuing so, increase the farmer's prospect of a good and steady market for coarse and middle wools for many years to come, before the supply will be equal to the demand. And long wools can be felted and produce a firm cloth, though the process is slower than with short wool, and the nap longer, on which account it makes more waste in shearing.

Instead of taking out the curl intended for felted cloths, it is left in the fiber, the process of felting being an increase of the curl, which shrinks the cloths, and locks the curls and serrations together. In making broadcloth the felting is performed after the weaving. Napping the cloth is a process of combing after the cloth is made, which is made by passing the cloth over a revolving cylinder, the surface of which is covered with teasels, and the little hooks lay hold of the fibers which are upon the surface of the cloth, and draw out the tip of the fiber, the roots being held fast by the points of the serrations, which, as we have before observed, are always directed to the tip. If the fiber is only held by the tip it is always drawn out and wasted; if it is weak it will break off leaving its root in the cloth, but another fiber must be drawn out to supply its place, and thus the cloth is robbed of stock, and tender wool renders the cloth also tender. Cloth being but an aggregate of fibers, if they are weak it will be weak also; consequently the farmer will understand that it is highly important that all kinds of wool have strong staples. When the cloth is subjected to the action of the teasels it is moistened, and their continued action upon the exterior fibers lays them straight upon the surface in the same manner as they grow upon the animal's back, and the hand passed over the surface the way the nap lays finds it soft and smooth, because that is the direction the scales point; passed the other way it has a rough feeling, because it is drawn against the points of the serrations.

And now, when we take into consideration that almost every man in the United States wears a broadcloth coat, and almost every lady a cloak of the same material, and that it is all imported, what a vast field of enterprise in this direction appears to be forced upon the manufacturer and farmer to supply the demand and keep at home the large amount of wealth which is annually sent out of the country! And when we consider the extent of those regions of country, where the land is almost, if not entirely unoccupied, and much of that which is improved is producing corn for which they have scarcely any market, we wonder what has so long kept the farmer from directing his attention to sheep husbandry. For though the sparsity of population may not make it an object for him to raise mutton, yet there are sheep that would pay him well to produce wool without regard to other considerations. The fine-wool sheep would be best adapted to these sections, and the farmer may be assured that this class of wool will be wanted for the production of fine broadcloth.—[Ohio Wool Grower.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The introductive report of the Commissioner of Patents (Hon. D. P. Holloway), is just issued—we give the following statistics showing the operations of the Patent Office:

Number of applications made in 1863	6,014
Patents granted, including re-issues and designs	4,179
Caveats filed during the year	787
Applications for the extension of patents	40
Patents extended	42
Patents expired December 31st, 1863	968

Of the patents granted there were to—

Citizens of the United States	4,048
Subjects of Great Britain	58
Subjects of French Empire	37
Subjects of other foreign governments	27
	4,170

The following is the statement of the Patent Fund:—

Amount to the credit of the Patent Fund Jan. 1863	$33,351 15
Amount paid in during the year	195,593 29
Total	$233,934 44
Deduct amount of expenditure during the year	189,414 14
Balance to the credit of the Pat. Fund Jan 1, 1864	$44,540 30

NAPA
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercise, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-11

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,
Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

20-13

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

23

NEW SPRING

—AND—

Summer Dry-Goods

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7,
Montgomery street.

WE ARE RECEIVING ADDITIONS,
BY EVERY STEAMER,
To Our Unequaled Stock of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS!

Our STOCK comprises every article usually kept in a well conducted Store.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR

SILKS,

....OF....

EVERY STYLE,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE, THE STREET,

OR EVENING.

....ALSO....

DRESS GOODS:

POPLINS, CHALLIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONET,
FRENCH CALICOES,
CALICO ROBES.

—ALSO—

A LARGE LOT OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

VERY HANDSOME, AND AT

Only $5,00 Each:

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Mourning Shawls,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINO, ALPACA,
ENGLISH CRAPE,
CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,
CRAPE VEILS,
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC

FURS:

SOLD MUCH BELOW COST DURING THIS SUMMER SEASON.

A Good Variety of

CLOAKS

AND

CLOAKING,

Always on hand.

—ALSO—

Hosiery,
Gloves, Musling,
Sheetings, Linens, Flannels,
Quilts, Blankets,
Towels, Table Covers, Lace Curtains,
Ladies' and Men's Undergarments,
Laces, Embroideries,
Parasols,
Etc, Etc.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7 Montgomery street

12-tf



SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

....AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED by a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the care of skilful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he has always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent of which named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners as growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover;	Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass;	Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass;	Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,	Timothy Grass;
Red Clover;	White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover,	Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grass never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONION, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES,	TULIPS,	HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis,	Anemones,	Ranunculus,
Narcissus,	Tuberoses,	Peonys,
	Gladiolus,	Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEED

For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seeds

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEEDS be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be sent to some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to C. L. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had a long experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all others.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
408 (old No. 110) California street,
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11

THE "GOLDEN HARP"

....AND....

THE "LEADER."

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,
Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.

13

The Sanitary Sword.

Among the numerous objects of intense interest at the New York Sanitary Fair, was the celebrated sword of the Trophy Room. This sword was to be the talisman of public opinion, or award of merit for the most distinguished General in our armies. It was understood that each voter was to pay one dollar, and deposit his or her vote for the Chieftain of their choice. The grand result was as follows:

General Grant	30,291
General McClellan	14,500
All others	103
Total	$44,963

Majority for Grant, over all, 15,619

Thus giving nearly $50,000 to the Sanitary Fund, a very happy idea, thus the sword heals the wounds it makes.

A Longitudinal River.—A river that runs east or west crosses no parallel of latitude; consequently, as it flows towards the sea, it does not change climate, and the crops that are grown at its mouth are grown also at its sources; and from one end to the other of it there is no variety of productions—it is all of wheat and corn, wine, oil, or some other staple. Assorted cargoes, therefore, cannot be made up from the produce which such a river brings down to market. On the other hand, a river that runs north or south crosses parallels of latitude, changes its climate at every turn, and, as a traveler descends it, he sees new agricultural staples abounding. Such a river bears down to the sea a variety of productions, which one or another of the nations is sure to want, and for which one will send to the market at its mouth or the port whence they are distributed over the world. Its advantages are equally great for trade between the different sections through which it flows, as the staples of those sections are unlike, and productions lacking in one part of its course are supplied in another. The assortments of merchandise afforded by such a river are the life of commerce, they give it energy, activity and scope. Such a river is the Mississippi, and the Mississippi is the only such a river in the world!—Scientific American.

Mexican Weights and Measures.—We give the following, as the terms are often quoted in our State.

A Mexican Arroba is		25	pounds,
"	Quintal	100	"
"	Carga	300	"
"	Fanega	2½	bushels
"	Vara	33	in. Eng.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

San Francisco, December 29, 1863.

Jacob Zech, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior square piano, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. BETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPEGEL, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. ENELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GLEINER, Piano Maker.

Sacramento October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

Robinson & Snow,

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

PICTURES,

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Frames Made to Order.

No. 30 Sansome, and 427 Washington street

SAN FRANCISCO.

Portrait and Picture Frames,

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

..AND..

GERMAN ENGRAVINGS,

ETC.

Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Mirrors designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior. 13-3m

PIANOFORTES

.. AND....

Harmoniums,

MANUFACTURED BY

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,

Paris.

Warerooms in San Francisco,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner of Montgomery and Post streets.

Wholesale Agents for

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS

—AND THE—

STODART PIANOFORTES.

Importers of

Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks,

ETC.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $275 to $400 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These Instruments are a "specialité" of our manufacture, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos. In plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS.

In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in new wood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive and much less liable to become deranged or get out of order

For full description of Picollo Pianofortes and Harmoniums send for descriptive catalogues.

PRINCE & CO'S

Melodeons, Double reed School Organs,

and Organ Melodeons.

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☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

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40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartette, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Led," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100, cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100, cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains 136 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Colt. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm filled by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was pronunciated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instrument* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most formidable diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and to no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, the system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your body injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1322
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1108
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1000
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	923
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	872
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaint	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	560
Deafness—total and partial	490
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, worm in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system is its application is a luxury there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse in the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

San Francisco, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was muscular, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Sacramento, Oct. 10, 1860.

Dr. Josselyn—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before had habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

Hornitas, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO PERKINSON Jr.

To J H Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

Nevada, Nov. 8, 1860.

Dear Doctor: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument. I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

Yreka, Nov 10th, 1860.

Dr. Josselyn—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D. O Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

San Francisco, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

Sirs: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

Are you Sick?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in the city an Institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs, so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Ernst, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

Electropathy.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr J H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A Good Institution for the Sick.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal 13

The California Farmer

SAN FRANCISCO

FRIDAY.....JUNE 17, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with the paragraph marked, will understand that it is sent to them of their own subscription having it will pass their specimen and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or handing it to those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address Publishers CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and visitors cordially invited to make a visit in scrutiny to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all the cereals, grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, patents, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coals and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farming, etc., at the Farmer's Reading room, 328 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Delinquents will please send along your Greenbacks. These we must have to pay for all back dues to the FARMER for subscription. So send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than filling stocks, for it is so pleasant to patronize a newspaper, when one knows he has paid for it, the obligation is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

New Comers.—Homesteads.

THOSE New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms or Mines, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are daily at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Clerk and Assistant Wanted.

We want an active intelligent business clerk in our office. We want a person who has a knowledge, to some extent, of agriculture, horticulture, the science of botany, and the seed business. A man of correct habits, and willing to give his time to business, closely; a young man free from incumbrances on his time so that he can apply himself to business wholly. A knowledge of the languages would be desirable, and of mineralogy, also. Application only to be made between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., and by none who cannot give the best of references.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We ask, especially, the attention of our readers to the Essay on "The Law of Husband and Wife," on our sixth page. It will be found of valuable interest to all in the married relation.

We have an excellent criticism upon the "Drama," the Metropolitan Theater and its new management, called Mimic Life, by "Ricardo," will appear next week—too late for this. We regret it because we desire to *have* approving words sent forth for those accomplished ladies, Mrs. Hayne and Miss Ince, who are striving nobly to elevate the Drama, they having the hearty good will of all who appreciate the true Drama.

Numerous Letters and Contributions were too late for notice this week.

Oakland and her improvements, in type, but crowded out this week.

Our Bills Sent.

We must ask those to whom we have sent bills to remit us at once. We have offered them the liberal opportunity of paying in U. S. Treasury notes at par, and it seems to us that every principle of honor and justice should induce a compliance with such an offer. We are happy to say, however, that we have many subscribers that still send us *gold*, for their back dues, as they felt they could not do otherwise.

We must remind all our subscribers that our terms are, where payment has been delayed over six months, $1 additional is charged; this will guide them in their remittances; thus a subscription, over due one year, would be $6, and so on. We wish all bills settled up by our New Volume, of July. Now is the time to remit.

Patent Rights.

It has been and will be one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure "Patent Rights," and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We know we can facilitate them greatly, in this matter, as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.



The Memorable 17th June, 1775.

THIS eventful day occurs on the publication day of this Journal. Revolutionary times—we hail it as one of the grandest epochs of our country's history. The day, and its associations, have ever been familiar to us as connected with our early boyhood days, birthplace and family heritage; Bunker Hill being very familiar to us, from infancy; as a son of Middlesex county, a county whose borders inclose not only Bunker Hill but Lexington and Concord. It was our good fortune to be present when Daniel Webster delivered his great Oration on the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Monument, in presence of that most illustrious Guest of our Nation, LAFAYETTE, the Patriot, Confrere and Companion in Arms of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country. Who does not remember the thrilling, closing words of Webster, on that occasion, as he described the completion of the monument? "And when the last stone shall be raised, etc.,"

"The morning sun shall gild it with his beams,
And its last lingering rays shall play about its summit."

The 17th of June should always be a sacred day to the American breast and it should ever be observed as the Baptismal and Christening Day of the American Revolution.

By request of a subscriber and friend, to republish that noble Address to the American Flag, (by Joseph Rodman Drake), we do so, selecting this day and event as a most appropriate occasion:

When freedom from her mountain hight
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings from the morning light!
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land!

Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven;
Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With FREEDOM'S SOIL beneath our feet,
And FREEDOM'S BANNER streaming o'er us.

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high!
When speaks the signal trumpet's tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on:
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy meteor glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!
And when the cannon's mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabers rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight pall!—
There shall thy victor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall fall beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death!

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave,
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,
When death careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the swelling sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Birthday Testimonials.

THE birthdays of children are the rainbows in the family circle. Keep them, keep them ever bright, for the rainbow stands between thee and the clouds behind them.

June, the month of roses! We can well remember a rainbow day this month. It was June 1st, a bright day among some happy little ones, and big ones too, for it was Flora's birthday. She is a joyous, bright, and beautiful child, stamped in every feature with a living intelligence, and joyous in her young spirit, and as happy as the spotless lamb that gambols on the mountain side. We esteemed it a glad occasion to be a guest at this birthday festival, and remember the beaming brightness of that happy spirit, and if ever the bright goddess that reigns queen of the Floral kingdom, assumes mortal shape, we saw her personated that day, in this happy creature—this child Flora, the namesake of the "Goddess of flowers."

Only five years old, and yet so intelligent, Only five years old, and yet for her a birthday party of nearly a score, she made and prepared with her own hands a dish of tea for each guest and handed it round in her golden cups, better prepared than many a woman who calls herself wife could prepare it. Happy Flora! happy in thy own spirit, happy in thy surroundings of loving parents, brothers and sisters, may thy opening life be symbolical of thy future; may thy years coming be all bright years, all rainbow hued, driving away the clouds, and those that love thee, and those thou lovest so well, see thee still a Flora, a living type of the beautiful. The little cluster of flowers thou gavest us, and those of thy pet brother, we cherish for their innocence and beauty; these too are types of thy loving good nature.

Oh, cherish the birthdays—the birthdays of children—for they are the purest and brightest guides to happiness; even

"The tears down childhood's cheek that flow,
Is like the dew-drop on the rose;
When next the summer breeze comes by
And waves the bush, the flower is dry."

Keep children happy then in their childhood sports, for

"By sports like these all their cares beguiled;
The sports of children satisfy the child."

What is Music? No. 3.

We have in two numbers asked what is music?

In this number we can reply.

Julien himself, and his violin, both are

"Viols full of odors sweet."

"Music resembles poetry; in each
Are numerous graces which no methods teach,
But which a master hand alone can reach."

Like magic power, the word went forth that Julien was to utter "music" at Platt's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and when the hour came there was an audience present, of which any artist might well be proud.

Who is Julien? Paul Julien was born in France, in 1841. We first hear of him as a musical prodigy, 7 or 8 years old, with his violin entrancing his auditors, and, like a noble youth, supporting his parents by his earnings. He arrived in New York with Madame Sontag, in 1852, and there created great interest by his wonderful performance. He is now but in the morning of life, yet a noon-day glory is about him. It has been our pleasure to listen to Paganini, to Vieuxtemps, and Ole Bull, but we must say he is without a rival in the world, unless we should name Sivori.

Julien, the boy-prodigy of Paris, is now the man-master of the instrument he loves. He can touch it and it will speak; he can whisper to it, breathe upon it, and it will give forth the harmonies that are in his own soul. Perfect in his own art, Paul Julien is beyond the critic's power. One might as well attempt to portray the hues of the rainbow, as to tell of the melodies that Paul Julien can draw from the strings of his harp—for to him it is a harp, aye, a flute, or any instrument he likes—it utters sounds at his will. His power over the instrument is that of an absolute monarch. It answers to his call. There is a spiritual communion that is wonderful. His ease and grace of handling, and his perfect execution is marvelous. Never has Platt's Hall had such an audience before; and when it is remembered that it was in the daytime, it is a proof that all else of business or pleasure was merged in Paul Julien, or his wondrous power and skill. Paul Julien *can* tell us what is music?

We have said that his performance was above criticism therefore we need only say that each and every performance only endeared him the more, and made the wrapt listener still wish to hear again. If the most deathlike silence, if spontaneous heart applause, is testimony of satisfaction and approval, then Paul Julien secured it more than any artist that ever came before an audience in that Hall. From delight to rapture, each succeeding piece enchanted all. The noble, the grand, the sublime, the delicate, soft strains, each and all won, by turns, until the listener *felt* the music.

Paul Julien's Concert was a noble triumph. The Orchestra, for this occasion, was a grand one, and grandly they performed. It is admitted that it was the best orchestral performance ever given in San Francisco. Professor Herold was King.

Kohler's Grand Piano seemed to know also that Prof. Schmidt wanted its sweetest sounds, and it gave them.

Miss Richings was truly herself and a "Queen of Song," a nightingale would have been jealous had one have perched near by.

The Bianchi's, with their volumes of sweet sounds touched the hearts of all, and the only regret that we heard expressed, was "sorry it is over," and yet the audience had been in the Hall *four hours*. Such is the "Power of Music," and its a grand thought to know we can have such enjoyments.

Wednesday next a *Charity Concert*, another glorious occasion, and another full Hall of the "Lovers of Sweet Sound."

The San Francisco Postoffice.

NO. III.

THERE is an old saying, "from bad to worse," and so it seems with the "third postoffice of the United States," that of San Francisco. Formerly, we could sometimes get our letters by the Sacramento route by 11½ p. m., but latterly we don't get them till morning, and now and then not at all. We have several letters that have been addressed to us that never came to hand. "From bad to worse," is most assuredly the result of these repeated changes; and let any one of our citizens, who has been conversant at all with the Postoffice, just peep in now and see *how readily (!)* the batch of *new clerks* handle letters, they would not wonder it takes *so long to sort the mails*. The fact is, it is an outrage upon the business community, not to have intelligent scholars, men competent to read the superscription of letters, and be qualified to *sort the mails*.

At the present time there is a very great and growing discontent in the community against the Postoffice management. Letters are miscarried; often placed in the wrong boxes; merchants that have had boxes for years have valuable letters mislaid, and after weeks *advertised*. There is an evident looseness about the whole concern that needs overhauling.

Where are the old and faithful clerks that were so competent and reliable? Have they been removed to give room to illiterate and incompetent favorites? Where are the cheerful, pleasant, and familiar faces of those clerks, whose courteous and gentlemanly demeanor won the esteem of the whole community? Does any one believe those who now have taken their places are competent to act? Go stand at the delivery, and call for letters and see *how long it takes the new clerks to spell out names*, and their competency is proved.

Why should faithful clerks be removed? Are more faithful ones put in their places? Are the new clerks *truer to the Union, more honest*, more intelligent? Do the new clerks accomplish the work in less time, and do it more carefully? We know not; else there would not be such a universal complaint against the Postoffice.

What a shame, that a city like San Francisco should have her whole routine of business correspondence deranged. This is no trifling matter. Business success, family comfort, friendship, health, and life itself, is jeopardized by this mismanagement.

We repeat what we have asked before, who does not remember the admirable system, perfect in all its parts, of our Postoffice under the management of C. L. Weller, Esq. Never was the Postoffice on this coast better managed. And when S. H. Parker, Esq., had it, it was rapidly approximating the same high stand, when, for his trying to improve it, he was beheaded.

When these gentlemen were at the head of the Postoffice they were *always* at their post till *midnight*, or all night if needed. Who ever sees the present Postmaster *at work* urging on the delivery at night? Perhaps he don't belong to the *working class*; but it is important that the *head* of the Department should *oversee* and know when work is well done, that is, *if he is capable to do it*.

We have suffered the loss of letters, and other inconveniences, with hundreds of others, and not a day passes but what we see and hear of the grossest errors and blunders of the Postoffice, and if it was properly managed, and had competent clerks, this complaint could not exist.

We have received numerous letters from business men, and have been called on many times, and information imparted to us relative to occurrences, that seem so preposterous, that we wish the Postmaster-General, or his assistant, or even the Hon. John Conness himself, could *just peep* in, we think they would all feel ashamed. We give herewith a part of a letter we have received, to show that there is cause of serious complaints, and the matter has assumed such a shape that it must be corrected. We have plenty more proofs like this.

"MR. EDITOR: Having observed in your journal, in the Bulletin, and other papers, very severe, but just censure, of the manner in which our Postoffice is conducted at the present time, I wish to bring to your notice another just cause of complaint. After having been a box-holder for *ten years*, a friend of mine observed in the advertised list, of May 25th, a letter addressed to him. Calling for it, *five letters* in all were handed him, two having been advertised April 27. One of these letters was postmarked Austin, April 27, and advertised May 18. That letter would have been of great value to him had it been placed in his box on its arrival. After delay it was valueless! He asks, 'Where is his redress?'"

We have seen the envelope with the stamps, date, and advertised marks.

Such carelessness is without excuse, and so numerous are the public complaints, that the fault cannot all be laid to incompetent clerks, for if the *head* was capable and efficient, changes and reform would take place; but when good, careful, long, and well trained clerks are removed to make room for favorites, men from the interior, who know nothing of such duties, it is certainly treating our merchants and business men with contempt, thus to trifle with their business interests.

We have noticed in several of our city papers repeated complaints, all founded in justice; but we have never seen but one newspaper attempt to *defend* our Postoffice, and that paper the American Flag. This we deeply regret, for we have always been taught that the American Flag never placed its beautiful folds around any grievous wrong *against the people*, nor attempted to defend wrong; yet recently it made a very bold assertion, and said that the many attempts to reproach the present Postmaster were not based on truth, and that some of the articles in the weekly journals *were very wide of the truth*. The only reply necessary to the Flag we take from their own columns, of June 4:

LATE COMING.—A buckskin purse, containing a remittance of $45, was received by us about the 18th of May. It came by express, and as no explanatory letter accompanied it, we were at a loss to whom credit should be given for the amount. Yesterday a letter came to hand, by post, from F. Wagner, Esq., inclosing the names of certain subscribers at Sawyer's Bar, from whom the aggregate sum had been collected in respective amounts, in payment of advance subscription to the Flag. This explains the matter. The letter is dated May 18th. What has kept it so long on the road?

So it seems Mr. Flag occasionally gets letters only *seventeen days* from Sawyer's Bar. We have other and more important facts for hereafter, even questions more momentous.

We hope the new Postoffice Agent will overhaul the country Postoffices; they need it badly. If the Agent will call on the *people* he will get facts.

We are glad to know that a special agent of the Government to examine into the affairs of our Postoffice, arrived on the last steamer—E. R. Crane, Esq. He comes at an opportune moment. Let our merchants and business men, those who have suffered, give Mr. Crane *facts*, and he will soon rectify and make a change, and any change must be for the better. The people of San Francisco have suffered great inconvenience of late.

And why, let us ask, should not the citizens of Mission Dolores have a Postoffice? Why should hundreds and thousands of letters that belong to the Mission residents all be stopped at San Francisco? Why should they have no accommodation? Our city is rapidly extending, and the Mission deserves accommodation as well as any of our neighbors.

STREET RAILROADS.—It seems that the street railroad companies begin to feel, in their pockets, the loss of public confidence, and the barren condition of trade suggests immediate action on their part to avert greater losses, for it is evident by empty cars that people will walk, and not ride, until the railroad companies come to their senses. We are pleased to know, also, that a well-signed petition has been presented to the Board of Supervisors, requesting them to decline to approve the Act of the Legislature of April 1, 1864, granting an extension of time to certain railroad companies, unless they shall at once and in good faith comply with the spirit of their franchises and run their cars directly through on each route at a charge of one legal fare. This is as it should be. The people are sovereign. The Legislature has said what shall be, and the people say, answer.



To Passengers on the Steamers Eastward Homo.

REMEMBER the "Golden Rule" Line for the 23d this month.

The M. O. Robert's New York Line, and the People's Line of California, are the same, the same line of steamers. On the 23d of this month the new and magnificent steamship, Golden Rule, one of the largest and finest steamships yet completed for California travel, takes her place in line, and sails from New York, as the herald of the increased facilities and comfort, as well as safety and convenience, for the people of California. This noble steamer will steam it direct to the Isthmus; after this trip she will take her place on this side, and give to the People's Line two steamers per month. Then this line will make quicker time than any line on the Pacific.

This line will then have the Golden Rule, the Illinois, the America, and the Moses Taylor. The last new steamer is a model of beauty and symmetry, strong as oak and iron can make her, safe as genius and skill can guard from danger, either by fire, steam-explosion, or sea danger, swift as comfort or business demands. She will sweep over the ocean at a speed of nearly fifteen miles an hour. This she has done on a trial trip, and guided and manned by officers and men of experience and skill, her passages will be speedy and safe.

This new steamship is rated at 3,500 tons; her length is 310 feet long, 44½ feet wide, 34½ feet deep. She has been built for safety, having her water-tight compartments; her engines are the largest class, and of great power. Every effort in building this steamer has been a success. The Golden Rule is one of the best steamers afloat. Fresh air, comfortable saloons, and sleeping apartments, being a *sine qua non* with the owners; she can, without doubt, challenge any steamer to excel her.

The People's Line have set up the "Golden Rule" as a standard of action, and the people will flock to it and take passage on the ships of this line, knowing that each and all will have every comfort and convenience needed, and that these steamers will have enough of the good things, eatable and drinkable, to satisfy any passenger, in whatever class of passage they shall take, that the Roberts' Line (the People's line) are guided by the "Golden Rule," and must see the passengers shall be satisfied.

We, as journalists, having constant communication with passengers who come to our sanctum, visiting our reading-rooms regularly, learn that this line do care for the people. We have received several letters from our friends at Panama that went down on the last trip of the Moses Taylor, and they assure us that, having traveled to and from New York often, they have never made the passage with such comfort and satisfaction as since the People's Line has been established; and that since the people themselves begin to see that *they owe it entirely* to this line for the reduction of the prices of passage, they feel that it is the first duty of every friend of California, all who wish to build up our State, to use their personal influence with their friends, not only to sustain the line nobly, but to aid to make it stronger, confident that by doing so great additional benefit will result to the traveler by increasing facilities and comforts on this line, until the M. O. Roberts Line of New York, the People's Line of California shall be as celebrated for its speed, safety, comfort, and luxury of all the steamers on the line as the Company have become famous for their bravery and fortitude, in facing the "Lion of the ocean," that once monarch of the Pacific reigned Vanderbilt.

Remember, then, all you who intend sending home for your friends or kindred to come, or who may be going on a business or pleasure trip, your first duty is to give your whole influence to the People's Line of Steamers, of which I. E. Roberts, Esq., is the well known and popular agent here. Their new building is situated on the corner of Pine and Battery street, San Francisco.

A new feature of interest to us all, in relation to ocean travel, is the news just received of the sale of all the Vanderbilt steamers to a new company. We have this as an evidence that the People's Line has had the power to subdue the monopoly on the ocean, and Vanderbilt is no longer the controller of everything, for he has sold his four steamers, the Champion, Ariel, North Star, Ocean Queen, and given up the contest. He has at last found, that long and deep as his purse may be, there is a power yet with the people that can bring him to terms. Vanderbilt finds that tyranny will not succeed with a free people, thanks to the energy and courage of the Roberts Line, the opposition for the people have now triumphed, and all the energy of the people sustain the People's Line.

The America is expected next week. The reason this line does not make the same time as the Pacific Mail, on coming, is, that the passengers coming by steamer from New York, await the arrival of the down steamer. But while they wait they are generously provided for by the Company. Passengers are at no expense. This line is never beaten on this side down, but gains one or two days each trip on the old line. The last trip of the Ocean Queen (old line) was 19 days to Aspinwall. This line is usually 8½ days, thus showing a gain which will be permanent.

Brushes.—If a *new broom* sweeps clean why should not a *new brush*? One of the best stocks in our city—and the only complete one—is that of Newman Brothers, on Battery street; and surely if *new* brooms and *new* brushes are good, a *New* man must surely have good ones. So go and call on Newman Brothers.



SPECTACLES.

Among the many advantages possessed by the improved spectacles, for sale by Mr. Muller, of this city, are a greater density of material, perfect surface, and are ground of a concave, convex, mirror form, thereby giving a larger scope to vision, most admirably adapted to the organ of sight. These qualities being united, form the most perfect lens, transmitting rays without unequal refraction, and obviate the blur consequent on the reflection from the minute cavities found on the most finished surfaces of other lenses. It is this perfect transmission of light, joined to their peculiar form, that enables the wearer of these spectacles to prosecute the most trying labors of the eye without those distressing results which follow the use of all other glasses. The spectacle lens in common use, termed double convex, have but one focus, and that being in the center admits of a perfect vision only through the center. Now, as the eyes, in rolling from side to side, depart from this point, they are affected by the distortions incident, and occasions, in weak eyes, fatigue and pain, and in strong eyes, a more frequent change of glass for those of higher power, than is caused by the simple flattening of the eye by age; or, to use the language of many, they make the eye grow older. Could the glass be attached to the eye so as to move with it, or the head be made to turn and accommodate the sight, while the eyes remain fixed, the double convex lens would not be so objectionable. But as neither of these plans could be very well accomplished, an easier method to remedy this important defect in all hitherto constructed helps to the defective human vision, is desirable. This end is obtained in these glasses, which, having not only a central focus, but for all practical purposes, one throughout, the objection above named is obviated, as they will enable the wearer to perceive objects at every angle of vision with all the correctness of the natural sight. Having tried these glasses of Mr. Muller's, we can say to all, who, like ourselves, have a constant strain upon the eye, by reason of editorial labor by night, as well as by day, and we say to all professional men, go to Mr. Muller and get these improved spectacles, and preserve, not only your eye-sight, but save yourselves the pain that results from using glasses not fitted to the eye.

"LILLIE ON SAFES."—*Structure of Sheet-Iron Safes Described.*—The Sheet-Iron Safe is made of sheet-iron plates from one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thick, banded round the outedge with light bar iron, the larger safes having a band across the center. This constitutes the whole iron work, adding the door-flanges and back plate and the door way and front flanges; except in some cases a thin plate of hardened steel is placed inside, and this is called a Burglar-Proof Safe.

Agents for Lillie's Safes "The Russell & Erwin Manufactoring Company," 106 and 108 Battery street, San Francisco.

YOSEMITE VALLEY.—The present is the favorable time to visit the Yosemite Valley, the grandest and most glorious scenery in the United States, the most varied, the wildest and most quiet. It is the place for all who love to view nature as it comes from the hand of the creation. Robison & Snow, corner Sansome and Washington, have a fine illustration of this Valley, a gem of a picture for which they take subscriptions.

PROSPERING.—The Mariposa Gazette says: More new buildings have been erected in this place during the past six months than during any like period within our recollection. Many are made necessary by the improvements going on connected with the Mariposa vein. Mariposa is without doubt the most thriving mining town, just at this time, in the Southern mines.

RURAL PICTURES.—Farmers decorate your *Home* with Beautiful Pictures. Far better to spend your money to "Beautify Home," than in many other ways, in which money is daily expended.

Wood and Willow-ware.

Newman Brothers

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware,

HAVE FOR SALE:

Brushes of Every Description,

Twines of all Kinds, Clothes Lines, Strawberry Boxes, Market Baskets, Corn and Potato Baskets, Oyster Baskets, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Blacking, Wicking, Hammer Chairs, Mouse and Rat Traps, Sieves, Chopping Trays and Bowls, Baskets of all kinds, Clothes Pins, Pastry Boards, Children's Wagons, Wisp Brooms, Children's Gigs, Skirt Boards, Wash Boards, Trays, Mats, Brushes of every description, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Rolling Pins, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Faucets, Chopping Knives, Churns, Clothes Horses, Hand Bellows, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Butter Ladles and Molds, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in wooden-ware stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
20 No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento.

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $3,000, who desires to invest in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential. 20-tf

Specimen Sheaves of Grains, Grasses and Vegetable Productions.

We shall be very ready and willing to return any favors that may be granted to us in furnishing us with sample sheaves of Grain of all kinds, Grasses of every kind, and any rare or curious specimens of vegetables, to be placed in our Rooms for Exhibition, in order to show the various productions of our soil and climate. For any and all such we will cheerfully give an equivalent, and more too, besides feeling very grateful for the interest manifested in the progress of our State and its productions. As this is the season when our grains are being harvested, we hope our friends will remember us. All such specimens are marked with the name of the grower or contributor, and the place where grown, which makes each specimen of value and interest to all who see them.

Mineral Specimens.

We shall be very glad if those who are interested in the development of our rich mineral wealth, will forward to us, for our Exhibition Rooms specimens of the different ores of the various localities with such statistics as may, by publication, aid in advancing this great interest and power of our State, for all such interest we shall be glad to make a suitable return, rendering a full equivalent for such favors.

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C. J. PLATT, for the Trustees.
Benicia, June 6, 1864. 20

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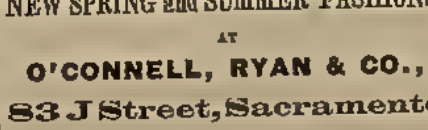
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SISTER CLARE.

Sister Clare—beautiful Sister Clare,
Hiding her face, all night she weeps,
Is it watching that bleaches the hair?
For I'm sure she never sleeps,
And I found a gray thread
In her hair.

Ah, Sister Clare, I remember it well,
Was to have been wedded this June,
But there's a muffled sound to the bell,
The Sexton's forgotten the tune,
He should'nt toll marriage bells,
Like death-knells.

Sister Clare—stately and tall—how slow,
A shadow she moves through the room,
What ails Sister Clare? I guess I know
What she thinks in the twilight's gloom;
She's thinking of the dead,
In his tomb.

Our Sister Clare—blue-eyed Sister Clare,
How could she, would she love him so
As to tear the dark braids of her hair,
Or wait till they blanched to snow,
Ere she married again,
In the June?

And at last they twine her bridal wreath,
How quiet and tearless she lies,
And the bells toll as if it were death,
That lieth asleep in her eyes,
'Stead of the bridal dream
Of Sister Clare.

C. E. R.

GLORY.

BY ISAAC MCLELLAN.

Glory—It is the battered mail,
All weather-stained and eat with rust,
Which haugeth as a hatchment frail
Above the champion's dust;
'Tis the defaced, faint sculptured verse
The leaning grave-stones bear,
Which the unlettered monk may scarce
Read to the pilgrim there.
Men barter life, and love, and joy,
Lured by the phantom, fame;
And die, that in the minstrel's song
May be embalmed their name;
In ballads sung by wandering bards,
In legendary tale,
Recited to carousing churls,
Over their evening ale.

Ambition—'tis a gilded dream;
And glory—'tis but breath;
Delusive, dazzling meteors,
Leading to dusty death.
For this, the hero trained to arms
Forsakes his old ancestral seat,
Leaves his broad acres, and the bliss
Of home, that makes this life so sweet;
Forsakes his little ones at play,
Or couched in soft elysian dreams,
And drowns in tears the tender eye
That only in his presence beams;
Forsakes the dear domestic joys,
The fireside's social mirth,
The evening song, the festal dance,
To wander o'er the earth.

O! what remaineth as the prize
Of all the blood so lavish shed,
Of all the travel and the toil,
Of all the tears poured o'er the dead,
When death had broken the strong man's spear,
And crushed his war-horse in career?
Nought but the bard's song, and the sere,
And faded wreath that strews his bier.

Forth to the field, at flush of morn,
A plumed and sworded brave he rides;
His harnessed war-steed champs the bit,
And spurns the dust with frantic strides;
His bugle to the foeman's tramp,
And clanging kettle-drum replies;
And where the bravest of the brave
Beneath the shock of battle dies,
His black plume floating o'er the plain
Sweeps like a raven o'er the slain.

Thus in the dew of youth, the prime
Of manhood, forth he goes,
To trample kings beneath his feet,
To humble emperors, his foes;
With mailed step to mount the throne,
And grasp the sceptre as his own.
Where'er he rides, the lurid flames
Of cities light the midnight air;
The blazing cot and dome illume
The horizon with their glare.

The garden with its rosy bloom,
A paradise of floral sweets,
Becomes a desert and a waste,
In all its safe retreats.
The marble hall, the hamlet roof,
Lie low in smouldering heaps,
Where the wild foxes love to lurk,
And the venomed adder creeps;
And every hearthstone blushes red,
Where blows were struck, and blood was shed.

Forth still he rides—with all the pride
Of manhood in his fiery veins,
Proud in his youthful strength and bloom,
To dare the fierce campaign,
Lured on by glory's cheating gleam,
Ambition's empty dream.
Long are the evening sunbeams cast
Their sad smiles o'er the embattled field,
Low lies he with his shattered spear,
And with his broken shield.
His fair locks clotted thick with gore,
His mouth agape, his forehead seamed
With scars; his eyelids fixed and glazed,
That late with manly courage beamed;
His strong frame trampled on the moor
By cuffi churl and clownish boor.

True Hospitality.—I pray you, O excellent wife, cumber not yourself or me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gates; nor a bed-chamber made at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village. But rather let the stranger see, if you will, in your looks, accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price in any city, and which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparely and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth, and love, and honor, and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds.

Anecdote of Thackeray.—Never was increase of fortune more gracefully worn or more generously employed. The struggling artist and small man of letters, whom he was sure to find at home or abroad, was pretty sure to be assisted if he learned their wants. I know of many a kind act. One morning, on entering Mr. Thackeray's bedroom in Paris, I found him placing some Napoleons in a pill box, on the lid of which was written. "One to be taken occasionally."

"What are you doing?" said I.

"Well," he replied, "there is an old person here who says she is very ill, and in distress, and I strongly suspect that this is the sort of medicine she wants."

The Common Law of Husband and Wife as Modified by the Statutes of California.

By G. A. Lamont, read at the Commencement Exercises of the Collegiate Institute, Benicia, June 2d, 1864.

The importance of the law in its relation to the subject of husband and wife needs no vindication. Whether viewed intrinsically, in its workings between the parties themselves, or relatively, with reference to other branches of the law, its paramount importance in every municipal code must be patent to all. The peace of families, the prosperity of the community, and the advancement of society, are all legitimate objects of its immediate supervision. To the practical lawyer in this State, a clear idea of this subject will be of very great advantage; for while few topics in the jurisprudence of California are at present more indefinite and unsettled, none present a more prolific field for future litigation.

In an epitome like the present, on a subject so vast and comprehensive, we can only give a brief outline of its most important features. And first, in order to arrive at a clear idea of the law as it exists at present, we must pass briefly in review some of the most important points on which our Statute and the Common Law concur.

As regards the subject of marriage and divorce, the disability of the husband and wife to give evidence for or against each other, the liability of the husband for all torts of the wife, the law has undergone no material change in this State.

Our law regards marriage merely as a civil contract. The age of consent is fixed by statute at 14 for both males and females. Marriages between relatives nearer in degree of consanguinity than cousins, also between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a mulatto, are declared absolutely void. Divorces in this State are granted with considerable facility.

Impotence, adultery, extreme cruelty, fraud, etc, are among the causes of divorces enumerated by the Statute (Wood's Digest, p 491). There are two kinds of divorce in this State, as at Common Law, viz: divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and divorce *a mensa et thoro*; but under the Statute, either may be granted in the discretion of the Court. But it has been held that a *reasonable* discretion must be exercised by the Court, and in Conant v. Conant 10 Cal. R. p 249, the rule is laid down to be, that to entitle to a decree for an absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony, the applicant must be an innocent party and without fault.

Public policy forbids the husband and wife to give evidence for or against each other. Nor is either allowed to divulge anything imparted to the other; and this estopel still obtains though the parties separate by mutual consent or are subsequently divorced. The law presumes the greatest confidence to exist between the parties to this intimate relation, and to avoid the mischief which must inevitably follow a disclosure interposes this imperative rule.

The husband is answerable for all torts of the wife, the law presuming them to be perpetrated through his connivance, or at least with his permission. But as the law never imposes a liability without vesting its preventive, the husband in this instance is allowed to use all moral persuasion to curb the vicious propensities of his mate, and if these prove abortive, he can even impose gentle restraints upon her liberty.

Thus much have we premised by way of giving an idea of those subjects on which the Common Law and Statute Law are materially the same. But when we turn to the subject of property, which vitally affects the happiness of the domestic relations, we find that the statutory provisions have made such deep innovations on the rules and principles of the Common Law as to render it almost obsolete, and in its stead a system has been instituted similar, in many respects, to the Civil or Roman Law.

At Common Law, the husband and wife were regarded as one person; or rather the legal existence of the wife was suspended, or entirely merged in that of the husband. As a result of this, she could neither sue nor be sued, except in a few cases, without joining her husband; and this disability extended even to injuries to her person or her real property. Immediately upon marriage, the wife's chattles vested either absolutely or conditionally in the husband. In her real estate he only acquired a right to the rents and profits during coverture, unless by the birth of a child he became seized of a life estate by courtesy. When a man married a woman seized at any time during the coverture of an estate of inheritance, and had by her issue born alive which was capable of inheriting her estate, the husband, on the death of his wife, took a life estate in all her real property (4 Kent's Com. 27). This, however, is important to us merely as a matter of curiosity as courtesy is abolished in this State.

The wife's chattles personal in possession vested absolutely in the husband upon marriage. It was held necessary to a good title to her choses in action, that they be reduced into possession; and if he neglected to possess them during her life they did not survive to him, but inured to the wife's representatives. So it was with her chattels real; they became vested in the husband, not absolutely, but sub modo. Thus, in the case of a lease for years, the husband had a right to receive the rents and profits, and might, if he pleased, sell, surrender, or dispose of it, and if he survived the wife it became to all intents and purposes his own. Yet, if he neglected to dispose of it during coverture and the wife survive him, he could not dispose of it by will (4 Kent's Com. p. 121). As a result and consequence of this interest acquired by the husband in the wife's estate, he was held liable for all debts contracted by her previous to marriage, and this liability must be assumed even though he recieve no property or other benefit from the alliance, for, in the words of Blackstone, "he adopted her and her circumstances together."

At Common Law, the wife on the death of the husband, became entitled to dower, which consisted of one-third of all the lands and tenements whereof the husband was seized, at any time during coverture, to have and to hold for the term of her natural life. This was formerly one of the most complicated topics which the legal votary had to encounter; but, as in California no estate in dower is allowed to the wife (Wood's Digest, p. 488) we will not stop to discuss it here, but cheerfully dismiss it, with only a sigh for its departed greatness."

Having thus given a short and necessarily very imperfect view of the manner in which marriage affects the property of the respective parties at Common Law, we will now revert succinctly to our statutory provisions on the same subject, and endeavor by construing them with the Common Law doctrine to discover their main points of difference.

Our Statutes provide that all property, both real and personal, owned by the wife prior to marriage, and all acquired afterward by gift, bequest, devise, or descent, shall remain her sole and seperate property, and that all property, both real and personal, owned by the husband before marriage, or acquired subsequently by gift, bequest, etc, shall be his separate possession (Wood's Digest, Art. 2605).

This provision, it will be noticed, is diametrically opposed to Common Law. In an action concerning the wife's separate property, it is optional with her to join her husband or sue alone (Practice Act, sec. 7 and 15, Cal. R., p. 308).

Yet, although the wife, with reference to her separate property, may sue alone, she can neither mortgage, nor sell, without the husband join in the conveyance. But it appears that the strict rules observed in the deeds of conveyance in general do not apply to the husband in this case; for it was held in the case of Ingoldsby V. Juan et al., 12 Cal. R. p. 564, that a deed properly executed and acknowledged by the wife conveying her separate property, with the assent of the husband under written, not under seal, but properly acknowledged, was sufficient to pass title.

All property acquired after marriage, by either husband or wife, except by gift, bequest, devise, descent, etc., also all the rents and profits of their separate estates become common property (Wood's Digest, p. p. 487 and 488). There had already been some question raised, and doubt expressed, as to the constitutionality of the Statute declaring the rents and profits of the wife's separate estate common property.

Art. 11, Sec. 14th, of the Constitution of California provides that "all property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, etc., shall be her separate property."

This provision is entirely silent, as to the disposition of the rents and profits; and from this very silence, it would certainly not be a very absurd inference to conclude that the rents and profits were intended to follow the possession. The substance of the Statute is to give all the rents and profits of the wife's separate estate to the husband, leaving her only a reversionary interest. The value of property consists mostly in the rents and profits; and when the husband has the absolute power of disposing of these rents and profits without the consent of the wife, what becomes of her right of property in her separate estate during coverture (7 Cal. R., p. 272)?

According to the Statute a full and complete inventory of the wife's separate property shall be made out and recorded. Now, whether a failure to file the inventory would make a sale by the husband of the wife's separate estate valid, is a very important question, and one not positively settled.

It was strongly intimated, however, by the Supreme Court, in the case last alluded to, that the title of the wife to her separate property should not be divested for want of registration. If this be the construction of the Statute, the husband through the laches of his wife, induced possibly through collusion, would be suffered to assume an appearance of possessing property which might be a means of defrauding his creditors.

Contrary to Common Law, the separate property of the wife alone is liable to be seized for her debts contracted before marriage, nor the husband liable for her contracts made before marriage. In this State the husband exercises plenary authority over the common property. The term, common property, embraces all interests acquired by either party after marriage, except by gift, grant, devise, etc. He can dispose of it absolutely, as though it were his separate property. No acknowledgment of the deed of conveyance by the wife is necessary except in the conveyance of a homestead (15 Cal. R., p. 131); yet the husband cannot dispose of the wife's share of the common property by will.

Upon the dissolution of the community by the death of the husband, one-half of the common property goes to the wife in lieu of dower, which does not exist in this State, and the other moiety to his personal representatives, the whole being subject first to the payment of the husband's debts. Upon dissolution by death of the wife, the common property remains in the surviving husband (Statutes '61, p. 311). Our Statutes also provide that the wife, by conforming with certain requisites, may become a sole trader, and that the property acquired by her in this capacity shall not be accessible to her husband's creditors.

The law on the subject of homestead is of the highest importance, but this we must also pass without comment, merely observing, by the way, that either husband or wife can have property to the value of $5,000 recorded as a homestead, which exempts it from execution. The homestead is a species of joint tenancy, which, on the death of either husband or wife, inures to the benefit of the other; and neither can dispose of it without the other's consent and join in the transfer.

From the whole tenor of the statutes in reference to this subject, it is evident that the Legislature has kept in view the unique maxim of Judge Story, "that the laws made for the protection of females are a sure test of the progress that civilization has made;" yet, although adopted with the laudable intention of ameliorating the condition of the wife, there have been grave doubts expressed as to their success, and after a careful examination of the subject, it is the opinion of many of our most able lawyers that they have signally failed, and that the interests of the wife are in a more precarious position to-day under the laws of California than they were at Common Law. The abolition of dower may be considered the most severe stroke. It will be remembered that at Common law, the wife at the death of the husband was endowed of a life estate of one-third of all the real property, of which the husband had been at any time seized, and this was not liable during her life to his creditors. Now, under our Statutes the wife has no interest in the husband's separate property, and only a half interest in the common property, and this only after his creditors are satisfied.

And it must be remembered that the common property is entirely under the husband's control, and he can dispose of it even to the roof that covered her head, and her only means of safety is in a resort to the homestead law. Now what remains to the surviving wife? Only the remote possibility of inheriting one half of the common property, and her separate estate, at least according to the reading of the Statute, and deprived of all the rents and profits.

It is useless for us to amplify or lament upon the chaos which now pervades this subject in all its branches. Whether we are to become victims of that sentence which Blackstone so unhesitatingly pronounces upon all dissenters from the established principles of the Common Law, or whether the excellence of our untried system will develop, when the ameliorating influence of time has smoothed down its rugged points, the future alone can determine.

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 708 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit. Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion.

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine.

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lobaron & Thresher,

Cider Mill, 708 Market street,
Exactly opposite Third street.

☞ We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

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GROCERIES,

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OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared

SPECIALITIES, for our

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SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
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BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the great Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without extra charge.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

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Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits *be divided* pro rata *among the policy holders,*

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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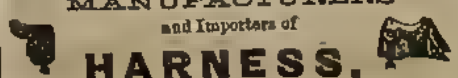
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MANUFACTURERS
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Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
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Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-21

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DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

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To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO
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EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.
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MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agriculture, Fruit, Stock, etc, not usually found at booksellers, for sale at Office and Reading-room of the Farmer

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WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

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....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING,
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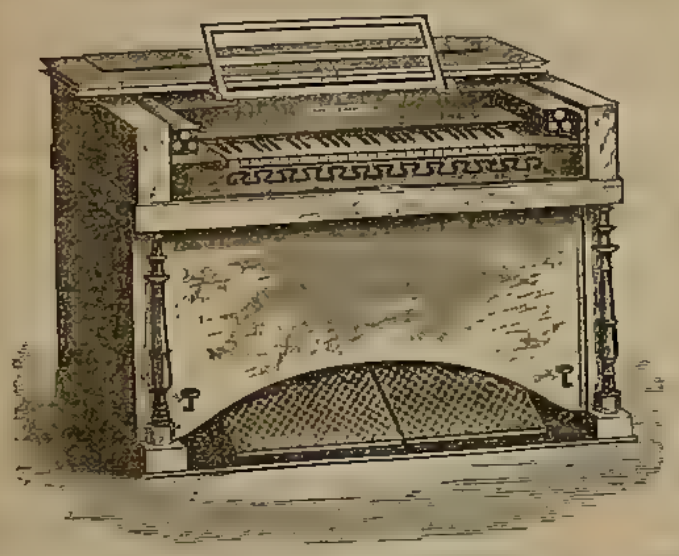
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J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

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For Church, College, or Parlor.



Grand Cabinet Organs

These unrivalled Instruments are now the favorite with thousands of people in every State where they are known. This beautiful style of Instruments, from the delicate small Organ, suitable for a Lady's Boudoir or Chamber, to the large Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, with their Power and Compass of Tone, stand unrivalled among the sources from whence Music is drawn.

These Instruments are now being introduced into California, and the undersigned have the sole agency of the same. From their first introduction into notice, they have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM twenty eight times, and on every occasion where entered: receiving ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS and SIXTEEN DIPLOMAS. The prices of these Instruments vary from $85 to $500—for particulars see pamphlets at Office.

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Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

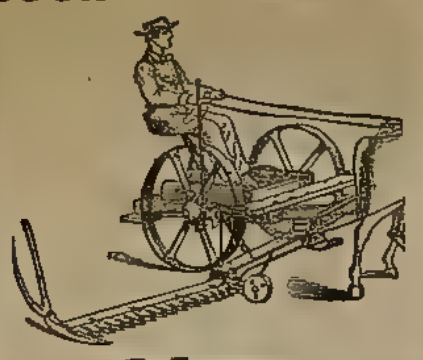
All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street,

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BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's rest is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

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FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

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AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Agricultural Implements

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

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....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,

21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 8-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

1 TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

16

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY

Cider & Wine MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $18.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

FOR SALE BY

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,

106 and 108 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

16-1m

New York Combined Machine

STEEL CUTTER BAR,

Improved for 1864.

IMPROVED SPRING-SEAT,

IMPROVED CUTTER-BAR,

IMPROVED SLIDING-HUB

That will not wear.

THE BEST

Reaper and Mower

IN CALIFORNIA.

To the well-known superiority of this Machine as a Reaper, we now guarantee an equal superiority as a Mower. The new Steel Cutter-Bar places it far in advance of all other combined Machines.

Also the California Giant Improved, and extras of all kinds, just received by

J. D. Arthur & Son,

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Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

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Mission San Jose, Cal.,
18 Inventor and Patentee.

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Figures, Statuary,

Flowers, Ornaments,

Etc.,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order.

16-3m

Literary Shrubbery.

AN ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.

How sweet it were, if, without feeble fright,
Or dying of the dreadful beauteous sight,
An angel came to us, and we could hear
To see him issue from the silent air
At evening in our room, and bend on ours
His divine eyes, and bring us from his bowers
News of dear friends, and children who have never
Been dead indeed—as we shall know forever.
Alas! we think not that we daily see
About our hearths—angels that are to be,
Or may be if they will, and we prepare
Their souls and ours to meet in happy air—
A child, a friend, a wife, whose soft heart sings
In unison with ours, breeding in future wings.
—[Leigh Hunt.

VERY CAREFUL.—A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit, when, finding it was beginning to rain, he caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a corner, and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, sprung towards him, exclaiming, "No, no, that you never shall! I've had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet yet, and I am sure it shan't be wetted now."

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-3 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

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GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

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Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	12 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag.	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
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" Weekly Times	2 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
" Weekly World	2 50	Cora. Globe and App'dix	8 00
Leslie's Ill'y of the War	4 00	" Daily Times	10 00

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 16.

Our Grain and Produce Market is very fine, holders evincing no immediate disposition to sell. Our receipts, for the past week, have been very light, buyers have had a difficulty in obtaining supplies, and in some instances have conceded to an advance in price. New Barley has appeared in the market and sold readily at three cents ₱ lb. Receipts of Hay are on the increase, but the demand is good, and prices now rule high. Potatoes, of the new crop, are offered in sparing quantities and command the highest price they have done for years. We are advised of some parties in Napa county that have already commenced harvesting their wheat. This county bids fair to be one of the best in the State, for yield, this season; in some parts the crop is fair, and the aggregate yield will be fully half a crop, while many other counties are almost a failure. The accounts we recive from the Coast are very conflicting, and no definite or reliable opinion can be formed, as yet, to the quality or quantity. Oregon is shipping us of Feed and Feed-Grains; we note a receipt of Bran and Oats By Barque Industry. The prices ruling here, at present, will, in our opinion, cause considerable quantities to come from the Northern Coast and Oregon. The demand for Flour is active, sales of considerable magnitude have been effected for Mexico and the interior, the past week.

Wool is in large supply and dull of sale; many buyers, for Eastern account, are temporarily out of the market. Our factories here have bought largely and are reported to have a good supply on hand.

Our exports are as follows: Per bark D. M. Hall, for Victoria, 600 sks Barley; 137 hf 400 qr-sks Flour; 121 sks Oats, etc., etc. Per Hamburg bark Antonia, for Hong Kong, 265 bbls, 949 hf and 594 qr-sks Flour, etc. Per schr Eliza, for Tahiti, 25 bbls, 100 hf and 200 qr-sks Flour, etc. Per British bark Clodian, for Sidney, 11,000 qr-sks Flour; 224 sks Oats; 9,274 sks Wheat. Per British bark Isle of France, 7024 qr-sks Flour; 5998 sks Wheat.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 3014 sks, Barley 3222 sks, Potatoes 1674 sks, Wool 426 bales, Hay 1620 bales, Corn 55 sks, Flour 6340 qr-sks, Bran 248 sks, Salt 500 sks, Oats 441 sks, Beans 86 sks, Cornmeal 394 sks, Straw 150 bales, Onions 50 sks, Rye 27 sacks.

Also Coastwise: Wool 76 bales, Oats 300 sks, Potatoes 1604 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour, ₱ bbl—	
Shipping	2 25@ 2 50	Superfine	7 00@ 7 50
Milling	2 62½@ 2 75	Extra	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, new	@ 3 50	Cornmeal—	
do feed	3 25@ 3 00	Domestic ₱100 lbs	4 25@ 4 50
Oats	2 87½@ 3 25	Hay	₱ton 25 00@35 00
Corn	3 00@ 3 25	Ground Feed	₱ton 55 00@60 00
Rye	2 25@ 2 50	Bran	35 00@37 50
Buckwheat	2 50@ 2 75	Middlings	45 00@50 00
Potatoes, old	₱sk 1 25@ 1 50	Beans	₱100 lbs 2 50@3 00
Potatoes, new	4 50@5 00	Onions	@20 00
Squash	₱ton @		

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	₱ lb 20@ 25	Dry Hides	₱ lb 12@ 13½
do Post Am Spg clp	21@ 22	Green salted	3½@ 3
do Medium clow	16@ 18	Sheep skins, wool on	@
do Short Staple	18@ 20	do do plain	5@ 10
do Burry	10@ 16	Goat skins	each @ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow	₱ lb 6½@ 7
do 2nd hand	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	₱ lb 37½@ 40	Cheese, Cals	₱ lb 10@
do Eastern	40@ 45	" Eastern	₱ lb @
Eggs	₱doz @ 40	Farallon eggs	₱doz @

San Francisco Cattle Market, June 17.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality, 4@3c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5@7c.
do 2d do 3@7c.
Mutton—5@7c ₱ lb. Lamb—7@8
Pork—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
Veal—3@7c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—June 17.

Hens	₱ doz 7 00@7 50	Tame Geese	₱ pair 2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	4 00@5 00	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz @1 50
Turkeys	₱ lb 20@ 25	do domestic	@2 50
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 7 00@8 00		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 17.

Prices are only corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables—C. W. Ham & Co. No. 1; Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Gallagher & Reardon, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples, new	₱ lb 10@ 25	Crab Apples	₱ lb @
do cooking	10@ 12	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	₱doz @ 25
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	@ 50
Duch'ss d'Angoulems	@	Lemons	per doz @1 00
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each @ 75
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	@ 12½
Easter Beurre	@	do	₱bunch @2 50@3 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	₱ lb @
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey	@	Muscat de Alexandria	@
Madeleine	@ 20	Catawba	@
cooking	@ 8	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries	₱ lb @25@ 50	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	15@ 20	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	20@ 25	Cherry Plums	@ 75
do English	@ 20	Yellow Gage	@ 40
Currants, red & wht com	@ 25	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@ 50	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@ 20	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@ 40	Yellow Egg plum	@
Cherries, com var	25@1 00	Almonds Cals	@
Bigarreau	@	Filberts	@ 25
Black Tartarian	@1 00	English Walnuts	@ 15
Apricots	@ 33@ 40	Green-gages	@ 20
Nectarines	@	Pic-melon	@
Figs, common	@ 37	Watermelons	each @
Peaches	@	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons	@	Canteloupes	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱ lb @	Onions, red	₱ lb @
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱doz @	do white	@
Beets	@	do Silverskin	@
Brussels Sprouts	@	do Potato	@
Cabbages	@	Parsnips	@
Cauliflower	@	Peppers	@
Carrots	@	Potatoes	@
Cucumbers	each @	Pumpkins	@
Cranberries	@	Radishes	@
Egg Plant	@	Rhubarb	@
Garlic	@	Salsify	@
Green Beans	@	Spinach	@
Green Corn, ears	₱doz @ 50	String-Beans	@
Lettuce	₱doz @ 50	Squash	@
Mushrooms, open grown	@	Tomatoes	₱bunch @

Ducks, tame	₱ pair @	Quails	₱doz @
do tame	@	Rabbits	@
do Canvas Back	@	Squirrels	₱pair @
do Mallard	@	Turkeys	₱ lb @ 30
do Teal	@	do wild	@
Geese	@	Hens	each @ 75

Beef—undercuts	₱ lb @	Leg Mutton	₱ lb @ 15
Spring Chickens	@	Pork	@ 15
Veal	@	Sausages	@
Veal Cutlets	@ 15	do Oregon	@
Corned Beef	@ 15	Tongues	each @ 75@1 00
Smoked Beef	@ 15		
Pork chops	@ 20		

Butter, Cals	₱ lb @	Cheese, Cals	₱ lb @
do Eastern	@	do Eastern	@
Eggs	₱doz @	Farallon eggs	₱doz @

Shrimps	₱ lb @ 12	Crabs, large	₱doz @1 00
Perch	@ 15	do small	@37
Rockfish	@ 16	Soft Crabs	@1 50
Codfish	@ 50	Mackerel, pickled, each	@15
Herring, fresh	₱ lb @ 5	do fresh	@
do smoked	@ 10	Sea Bass	@
Tomcod	@ 8	Halibut (rare)	@ 50
Sardines (fresh)	@ 16	Sturgeons	@ 5
Sole-fish	@	Crawfish	@ 12
		Oysters	₱100 @1 00
		Clams	@50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's	₱ lb 40@ 50	Cheese	₱ lb 15@ 25
do Eastern	@ 50	Lard, California	@ 20
Eggs, Cals	₱doz @ 40	do Eastern	16@
Duck-eggs	@ 40	Honey, in comb	@ 50
Farallon-eggs	@ 40	Maple Sugar	@ 60

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—June 16.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

New Apples 3@20cts ₱ lb. Apricots 20@35c ₱ lb. Pears 7@15 ₱ lb. Plums 15@40, Dried 15@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c ₱ lb. Cherries for cooking 20@30c, Table 60@100 ₱ lb. Red Currants 20@35c ₱ lb. Green Figs 25@50c ₱ lb. Strawberries 25@40c, Raspberries 10@15c ₱ lb. Blackberries 30@50c ₱ lb. Gooseberries 12@ 20c ₱ lb. Oranges $30@$5 ₱ 100.

The quantity of fruit coming in, increases every week, but the demand is so good, that prices are still very high.

Kohler's Musical Warehouse is one of the places where can always be found a complete assortment of the best musical instruments ever imported into our State, together with every article connected with each branch of every musical department, both for Church, college, school, military, or festival. These assortments are always complete. Catalogues sent when desired. Their wholesale warehouse is No. 424 Sansome street, retail warehouse 620 and 622 Washington street

Jacob Zech's Pianos.—We are truly glad to know of the success of the home manufactory of Jacob Zech. No man has labored harder than Mr. Zech to establish a Piano Manufactory, and he has succeeded completely. By the arrival of his material for finishing work and trimming, he has fine articles, sufficient for the making of fifty pianos, all of which he can sell as fast as made. Mr. Zech's pianos have acquired a very high repute, and worthily so.

Fine Statuary.—We call attention to the card of Messrs Domiano Mancarini & Co., whose work-rooms are on Clay street, and where collections of beautiful designs in plaster can always be found for the parlor, the study, or the garden—designs as beautiful can be desired or conceived of. These artists show by their work that they are master workmen. It was at this place that the bust of Starr King, modeled by Mr. Devine, was cast—the only bust that is a likeness. They will be happy to receive orders for any work in their line, and those who can appreciate the beautiful can procure rare models of beauty and taste for a very little money. A few pieces in a garden or dwelling add much to its adornment. 'Beautify home' should be the motto of all.

Bowen & Bass—This well-known firm, wholesale and retail dealers in family groceries and all the "good things" for the household, are now receiving and opening many of those luxuries for which they have long been famous. Our friends in the country, when they visit the city, and all our ranchmen, will find it to their interest to call and examine their assortment as it is one of the largest in our city, as will be seen by their card.

Patent Hat Rack.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the new Patent Hat Rack on exhibition at our office. A good mechanic can make a very handsome sum of money with this patent.

☞ **Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—Quinsy or inflammation of the throat is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall of the year. Thousands of persons have immediate recourse to these medicines on the first symptom of attack, and thus not only save time but even dispense with the advice or attendance of a physician. Colds produced by the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during this season, are speedily cured by the pills. These remedies fortify the body against the inclemencies of the winter.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 16?
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM,
cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number

SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool; Amounts under $5000, [illegible] cents; $5000 and over 1 per cent. Also on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Bay Wr, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Etc., etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, ½ per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignment. Private Offices and the Latest Improvements. Furnished. [illegible] A. TODD.

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILLS, Over [illegible] for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3-horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large [illegible] is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a [illegible] would find in the [illegible] a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer. SAN FRANCISCO.

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, [illegible] WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER wants a place where he can be permanently situated. He [illegible] can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The [illegible] is a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if obtainable. [illegible] Apply at this office. m12

LIFE-SIZE BUST

....OF....

Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J. DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends,

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise. It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are a

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq. containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM BIHLER.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.

And many other valuable Books at lowest prices

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made [illegible] standing in the same relation as a piece of [illegible] furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing machine, neat when used and ornamental when not in use. [illegible]

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

[illegible] and deeply pulverized, and—on the return it smoothly and perfectly fills up and [illegible] the ground through the [illegible] A very valuable implement [illegible]

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR. [illegible] description of [illegible] of wood.

This will be much wanted in California as it is simple in its construction, [illegible] and can be affixed very cheap to all [illegible] Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

THIS SPLENDID [illegible] CONFECTIONERY [illegible] Western Saloon [illegible] all the [illegible] and [illegible] to all [illegible] Farmer's Meeting [illegible] and sold [illegible] public to [illegible] desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, [illegible] to

[illegible] Farmer.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages

....OF....

CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always. In from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform.

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it."

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

increasing the vital energy; and on the other as a generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarhea, Scrofulous Sores:

Also, in Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepared expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 205 BUSH STREET, opposite the (new) Adolphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street Block, San Francisco. 16-3m

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

Encourage HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office. n12

A Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING [illegible] or Gardener on a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of the [illegible] 21-3

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for [illegible] purposes generally, together with [illegible] to complete the same.

....OF....THOMAS DAY,

13-tf [illegible]

FOR SALE.

A [illegible] of Petaluma.

Terms [illegible]

OFFICE—[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO JOHN KENDALL.

TRAVELING.

Opposition Day June 23, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S

OPPOSITION

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN.....Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

Thursday, - - - June 23, 1864

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD, With the Magnificent New Steamship

GOLDEN RULE

3,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK,

The GOLDEN RULE is the largest, fastest, and most elegant Steamship on the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
6-1d No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of June, 1864:

June 3d—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.
June 13—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.
June 23—GOLDEN AGE, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf

At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts

Central Pacific Railroad



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

[illegible] at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:00 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 12 m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:30 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln, and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom to Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

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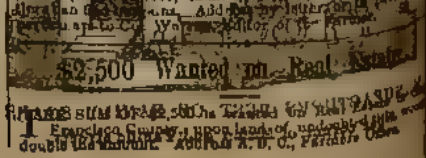
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Oakland and Her Improvements.

While we of San Francisco are boasting of the extension of our city to the Mission, and on downward to San Jose, our neighbors, across the Bay, are rapidly marching on to be a city of importance, and a city of "Beautiful Homes." We have no lands to sell, "over there" consequently, no "ax to grind," yet we are fully satisfied that although real estate may have advanced three, four or five hundred per cent within two years—it has not reached its maximum yet, by a long odds. By the establishment of the New Ferry route, the rail road and centering the depot up town, Oakland has been made and great credit is due to C. Minturn, Esq., and his associates, for that enterprise that has done so much to build up this place and consequently build themselves up.

This improvement is not all confined to the immediate city proper, it extends far and wide, the facilities to cross and dwell there causes other facilities. Hotels for boarders, stables, stores and workshops, have been erected, and with them come business and new enterprises, and these in turn create others. At Oakland will be found some of the finest and most costly mansions in our State, but we cannot name them now, suffice it to say that hundreds of our merchants and business men now make their homes at Oakland, and have added their interests, sympathies and wealth to build it up. Several large blocks of buildings have been erected on the main street, of which we have spoken before.

The new Cosmopolitan Hotel, kept by G. Pation, Esq., is a fine hotel; a new, spacious brick hotel, A No. 1, large dining hall, fine parlors and sleeping apartments, of which there are thirty, all newly, neatly and finely furnished, and the whole hotel admirably ventilated. Mr. P. has two other hotels he uses for sleeping rooms, and we are glad to know he is well sustained. Visitors from our city can always secure excellent attentions and the best accommodations. No bar room—consequently no noise or disturbance. The Hotel is only a few steps from the cars.

The Old Eagle Hotel is now carried on by Mr. A. Anderson, who is the owner and keeper of the hotel. It has some 15 or 20 rooms, and good accommodations. The old steamers stop at the wharf now, and yet the lower part of the city looks dull. It was a sad mistake to stop the running of steamers awhile.

Messrs. Shattuck & Milligus have their new stables in excellent order, with good horses and carriages, so that people can have a pleasant ride into the fair country around Oakland, and as fine rides as can be found. They have their stables arranged with about 40 improved stalls; these give air and full ventilation to the horse, who needs fresh air as much as man. This stable is convenient for those who reside out a few miles and wish to keep their carriages handy at the cars.

A ride to Nolan's Garden will be pleasant. The garden grounds are about two miles out on the Telegraph Road, a pretty spot, enclosing about five acres, with a fair range of glass, a pretty conservatory and forcing houses, and a fair stock of plants. Mr. Nolan is master of his business, an educated Florist, and has a love for it. The blooming and propagating houses will be about 300 feet long, and as good a collection of plants as can be found. We noticed some superb Fuchsias in bloom, with new varieties of Geraniums, and many new and rare plants. We hope visitors will not omit a visit to Nolan's Gardens. His conservatory is well placed, being east by north, so that the afternoon sun shall not burn or scorch the plants, but allow the house to cool down. This should be borne in mind by builders; for the morning sun is what is most wanted. After 11 noon the sun is not needed much. One hour before 12 is always better than two hours after twelve.

The Telegraph Road will give a pleasant ride out to the hills. Along that road will be seen many fine garden spots. Near the pass through the hills, Dr. Barlow J. Smith has recently established his Home Water Cure, a very fine location indeed, and connected with it a good farm. This must be a fine place for invalids. Dr. Smith's family will insure to patients a good home, and the water cure is the place for invalids. Opposite we visited D. J. Hough. This is a pretty spot, and here we saw the beautiful garden of some 20 to 30,000 nursery trees, raised by Mr. Hough.

These lands, with many other lands around, are on the celebrated Don Vincente Peralta claim, that has become very much noted. Now, however, that trouble in a measure is settled, as to titles, to hundreds of happy homes.

The Peralta Homestead is a pleasant spot, and greatly improved of recent years. From this point back to Oakland it may be called a perfect garden for fruit. We noticed the following growers: John Kelsey, a well known fruit-grower, with a good supply of strawberries and raspberries, whose fruits have been in our markets for years; James T. Ashley, strawberries; Mr. Kelley, a farmer and orchardist; Mr. Colby, a farmer; Mrs. Tubbs, blackberry grounds; Luke Doe, a 40-acre farm, a fine plum orchard, and a very neat cottage and home spot. A. Horsey has a 20-acre farm. S. E. Alden, Esq., has a splendid farm, back from the road, of 360 acres, under a high state of improvement, and one of the finest in all that region. John Lusk, a grower of strawberries and raspberries, and a maker of wine, a well known fruiterer in our market. Harry Linden has his home here. Mrs. Evoy has a pretty spot, with a collection of handsomely grown mountain pines, which add greatly to the beauty of the place. Mr. Weston has a fine location for a home. J. Mora Moss, Esq., has a splendid location, and will have a splendid villa residence. Near to him is the Pacific Female College, on a beautiful eminence, formerly the ground of C. C. Brown, Esq. The location of this college is one of the finest in our State. It is a superb building, and of the finest style of architecture, and is termed the Italian villa, or chateau style; it is very large, with a spacious observatory, commanding one of the finest views of our Bay, the Golden Gate, up river, etc. The college is well endowed, well sustained, and full of pupils. The cost of building was over *thirty thousand dollars.* The college will accommodate one hundred pupils. It owns some thirty acres of land, and it will shortly become a splendidly adorned place. From this to the city are located the residences of Kimball Brothers, builders of the college (Washoe miners); they have a fine home, fruit grounds, etc., Mr. Wallis, A. C. Brown, W. F. Boardman, Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Flint, of Flint, Peabody & Co., the Hobart place, G. W. Founten's beautiful gardens, Mr. Delger's fine ground, Mr. Potter's elegant spot, with others, which brings us back again to the business places.

The Oakland mills, of Messrs. Kimball & Potter, are doing a good business, a real live family mill, turning out all needed comforts, the very best of flour, Indian meal, buckwheat, cracked wheat, rye meal. These are family luxuries, and the mills must do well.

G. H. Fogg, agent of the Clinton Mills, has an office near by. The Clinton Mills turns out No. 1 flour. Oakland may now be said to be a real live city. It has awakened from its former lethargy and put on new garments. Opposite the railroad depot, Mr. Bacon, formerly of the Express, has fine livery and sale stables, called the Railroad Stables, a good place for the sale of horses. Mr. Bacon is an excellent man, well known, and reliable for this business.

The College of California is an institution of itself. This, and Mrs. Blake's Institute, with many other private residences, we shall speak of hereafter, for Oakland, as we have said, is to be to San Francisco what Brooklyn is to New York, and it is now rapidly on the road to fame and prosperity.

In our pleasure and business excursions we are indebted to friends for many courtesies, for which we are grateful; they are so numerous that we cannot name them all, but we "dunno forget."

Look to your Bulbs.—Those who have Hyacynths, Tulips and other bulbous roots, that have done blooming, as soon as their foliage has died down, take up the bulbs. Save all off-sets, separately, and lay the large bulbs in dry sand, or on a shelf, in a cool shady place, till autumn. All off-sets should be planted in small beds, separately, in the autumn. Never take up bulbs till the foliage has dried up, as the strength of the leaves, goes to the root.

Price of Grain.—Why should grain-growers complain? those that have about a third crop, receive as much money, for the grain is now nearly three times as much as last year—the *dollars and cents* to every good farmer will be more than last year in despite of the drought.

Summer Gardening.—Prune down your roses those that are perpetual, prune off as fast as they bloom, cutting out old wood. Then with showering and fine and constant cultivation, continual blooming, all the season, will be the result.

Summer Annuals.—Mignonette, Sweet Olyssum, Drummond's Phlox, Pansies, etc., may be planted all summer. For continuous flowering deep, rich, fine soil only, is required.

The Rights of Aliens.

By J. W. Hook, of the Benicia Law School—Read at the Commencement Exercises of the Collegiate Institute, June 2d, 1864.

Man is a creature of a social disposition, and from his very nature incapable of existing when estranged from the rest of his kind. In accordance with this great principle we find him seeking the society of his fellow-man. Building their habitations in the same vicinity, they form cities, towns, and villages.

When these congregations are formed, it becomes absolutely necessary that they should have some supreme head or power, which shall regulate their mode of government, protect the peace of the community by quelling all disputes and quarrels which naturally arise between the different classes of people, and regulate their mode of procedure with foreign nations. Although the laws which are established to effect these results, restrict, in some degree, the free exercise of the rights which man has from his Maker, still, in order to produce these results which are absolutely necessary for the preservation of society, some such laws must be promulgated.

It seems to be one of the evil traits of man, when thus united in bodies, to exercise hatred and perpetual enmity towards all other communities. By reason of this enmity, and also to prevent any foreign nation from obtaining a dangerous power beyond their own dimensions, the law makes a distinction between the rights, disabilities, and duties of the different classes of people. These laws were formerly very strict, and exercised the greatest severity against all strangers. But as civilization advanced, and civilized nations began to see the great benefit derived from cultivating the sympathies and trade of foreign nations, these laws became, in a great measure, obsolete, and have continued to decrease in severity, until those of our country, at the present time, present a mere shadow of what formerly existed among other nations.

At the Common Law, the people were classed into aliens, denizens, and native born citizens. The word citizen comprehended all persons born within the jurisdiction and under the allegiance of the king, including equally men, women, and children. But in the United States we have no intermediate class called denizens, and the ordinary rights of citizens are restricted expressly to white persons, thereby excluding mixed and colored races. Under the term citizen is also embraced all naturalized persons, born out of the allegiance of the government.

The rigor of the Common Law is also subject to a few exceptions. One of which provides that all persons born out of the allegiance of her majesty (Queen Annie), whose parents were, at the time of the birth of such person, subjects of the English Government should be considered citizens to all interests whatever. Provided, that neither of the parents were, at the birth of such person, attainted with any crime, or in the service of any foreign power then at war with the Crown of England.

The second class of persons were denizens, who are aliens born but have obtained letters patent to make them subjects. The denizen possessed greater rights than an alien, but not so extensive as a natural-born citizen. He occupied a place directly between these two classes. He was not eligible to any office, nor could he inherit any real estate or personal property. However, since this class does not exist in this country, it is needless to show their rights and disabilities.

The third class, and that now under discussion, is aliens.

An alien, is any person born out of the allegiance and jurisdiction of the United States, who has not since been naturalized under its Constitution and laws. This is subject to the exception of all persons born out of the country whose parents were, at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States. There are two kinds of aliens, viz: alien friends, and alien enemies. This distinction depends upon whether the country of which they are subject is at peace or war with our own country.

It may be necessary to state here that all the rights which aliens possess, either here or elsewhere, are confined almost exclusively to alien friends. Alien enemies have only such as the government in whose territory they are found may grant from time to time, and it would be inconsistent with the safety and welfare of our State, to allow them to remain within the country without restrictions, thus giving them a power which might be turned directly against the donor. However, it has been decided in Massachusetts that when they are allowed to remain they have all of the rights of alien friends, on the ground that their residence is lawful until they are ordered away by competent authority, and this residence gives them a right to protection.

Firstly, I will consider the rights and disabilities of aliens as they existed at the Common Law, and then some of the changes that have been made by the statutes of the country. By the old Common Law their rights were very limited and it might be said that they had none whatever, except what were absolutely necessary for the protection of commerce. An alien could not, under any circumstances, inherit property, either personal or real. He could obtain no title in land by purchase, although he could purchase for the use of another, and if he did purchase an entail in land greater than for life, it became immediately vested in the king. The rule was founded on the principle that a free-hold interest in the soil required an allegiance equally as permanent, which an alien could not give, since it would be inconsistent with that which he owed to his natural liege lord. Also for the reason that it would give foreign countries an opportunity of exercising great power in the affairs of the country, as was strikingly illustrated in the means by which Russia brought about the dismemberment of Poland. Nor could any but an alien merchant purchase a lease for years, or a house, and as these indulgences were allowed wholly for the purpose of protecting and advancing commerce, even in these cases if he died before his lease expired, it was forfeited to the King, and did not descend to his heirs or representatives. For in no case was an alien allowed to inherit property. On this principle, if an alien had a son, and was afterwards naturalized, after which he had another son, this last son would inherit to the exclusion of the former. Where an alien female declared her intention of becoming a citizen, but died before she was fully naturalized, it was held that her husband could not inherit through her. Yet an alien could acquire property in any kind of personal estate by purchase, but not devise, being subject to higher duties at the Custom House than native born citizens. An alien female could not be endowed by the Common Law, and that, if her husband was a native born citizen, unless she married by the special license of the King. Nor could a husband alien be tenant by courtesy They were deemed incompetent to hold any office of trust, even the lowest. They were incapable of serving on juries, and in general were wholly incompetent to take any part in the affairs of the State. And it was almost impossible for these strangers to change their condition. The power of naturalization being vested only in Parliament, an alien could not be naturalized except by having a special Act passed in his favor, which could be done only on very rare occasions.

But these laws grew up when everything presented a far different aspect from that which the world now assumes. In the United States, the most sweeping changes have been made, and instead of repelling aliens, we place them almost on a level with our own citizens. Some of these changes I will now proceed to investigate.

The first great change we meet in our statutes, is that in reference to the means of naturalization, in which the Common Law process is completely changed; which, however, I will not take up in this place, but will proceed to the changes made in regard to the rights of aliens to hold and enjoy real estate. Section 17, Art. 1st of the Constitution of this State provides

"That foreigners who are, or may hereafter become, *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native born citizens."

A non-resident foreigner may inherit, but he must claim and tender proof of his right to the property within five years after he shall have inherited the same, or it will be forfeited to the Government. But if he claims the property and tenders proof of his claim any time within the five years after forfeiture, he will be entitled to the proceeds of the estate. Of course, an alien can not hold any public office, or exercise any part in the affairs of the State. Still, he acquires all these rights by being naturalized, except that he is not capable of holding the office of President of the United States, nor of Governor of some of the States; while at Common Law he had no right to hold an office of any description, even if he had succeeded in becoming a citizen by the process of naturalization.

There has, however, been one exception to the general rule of indulging strangers in every respect, and granting them every privilege that is consistent with the welfare of our country. This exception is in the case of Chinese, and it hardly deserves the name of an exception, being simply an attempt to exclude them from this State by means of oppressive taxation, which has never been fully carried into execution. The first Act that was passed to produce this result, took effect September 1st, 1855, and imposed on the masters of vessels bringing within this State persons not capable of becoming citizens of the United States, a tax of fifty dollars for each person so brought here. This Act was, however, declared unconstitutional and void in the case of the People vs. Downer.

The Court relied chiefly on the authority given in the Passenger Cases, 17 Curtis' R., 125. The second Act was was passed April 26, 1858, forbidding any Chinese or Mongolians to enter this State after the 1st day of October, 1858, making it unlawful for any person to bring them here.

This Act was, however, considered so clearly unconstitutional that the case in which it was overthrown was not considered of enough importance to be reported.

The third Act that was passed tending to the exclusion of the Chinese, took effect April 26th, 1862. It imposed a tax of $2 50 a month on every person of the Mongolian race in this State. The Act, like the two preceding, was entirely overthrown in the case of Ling Sing vs. Washburn, 20 Cal. R., 534, the principal argument being, that the right of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign powers is exclusive, and that this extends to every species of commercial intercourse, and may be exercised upon persons as well as property. If the power to impose such a tax be acknowledged, no limit can be set to its exercise, and it may be used so as not only to diminish, but wholly destroy, the carrying of passengers. From these decisions, which have the high sanction of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is plain that the rule of granting protection to strangers has a firm foundation in the laws of our country, and that the enmity that formerly existed between the different nations of the globe is fast giving way to the reason and common sense of the age. Restraints, in some degree, have been put on the rights of aliens by the laws of every nation. By the English Common Law they were looked upon as a people with whom the English were in a state of perpetual war, and frequently we find one stranger arrested for the debt, or punished for the misdemeanor of another, all being considered enemies, and therefore reprisals might be made in the first that could be found. They were considered only as sojourners coming to a fair or market, and were obliged to employ their landlords as brokers to buy and sell their comodities

Although foreigners have been obliged to remain in their own countries for centuries from the oppressive laws that have been enacted, still, each succeeding year has added greatly to their rights; and if we wish to trace these rights through all of the changes which they have undergone, we shall have to mark the course of civilization as it has continued to advance on its westward course, and the point of the globe on which it now rests will be seen to have made the greatest changes in the mode of treating foreigners; and these changes will be seen to have contributed vastly to the advancement of that civilization. To receive strangers into our country and grant them every privilege that is compatible with its safety, is simply granting admission to the three great motive powers of every nation, namely: strength, by increasing our population; wealth, since immigration either temporary or permanent is a prominent cause of intercourse and traffic; and wisdom, by receiving the learning, and being brought in contact with the inhabitants of the rest of the world.

If these reasons are not sufficient to sustain our laws, let us exclude strangers entirely from our shores and learn by our own experience what the records of China and Japan can show.

We come now to that which distinguishes the United States, more than all, in her treatment of foreigners, viz: her Laws respecting Naturalization, which we have only time very briefly to glance at. These Laws are passed by Congress, and are, consequently, uniform throughout the United States. In England a person can only be naturalized by a special Act of Parliament; and even then can hold no office whatever. But in America, in the time of the Colonies, and since, foreigners have been wanted, not discouraged, it was one of the grievances stated in the Declaration of Independence, that the King had endeavored to prevent the population of the States by obstructing the laws respecting naturalization.

In considering the subject of Naturalization, we may inquire, first—Who may be Naturalized; 2d—The process of Naturalization; 3d—The effects of Naturalization.

By the Act of Congress of April 14th, 1802, it is provided that any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on fulfilling the conditions required in the Act. Under this section, it has been decided that a married woman may be naturalized, and that, without the consent of her husband. It has also been decided that under this law, Indians cannot be naturalized. This decision had reference to Indians born within the borders of the United States; but it is probable that aside from this, should the question come up in the United States Courts, upon any Indian from without the limits of the United States, presenting himself for naturalization, he would be rejected on account of his color, and that it would be held that the word "white" excludes not only the black race, but all other colors. Such has already been the decision in California.

The subject of color, with especial reference to the Chinese, came up for the first time in the case of The People v. Hall, 4 Cal. R. 399. Chancellor Kent in the 2d Volume of his Commentaries, page 72, says: "The Act of Congress confines the description of aliens capable of naturalization to free white persons. I presume this excludes the inhabitants of Africa and their descendants; and it may become a question to what extent persons of mixed blood are excluded, and what shades and degrees of mixture of color disqualify an alien from application for the benefits of the Act of Naturalization. Perhaps there might be difficulties also as to the copper-colored natives of America, *or the yellow or tawny races of Asiatics, and it may well be doubted whether any of them are white persons, within the purview of the Law.*" The Court, in the case above mentioned, allude to this, and say: "We are not disposed to leave this question in any doubt. The word "white" has a distinct signification, which *ex vi termini*, excludes black, yellow, and all other colors."

The question still remains as to what extent persons of mixed blood are excluded, and what shades and degrees of mixture of color disqualify an alien from application for the benefit of the Act of Naturalization. By the Statues of California (Wood's Digest p. 330), it is declared that every person who shall have one-eighth part or more of negro blood, shall be deemed a mulatto, and every person who shall have one-half of Indian blood, shall be deemed an Indian. Whether the Supreme Court would follow its reasoning in the case of The People v. Hall, and class the Chinese with the Indians as regards color, remains to be decided; no case of an admixture of European and Asiatic blood having, so far as we are aware, presented itself.

We will next consider the process of naturalization, taking first the cases which usually present themselves, and then noticing the exceptions. The Supreme, District, or Circuit Court of any of the States, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or any Circuit or District Court of the United States; in fact, every court of record, having a seal and clerk, may admit aliens to citizenship. The Court admitting such alien, must be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is held, one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, and attached to the principles of the United States. The oath of the applicant is in no case allowed to prove his residence. Nor can the residence and good moral character of the applicant be established by affidavits; but must be proved in court by the testimony of witnesses (Anon. 7 Hill, 137). The powers conferred upon the Courts to naturalize aliens are judicial, not ministerial, and require an examination into each case, sufficient to satisfy the court:

It is in general necessary that the alien shall have declared on oath or affirmation, before some court capable of naturalizing aliens, two years at least before his admission to citizenship, that it was his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, State, Sovereignty, and particularly by name the Prince, etc, of whose realm the alien may be a subject. Aliens arriving here before the age of eighteen, and residing here five years, may be naturalized, if of the age of twenty-one, without this preliminary declaration, provided they state on oath that it has been their intention for five years to become a citizen of the United States. If the alien has borne any hereditary title, or been of any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation of his title, or order of nobility.

If an alien, who has made the requisite preliminary declaration, dies before becoming naturalized, his widow and children are considered as citizens of the United States.

By complying with these simple conditions, any white person may become an American citizen. A person thus duly naturalized becomes entitled to all the privileges and immunities of native-born subjects, except that a residence of seven years is requisite to enable him to hold a seat in Congress, and no person but a native-born citizen is eligible to the office of Governor in some of the States, or to the office of President of the United States.



Making a Purchase—First Impressions.

[We take the following pleasing story from the admirable little book, "Ten Acres Enough." We have others to follow. They are worth reading:]

The owner of these eleven acres had been for some months in the furnace of pecuniary affliction. He was going the way of ninth-tenths of all the business flesh within the circle of my acquaintance. As a purchaser I did not seek him, nor to his representative did myself or my wife let fall a single word indicating that we were pleased with the property. When $1,500 were named as the price, I did indulge in some expression of surprise, thinking it was quite enough. Discovering subsequently that the owner was an old city acquaintance, I dropped in one morning to see him, and for an hour we talked over the times, the markets, the savage rates demanded for money, and how the spring business was likely to turn out. On real estate I was mute as a mouse, except giving it as my decided opinion that some holders were asking greater prices than they would be likely to realize.

This side-thrust brought my friend out. He mentioned his house and eleven acres, and eagerly inquired if I did not know of some one who would buy. With as much indifference as I could assume, I asked his terms. He told me with great frankness that he was compelled to sell, and that his need of money was so great, that he might possibly do so whether the debtor got anything or not. He urged me to find him a purchaser, and finally gave me the refusal of the place for a few days.

Now, the plain truth was, that my anxiety to buy was quite as great as his was to sell. During the next week we met several times, when he invariably inquired as to the prospect of a purchaser. But I had no encouragement to offer. When I thought I had fought shy long enough, I surprised him by saying that I knew of a purchaser who was ready to take the property at a thousand dollars. He sat down and indulged in some figuring, then for a few moments was silent, then inquired if the offer was a cash one, and when the money could be had. I replied, the moment his deed was ready for delivery.

It was evident that the offer of instant payment determined him to sell at so low a price—cash was everything. Opening his desk, he took out a deed for the property, ready to execute whenever the grantee's name, the date and the consideration should have been inserted, handed it to me, and said he accepted the offer, only let him have the money as quickly as possible.

I confess to both exultation and surprise. I had secured an unmistakable bargain. The ready-made deed surprised me, but it showed the owner's necessities, and that he had been prepared to let the property go at the first decent offer. The natural selfishness of human nature has since induced me to believe that I could have bought for even less, had I not been so precipitate. His searches and brief of title were also ready; a single day or two was enough to bring them up—he had been determined to sell.

The transaction seemed to involve a succession of surprises. His turn for a new one came when he found that I had inserted my wife's name in the deed. So, paying him his thousand dollars, I returned with the deed to my wife, telling her that she had now a home of her own; that, come what might, the property was hers; that the laws of New Jersey secured it to her, and that no subsequent destitution of mine could wrest it from her. This little act of consideration was as gratifying a surprise to her as any that either buyer or seller had experienced. If rejoiced at my having secured the place, it gave to it a new interest in her estimation, and fixed and made permanent the attachment she had spontaneously acquired for it. Her gratification only served to increase my own.

It is thus that small acts of kindness make life pleasant and desirable. Every dark object is made light by them, and many scalding tears of sorrow are thus easily brushed away. When the heart is sad, and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a little kindness drives despair away, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant. Who then will refuse a kind act? It costs the giver nothing—just as this did; but it is invaluable to the receiver. No broader acres, no more stately mansion, whether in town or country, could now tempt my wife to leave this humble refuge. Here she has been ever happy, and here, I doubt not, she will end her earthly career.

In a week the house was vacated and cleansed, and we were in full possession. My wife was satisfied, and my children were delighted, and I had realized the dream of 20 years! One strong fact forced itself on my attention the first night I passed under my own roof. The drain of $300 per annum into the pocket of my city landlord had been stopped. My family received as safe a shelter for the interest of a thousand dollars, as he had given them for the interest of five thousand! The feeling of relief from this unappeasable demand was indescribable. Curiously enough, my wife voluntarily suggested that the same feeling of relief had been presented to her. But in addition to this huge equivalent for the investment of a thousand dollars, there was that which might be hereafter realized from the cultivation of eleven acres of land.

This lodgement was effected on the first of April, 1855. When all our household fixings had been snugly arranged, and I took my first walk over my little plantation, on a soft and balmy morning, my feeling of contentment seemed to be perfect. I knew that I was not rich, but it was certain that I was not poor. In contrasting my condition with that of others, both higher and lower upon fortune's ladder, I found a thousand causes for congratulation, but none for regret. With all his wealth, Rothschild must be satisfied with the same sky that was spread over me. He cannot order a private sunrise, that he may enjoy it with a select circle of friends, nor add a single glory to the gorgeous spectacle of the setting sun. The millionaire could not have more than his share of the pure atmosphere that I was breathing, while the poorest of all men could have as much. God only can give all these, and to many of the poor he has thus given. All that is most valuable can be had for nothing. They come as presents from the hand of an indulgent Father, and neither air nor sky, nor beauty, genius, health, or strength, can be bought or sold. Whatever may be one's condition in life, the great art is to learn to be content and happy, indulging in no feverish longings for what we have not, but satisfied and thankful for what we have.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

New York, May 23d, 1864.

Copperhead Mendacity backed by the Secession Press.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

While this momentous drama is being enacted which is probably to decide the fate of the rebellion, the affairs of this commercial city move on apparently as if no great historic events were in progress. At first, and in the presence of the spontaneous burst of joy, which was exhibited by the loyalists, treason hid its abashed head, but now that the people have become accustomed to the bulletins from the army of the Potomac, and are busy in their daily avocations, the myrmidons of Jeff. Davis are again to be constantly heard, in the grog-shops, in the cars, and down in William street, where the curious Californian can witness the banquet of the ravens. It is a grand sight to see the California merchants, in New York, who are making money by this very speculation in gold, using every effort to discourage the shameless gambling in National honor, which is making the name of New York a reproach and which is creating a popular sentiment throughout the land which will soon make itself most disagreeably felt. The World, Journal of Commerce, News and Express, are so open in their hostility to the Government that they stop at no outrage. The World and Journal of Commerce were caught in one of their own traps. I have time and again warned your readers against the quotations copied from the World in the money articles of the San Francisco papers. They were written here for stock-jobbing purposes, and you can understand how reliable they are. The Brooklyn editor, who is caged in Fort Lafayette, is only a convenient black sheep.

Civilization vs. Barbarism.

The state of the city, last week, was a well deserved punishment. Added to the ruinous effect on business, of the work of the World, the car-drivers, street-sweepers and stevedores were all on a strike, and I need not tell your readers that it was not a peacable one. The large and efficient body of policemen were on duty day and night, and companies of the State militia were constantly on guard at the armories. The World, on the one side, was siding the gold-ravens, and the News, on the other, was striving to excite the worst passions of the ignorant and brutal classes, who, during the memorable riot week, rivalled in their atrocities the worst page of Indian barbarity, or the Christian massacres of chivalry men, like Forest or Quantrell. Yet we are told that this is an Age of Civilization! It is rather the Age which is to be made memorable by the great battles fought between Civilization and Barbarism.

All Nature Blooms—in Central Park.

In contrast to the confusion which has clouded the streets of the city, is the smiling appearance of Nature. The foliage is so rich, so graceful, so fragrant, that my eyes drink in and my senses are intoxicated by the loveliness of the mantle of flowers. The most enthusiastic descriptions can only half picture the attractions of the Central Park. It is like a Garden of Eden, but not only the foliage wonderfully luxurious, the grass of the richest color, the flowers of the rarest variety, the singing-birds also seem to know that here they are free—delightful! But the effect of the marble bridges and terraces seen through such charming vistas, is constantly calling forth exclamations of pleasure. One does not know which to admire most, Nature or Art! I often spend my mornings in rambling through this beautiful Park. I am, but perhaps I ought not to be, astonished that I meet more French and Germans than Americans. However, in the afternoons, all the beauty and fashion of the metropolis crowd every Avenue. The scene is then one of great brilliancy and is the great sight of New York.

As I have returned to the noise and dust of the city let me say, regretfully, that the wretched policy of Home Manufacturers and Dealers, threatens to render the patriotic movement of the Women of America, a failure. M. A. S.

The Wounded Soldier Boy Gathering Flowers.

"Nature never did betray the heart that loved her."

How beautiful the following touching incident of the war, as related in one of the New York papers. Such a little hero could not die, he got well we know:

"Far down the plankroad, where Hancock fought, beyond the thickest rebel dead, lay a boy severely wounded, perhaps not less a soldier that he was but a boy. He had fallen the day before when we were farthest advanced, and had remained unmolested within the rebel lines. They had not removed him, and he was alone with the dead, when I rode up. The poor fellow was crawling about gathering violets. Faint with the loss of blood, unable to stand, he could not resist the tempting flowers, and had already made a beautiful bouquet. Having caused a stretcher to be sent for, I saw him taken up tenderly and borne away, wearing a brave, sweet, touching smile.

PATRIOTIC.—On the occasion of a Magic-Lantern Exhibition, the scene of the Children of Israel crossing the Red Sea was given, and the small children were asked if they could tell what it meant? One little fellow immediately sang out, *Burnsides crossing the Rappahanock.*

INCREASE OF WOOL TRADE.—In 1857, only 65 bales of Wool were shipped from the Port of San Francisco. The number of bales of Wool received at our wharfs here from January to June, five months, was 17,750, being nearly 400,000 pounds, and this was an increase of about 5,500 over last year. The amount of wool sent abroad, this year, during the same time was 1,500,000 lbs, about 200,000 lbs more than last year. Thus from the small amount of 65 bales, California increased to 17,500 bales, and this in only five months of the year. What will the whole year be?

PREMIUM ON BABIES.—The subject of offering premiums for the best specimens of babies is being agitated in various parts of the country. Whether agitators themselves intend the perpetration of a serious proposition or a comical farce, the subject is worthy of a sober second thought. *Why are not infantile specimens of humanity—men and women in minature—as worthy of attempts to improve the breed as chickens, and pigs, and calves, and colts, and lambs—minature Shanghais, hogs, oxen, horses, and sheep?* Is not the *human animal* as susceptible of cultivation as the *beasts that perish?* And is he not as *deserving*, yea, as *needy of cultivation?* Answer that, wiseacres in the *rearing* of domestic animals, and ye ignoramuses in the rearing of children!—N. Y. Ex.

[It seems that by the increasing knowledge attained in the science of physiology, there are questions that have been made light of in time past, that will again appear and re-appear until truth is established.]

We are often harsh when we feel ourselves strong, and show indulgence only when we are painfully conscious that we are in need of it ourselves.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	6 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. F. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

20-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

23 Proprietors.

NEW SPRING

—AND—

Summer Dry-Goods

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE ARE RECEIVING ADDITIONS,

BY EVERY STEAMER,

To Our Unequaled Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!

Our STOCK comprises every article usually kept in a well conducted Store.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR

SILKS,

....OF....

EVERY STYLE,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE, THE STREET,

OR EVENING.

....ALSO....

DRESS GOODS:

POPLINS, CHALLIES,

EMPRESS CLOTH,

ORGANDIES,

PRINTED JACONET,

FRENCH CALICOES,

CALICO ROBES.

—ALSO—

A LARGE LOT OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

VERY HANDSOME, AND AT

Only $5,00 Each:

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Mourning Shawls,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK BOMBAZINES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

MERINO, ALPACA,

ENGLISH CRAPE,

CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,

CRAPE VEILS,

MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC

FURS:

SOLD MUCH BELOW COST DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

A Good Variety of

CLOAKS

AND

CLOAKING,

Always on hand.

—ALSO—

Hosiery,

Gloves, Muslins,

Sheetings, Linens, Flannels,

Quilts, Blankets,

Towels, Table Covers, Lace Curtains,

Ladies' and Men's Undergarments,

Laces, Embroideries,

Parasols,

ETC, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

12-tf No. 7 Montgomery street



SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

....AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT

AND

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED BY a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best sources—the most careful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known responsible houses; some of the most prominent named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that much sold in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and practical knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover;	Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass;	Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass;	Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,	Timothy Grass;
Red Clover;	White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,	Lucerne, &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grass never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONION, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties,

BULBS:

LILIES,	TULIPS,	HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis,	Anemones,	Ranunculus,
Narcissus,	Tuberoses,	Peonies,
	Gladiolus,	Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from Holland and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEED

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of delay imposed upon, in case their Orders should be put into some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Dr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all others.

☞Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "GOLDEN HARP"

....AND....

THE "LEADER."

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Kearny,

13 SAN FRANCISCO.

ADDRESS WORKING VIRGIN IN ITALY.—A few years ago, the parish priest of Matelica, near Ancona, while giving the benediction to the people assembled in the church, suddenly exclaimed, "A miracle!" and pointed to the picture of the Madonna, the eyes of which appeared to roll. The people saw and believed, the news spread, and crowds hastened to the church to witness the miracle, when the District Judge arrived with a police force and took forcible possession of the picture. Upon examination it was found that a spider's web covered the eyes, and that the illusion was produced by the draught caused by the lighted candles, which made the web move. The populace, however, grew outrageous, a scuffle ensued, and the captain of the National Guard, in endeavoring to quell the tumult, received a blow on the head with a bludgeon. In consequence of this the priest and several of the rioters were arrested.

[The above is in keeping with a similar abomination that was enacted at the Santiago burning. It is such doing that keep the wourld in dark ages—the penalty, human life by thousands.]

TO DISTINGUISH ARTIFICIALLY-COLORED WINES.—Mr. M. Blume gives the following simple test:—"Saturate a piece of bread crumb with the wine to be tested, and place it in a plate full of water. If the wine is artificially colored, the water very soon becomes colored reddish violet; but if the coloring matter is natural, the water, after a quarter or half an hour, is but very little colored, and a slight opalescence only is perceptible. The test depends upon the difficult solubility of the real coloring matters of wine in water free from tartaric acid.'

[Let this be tried.]

WEIGHT OF A SHEEP FOR MUTTON.—The usual estimate of the gross and nett weight of sheep, is that the dead carcass will weigh one half the gross weight; and therefore, when sheep are sold at five cents a pound alive, the price is equivalent to ten cents a pound for the meat, sinking the pelt and all the offal, so that the butcher, if he should sell the carcass at cost, would have the pelt, rough fat, head, &c., for a profit.

A FURRIER, wising to inform the public that he would make up furs in a fashionable manner out of old furs which ladies had at home, appended the following to his advertisement: "N. B.—Capes victorines, etc., made up for ladies in fashionable styles, *out of their own skins*."

[Hear him, what a wretch! Would he skin women alive?]

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, ESQ:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior square piano, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. BEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPOER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

Robinson & Snow,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PICTURES,

FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.

Frames Made to Order.

No. 30 Sansome, and 427 Washington street

SAN FRANCISCO.

Portrait and Picture Frames,

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

..AND..

GERMAN ENGRAVINGS,

ETC.

Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Paintings designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior. 13-3m

PIANAOFORTES

.. AND....

Harmoniums,

MANUFACTURED BY

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,

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Warerooms in San Francisco,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner of Montgomery and Post streets.

Wholesale Agents for

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS

—AND THE—

STODART PIANOFORTES.

Importers of

Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks,

ETC.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $275 to $400 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These instruments are a "specialité" of our manufacture, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS.

In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, small halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive and much less liable to become deranged or get out of order.

For full description of Picollo Pianofortes and Harmoniums send for descriptive catalogues.

PRINCE & CO'S

Melodeons, Double reed School Organs,

and Organ Melodeons.

Being the exclusive agents for the sale of these celebrated instruments in California, we are prepared to furnish them at the catalogue prices, sold at the warerooms of the manufacturers in the East. The assortment comprises twelve different styles of instruments ranging from $60 to $425 each. Illustrated catalogues, with full description and price of each instrument annexed, will be furnished on application.

12-3m

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,

726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $6 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,

Sole Agency and Depot,

16 726 Broadway, New York City

Patent Hat Rack.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE WOULD invite public attention to a new

PATENT HAT RACK

which is now on exhibition at the California Farmer Reading-room. This is an entire new thing in style, and of peculiar form. It is a valuable invention and worthy the attention of Furniture Dealers, and Inventors. This Invention is patented and the undersigned will sell Rights for the County or State, or other parts of the Pacific Coast. This Patent was sold for a high price in New York. Call at Farmer Reading-rooms and see the model. For particulars call on Editor of Farmer. 13-3m

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240, Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair true," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 625,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO: 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains 33 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love." "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Lyer; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

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ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons owhich constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks, and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and to one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease give way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids to the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil forebodings and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1422
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaint	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	503
Deafness—total and partial	450
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seek no remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature to the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A.D., 1860 P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast aque. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct, A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up to these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 6, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,

MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr J. H Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, calculous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the lovolocutory bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. RUHE, Ed.—True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon, as it reaches more certainly the seated disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well-merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invalu ble remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....JUNE 24, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or passing it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address Publishers California Farmer, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of those rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc., at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. Those we take at par in payment for all back dues to the Farmer for subscription—let it be understood, however, that when payments have been delayed six months $1 additional will be charged for each year. Send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky [illegible]"

New Comers—Homesteads.

Those New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in the former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Clerk and Assistant Wanted.

We want an active intelligent business clerk in our office. We want a person who has a knowledge, to some extent, of agriculture, horticulture, the science of botany, and the seed business. A man of correct habits, and willing to give his time to business, closely; a young man free from incumbrances on his time so that he can apply himself to business wholly. A knowledge of the languages would be desirable, and of mineralogy, also. Application only to be made between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., and by none who cannot give the best of references.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

Having established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We ask attention to the criticisim on the Metropolitan Theater. We are glad our excellent correspondent has spoken a good word for the accomplished Lady Managers who are striving to present the Drama in a superior manner in our city; they deserve well at the hands of our citizens.

Our spirited and accomplished New York correspondent gives our readers another interesting letter. His many friends will hail it with a welcome.

We hope our readers did not overlook the excellent Essay of one of the students of the Law School at Benicia, published in last week's issue, on "The Law of Husband and Wife." It is worthy a careful reading to all in the married relation.

The Essay from the same College, this week, upon the "Law of Aliens," should be carefully read.

Laid Over.—We have been obliged to lay over many articles intended for this weeks issue. Contributions to the Physics, Hygiene and Thermology of the Sacramento river—a valuable paper, by Dr. T. M. Logan, will appear next week.

A valuable communication on Electricity—laid over till next week.

Several valuable Essays, and letters received, will all have due attention.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received a very valuable relic of olden times, being a piece of the ship Cadmus in which the Marquis De La Fayette came to America, in 1777. It is a fine piece of the planking, with a spike through it. We return thanks to E. C. Stock, Esq., for this valuable specimen of olden time.

We received a fine specimen of silver ore from the Gov. Low claim, of Reese river, N. T., kindly presented to us by Mr. S. E. Magary, late of the Postoffice Department.

Shall we have a State Fair?

This question, we see, is now asked, not only by the Sacramento Union, but by other papers in that region, and elsewhere. This is an important question, important, not only to the city of Sacramento, and the State Society, but to the cause of agriculture all over our State, and its name, fame, credit, and prosperity generally.

The trying hour has now come for the State Agricultural Society. "Prosperity makes friends, adversity tries them." The few first years of the State Agricultural Society were very prosperous. The people generally were full of enthusiasm and good will to the institution. If there were any complaints, it came from those who desired to "rule or ruin," or wanted all the prizes. In the early years, the working officers, and all the officers, did their duty, for the love of it. No officer was *fed*, and it was not until the constitution was designedly changed, and salaries attached, that the scramble for office, and the location of the Fairs, placed the "plague spot" upon the Society, and the disease then affixed has brought it to death's door, from which it can never recover, except by a sea voyage and change of climate.

We not only profess to be the warm friend of agriculture and the State Society, but we profess to be the friend of Sacramento too. We know we love them all, and therefore wish to see them all prosper in the highest degree; and we are satisfied that if the earnest counsel of this journal had been heeded in 1855 and '56, and in all later years, the State Agricultural Society would now have been one of the most prosperous societies of the land, instead of being as it is to-day, hopelessly bankrupt. Faithful friends will always give faithful counsel, even though that counsel may wound, but the faithful, skillful surgeon "wounds but to heal."

In October 1855, just when a most prosperous and happy State Fair had been nearly concluded, the spirit of faction manifested itself at the annual meeting. There were those *out* that wanted to be *in*. Many of the *true friends* of agriculture will remember that annual meeting, and remember it with sorrow. Then and there the plague spot of party appeared. Changes were made in the government to favor those that were *out*. Then came the desire to change the constitution of the Society to *suit their views*, and from offices of honor and love of the cause, they became offices that cost the Society from $2,500 to $5,000 per year, a sum equal to the entire amount granted by the State annually. At this time the Society was free of debt, and had money to a considerable amount in the treasury for the coming year. This was the Autumn of 1855. The result of the annual meeting was a change, a dissention which has been on the increase ever since. We had served the Society three years, as one of the Board, free of charge, and at a heavy sacrifice of time and money.

How true that prediction, the present state of affairs will answer best. There were then some ten or twelve persons who desired the control of that Society, they obtained it, placed themselves in power and plunged the Society into ruin; and where are they? Let the real friends of the old State Agricultural Society look round and call for that clique of 1855 (we have their names in capitals preserved) and where are they?—scattered as the winds of Heaven scatter chaff, never to be gathered up again.

The State Agricultural Society, by the record, is $19,000 in debt—without any appropriation, as formerly, from the State—a season of drought upon the farming interest—hard times upon the very class that would aid them, and without the generous sympathy of the Farmers of other counties, on account of the cruel and suicidal course the Society has pursued in past years towards those who were its best and warmest friends.

This is true! "but pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Could the State Agricultural Society have been left in the hands of its real friends from 1856 to the present time, such was its influence for good, numerous as were its abiding friends, that it would have marched boldly on in the road of prosperity, until to-day it would have had its own Hall and Grounds, a Library and a Cabinet that would have been the pride of the State, and $100,000 in the treasury. Of this, we have not one shadow of doubt, and Sacramento City would have been its permanent "Home;" that would have been our wish and our glory, for from the first conception of this institution until the assassin blow came, this was a cherished wish of our heart and soul. But alas! what is the prospect now?

Let the truth be spoken bravely; let the real friends step forth and apply the remedy and all may yet be well. Sacramento is famous for brave and noble deeds, let her make one atoning sacrifice for the State Agricultural Society, and she will have her reward; and this counsel comes from one that knows it is the only possible way by which redemption and salvation can come.

The State Society is $19,000 in debt, no State appropriations, no combined interest for the Society and its welfare, and no possible prospect for a successful Fair the present year at Sacramento.

Now comes the question of duty to the Society, to the cause and to the State. What shall be done? If the Society fails to hold a Fair at Sacramento, Agricultural Park and grounds revert to the original donors, and the Society loses it forever.

If the Society should hold a State Fair at San Francisco, even though it be a prosperous one, it loses the Park and Grounds; and then if the Society, from sheer necessity, in order to hold the ground, resolve to hold a Fair at Sacramento, it is in the face of an almost moral certainty of a ruinous failure—a case worse than Park and Grounds.

What then, under these circumstances, is the duty of the present Board of Managers? Shall they strive to save the Grounds, and retard or ruin the cause of Agriculture? or shall they give up the Grounds and awaken a *new love of Agriculture* that shall come back to them in such abundance, or shall enable them to purchase *better* Grounds?

By present appearances, and we appeal to the very best friends, even at Sacramento, there is little or no prospect for a Fair there this year. Let, then, the Society act boldly and break away from all local and selfish considerations, join the Mechanics Fair here, and make a united and grand demonstration, even at the sacrifice of Park and Grounds, if it needs must be.

If Sacramentans who own the Park and Grounds will not yield one year in this hour of need and adversity, if they will have the "pound of flesh," if they will claim the forfeiture—then let them have it, but let the State Agricultural Society be a *State Institution*, incorporated for the good of the whole State; let it be independent of all local consideration; let it act free and nobly. Do this, break away from all restraints, and give its influence to other parts of the State for one or two years, and it will naturally go back to Sacramento, with all old wounds healed, with new and increased power and prosperity; aye, and without the incubus of debt. We believe such a move would bring a prosperity to the Society which it can never obtain in any other way.

If the owners of the Park and Grounds adhere to their claim and hold the Society—then let the Society give back their donation, and go to work and labor for the cause itself, and they will have their reward.

The San Francisco Postoffice.

NO. IV.

The San Francisco Postoffice is a Public Institution, established for the public good, and therefore when it is so managed that the great mass of the people suffer, then the press should speak out plainly and truthfully. In all the remarks made in this journal it has been our earnest endeavor to speak simply of matters of fact, in the hope that the evils we spoke of might be remedied. In this effort we were guided solely by a desire to do a public good by calling attention to great and growing evils that existed in our Postoffice.

We had no partisan feeling, no personal or political ends to gratify. We spoke of public evils and aimed at a remedy, that remedy we know *must come*. In our remarks we spoke of the removal of faithful and competent clerks to make room for favorites, for those who were not acquainted with the business of the office, by reason of such removals the public suffered, in these opinions we were sustained by many other journals. In the remarks we have made, we notice that one journal, the American Flag, has seen fit to assert that we are in error in our statement that the Postoffice is not well managed.

The Flag asserts that, under the *present* management, the Postoffice is in *better* condition than ever before; that the Southern Mails have *never* before been delivered in the morning early, and that there has been but *four removals* since the present Postmaster came into power.

Relative to the personal remark of the Flag, of a quarrel, it is an error; we have no quarrel, never having spoken to the Postmaster but twice in our life; and when the Flag says the Postoffice was never so well managed, we really cannot think they who are strangers to the Postoffice of this city can so well judge as those who have had business there for *fifteen years*. There is *one short paragraph* that *amuses us*. The Flag, in alluding to our remarks on the Postoffice, speaking of themselves, says: "*We make no assaults in malice.*" Will the columns of the Flag, for the last *month, week* or *day* verify such a statement? To sustain us in what we have asserted, we give the following note, sent us relative to the Postoffice, it came from good authority, if not true our columns are open to refute them:"

San Francisco, June 23d, 1864.

Col. Warren: Having noticed in the Flag, of June 19th, an article referring to the Postoffice in this city, I will merely say that the Flag has been imposed upon in regard to its information, or it purposely misrepresents the facts. It says that only *four* have been removed, still *thirteen* new appointments have been made. As a matter of course an equal number had to be removed to make room for the new appointees. There is now a night force of four, three of which are old clerks, consequently *ten removals* must have been made. Seven new clerks are at the delivery windows, one at the register desk, one at the stamp window, two in the mailing department, one at the newspaper table, and one as janitor for the office. The above are facts well known to this community. I would also inform the Flag that a letter mail leaves San Francisco *twice* every week for Sawyer's Bar. It wont do Mr. Flag, for all the whitewashing you can do, to make the present incumbent appear to have ability enough to fill the position of a head to the S. F. Postoffice, cannot make the public believe it. Truth.

We would further ask, have not the dead letters nearly or quite doubled since the present Postmaster has been in power, while the advertised letters have been largely increased? Was not the newly appointed Clerk at the Foreign Window placed there after he had been refused a recommendation from a former Postmaster because he *was not qualified* for such a place?

Is the Postmaster ever on duty in the evening?

Relative to the delivery of the Sacramento and Northern mails, and the Stockton and Southern mail, we assert boldly that under the administration of Mr. Weller and Mr. Parker the following was always the rule:

The mails from the North arriving by the Sacramento boat were always opened and distributed instantly upon the arrival of the boat. The mails on the Stockton boat were delivered at the office at 6 o'clock A. M., and were then immediately distributed, always in season for the earliest morning applicants.

With such proofs, we think that what we have heretofore said is fully established. Besides this, we have been shown by box-holders numerous letters addressed to other parties, that were placed in their boxes, persons of whom they had never heard. Here is another fact: a gentleman called at the K window just before the removal of a clerk, and a slip of paper was handed him on which was written the following words:

"As the K Clerk is about to leave you must look out for your letters."

[We have the original note.]

What does such a note signify?

The following facts appear in the Alta of this morning:

Healthy Activity.—A gentleman who has had a box in the Post Office for years, and is in the receipt of a large number of letters daily, showed us yesterday a drop letter, which was post marked "San Francisco, June 18th, 1864," but was not dropped into his box until the 22d, four days after it was post marked. He has visited the Office, and emptied his box twice a day, for months, and knows to a dead certainty that the letter in question never reached the box until the 22d instant. The work of "reform" goes bravely on.

We here call attention to the following very important matter: Recently, a friend called and ascertained the number of letters received by Wells, Fargo & Co., on the down mail for an evening. They were *sixteen hundred!* The regularity and promptness with which this House do their business, and the business-like activity of their Clerks is such, that they receive the greater portion of business letters now. The people, for the sake of dispatch, had rather pay 400 per cent more than the cost by Uncle Sam's slow coach—for it costs now 400 per cent more (stamps only cost about 1½c each, being bought with greenbacks), and yet, while every letter by Wells, Fargo & Co. pays Uncle Sam his postage, the *people pay the extra.* And what would this amount to per week, month or year? Beyond all question, the other mails that come in by day would increase the amount hundreds per Express. But suppose from all sources, it was 1,500 letters per day, what is the extra the people pay? Fifteen hundred letters per day is (say 26 days per month) about 40,000 letters monthly; 8 cents on each, extra, would be $3,200 per month, or nearly $40,000 per year which would be saved each year to our business community and the people, if the Postoffice was what it should be. These are facts that cannot be gainsayed.

The following was published by the City paper:

Mr Postmaster Weller has made many valuable improvements in the Postoffice of this city since it has been under his control. In no branch of the public service has there been so much promptness, system, and so earnest a desire to please and accommodate the public as in this. The employes in the office, so far as we know, and we are acquainted with a large number of them, are gentlemen of character and capacity, and discharged their duties with fidelity and dispatch. Mr Weller, it will be seen from the card below, intends making some additional arrangements, which will result much to the public convenience, we have no doubt.

To the Public—I have to inform the community that there is now a letter-box upon each of the boats plying between this office and Sacramento and Stockton. Letters deposited in these boxes properly prepaid will hereafter be promptly taken out immediately upon arrival at this office, and at Sacramento Stockton, and be treated the same as those in the bagged mail. Bills of lading, not intended to go through the post-office, should be unsealed and given into the hands of the clerks of the boats, and not put in the letter boxes.

I have also to announce that I am prepared to deliver letters at the residences or business places of all persons who will leave their names and places for that purpose at my office. Letters from the interior of the State will be delivered each morning before the usual business hours. Letters from the Atlantic States will be delivered, if requested, at the earliest practicable moment after the assortment and distribution of the mails. Parties, so desiring, can have their letters from the interior carried to them, and their letters from the Atlantic put into their boxes.

The mails from Sacramento and above are now assorted every night, immediately upon arrival, and the office is open half an hour thereafter, for deliver of all letters called for, box or otherwise.

The office at Sacramento is now opened at 6 a. m., each day, which will afford an early delivery of letters there.

At Nevada, I am assured, letters will be delivered as early as by expresses. And it is expected that similar arrangements will be made at all the larger offices in the State.

So that I feel an assurance that as good service will be done through the United States mails as it is possible for the expresses to do. I hope therefore the community will let their correspondence pass through the legitimate channel. C. L. Weller, Postmaster.

October 16, 1857.

The following is from the Report of the Chamber of Commerce:

A number of improvements have been instituted in the management of the office. Box rents have been reduced 50 per cent; arrangements have been made for opening the up-country mails *immediately upon their arrival at night, and the office kept open for one hour thereafter for delivering the same.* Mail bags, we are also informed, have been placed on each of the mail steamers, with a view of accommodating the public, by transmitting their correspondence to the latest possible moment. *The Postmaster has also given notice that such of the public as choose may have their letters delivered anywhere within the city, by leaving an order and their address at the office, within the rate established by law.*

W. Bartlett, Chairman.
Ina P. Rankin.
Daniel Gibb.

[For the California Farmer.]

Mimic Life.

I believe in the doctrine, that where there is but little evil there must be much good. I grow indignant sometimes when I hear, "Dramatic readings are well enough, but there are so many minor evils connected with a theater, and our boards are so often disgraced by trashy plays, and corrupting sentiments (?), that I never go." Ten to one this frank Pharisee has never been to the theater half a dozen times in his life.

This reminds one of a farmer who might have a promising field of wheat, and because a few tares sprang up in it, abandoned it altogether instead of taking hold and wrestling with the tares while yet 'twas time. The drama wants the encouragement of good men in order to make its regeneration effectual and permanent. Managers, to save themselves pecuniarily, must, in a measure, pander to the tastes of an audience. But if that audience be composed of moral men and women, those who would frown upon a corrupting sentiment and applaud an ennobling one, how different the result! One of the greatest engines of humanity and progress would be laboring for the refinement, morally and intellectual, of our generation. Why is it so potent? Why! because it reaches a class who are isolated and shut out from the refining influences of good society. The news-boy, the boot-black—who shall say that the divine spark of aspiration and genius of many a self-made man was not illuminated into active life under the influence of the drama? There are many men who do not hear or even read a fine, ennobling sentiment, during the day, or perchance the week—men who never, or seldom, cross the threshold of a church—to such men the drama is a bible, a gospel, a preacher. O, how earnest should then, that a pure morality be taught to these immortal souls. And this serves as a reminder of the recent auspicious opening of the Metropolitan Theater, under the management of Mrs. Hayne and Miss Ince, two ladies of twin reputation for unblemished character and dramatic ability. Of whose hands, I am sure, nothing but exalted and refining pieces will be presented.

We had a foretaste of what Mrs. Hayne, in her part but lady-like little speech, promised us she should continue to have, in the representation of Knowles' play, The Hunchback. Glorious old Hunchback! I always loved it, and often as I have witnessed its performance, I never tire. Miss Ince, as Julia, pleased me in some passages, but did not quite come up to my ideal of Julia's character. At times she was too vehement, but with some toning down she would have excelled. Mrs. Hayne's well-known talent was observed in a minor part—I should like her as Julia, I think. Mr. Taylor excels himself as Master Walter. Mr. Lawler I never fancied for a lover, and can't imagine why Julia should grow thin and pine away because Mr. (Mellish) didn't take her to his heart. Poor Julia shut out from the world, a recluse with Master Walter, it is no wonder the city turned her head. Pts only poor human nature, but I never did blame Julia, it was all stupid Master Walter's fault. He might have known that a woman will be gay and fashionable wherever she finds anybody to admire her.

But now to what an old author entitles

The most excellent and Lamentable Tragedie, of Romeo and Juliet. As it hath beene sundrie times publiquely Acted, by the Kings Majesties Servants at the Globe. Newly corrected, augmented and amended; London Printed for John Smethwick, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstanes Churchyard in Fleetestreete vnder the Dyall. 1599. (In 4 leaves.

When I place the press and the pulpit in the scale of human civilization, I am overwhelmed with awe and wonder at the stupendous power they exert. But in scanning over and summing up the various agencies that are at work among men, for good or for evil, sifting and delving through the web of refinement, elevating and inspiring them to true nobility of soul and sentiment—as it should and will do—the most potent of all seems to me to be the Drama. I use the word in its truest, strictest, purest sense. If I would speak of Christianity, I would sum up its essence in one name, Christ. Of art, I might take a typical representative in an Angelo or a Raphael, and so all great and lasting influences have had expression or perfection through some human champion. Either the *ideal* is the creation of the man, or the man is the created result of the ideal. Thus the Drama did not create its great representative—grand, towering in colossal grandeur, like a great monument, whose shadow is flung back down the corridors of the centuries, and across the thresholds of our very homes, and in our sanctuaries; in judicial hall, and on the orator's lips, in every library of our land, we have one name upon the shelves, upon which the dust never gathers, and that name is Shakspeare. I laugh in my sleeve at my own paltriness, as the homely one's eulogy looks, when he thinks of the most brilliant gems of praise have long ago been exhausted in setting for him a crowning diadem.

But Shakespeare did not find an army of materials ready drilled at his command; all was chaos, civilization was young, the true drama scarcely born, therefore he was not the leader and refiner of other men's ideas, but the originator and founder, the father of the drama. Shakspeare was an original, Luther was a reformer, a regenerator. It is only by such a comparison that I can draw the line of distinction between the real original ideas on the one hand, and the idealization of a known perfection on the other. Shakspeare created a type and originals. Luther created and regenerated the type, the original idealized by another, Christ. But I am wandering over the paper like one "out of his head" in taking a very round about and crooked way to get to Romeo and Juliet.

When this play was announced, I determined to witness its performance, but not without misgivings as to the result. To read it, is to love it over in the silence of the voiceless mind's heart, but to see it poorly mimicked is a literal murder. I must confess I was agreeably disappointed; for, in Miss Ince's Juliet I found an interpretation and realization of my own conception of the ill-fated Juliet. From the balcony scene to the last tragic end in the tomb of the Capulets, she was superb, Of Mrs. Hayne's Lady I have much to say. I was chagrined and pained to see her in a dress so unbecoming, and a character for which she was so little fitted. I hope it was but an experiment, for I have never yet seen a woman who possessed enough of the matronly attributes to perform the role of the ardent wife successfully. There is the soft soprano voice, the woman's walk, the woman's poise of the head, the woman's smile, and sigh, and laughter, all giving an effeminate cast to the character, which will only find true delineation through a perfect divine type of manhood. I looked in vain for the passionate and pathetic expression of such a love as one conceives Romeo's to have been, the despair that shakes the sturdiest masculine frame, and would have found expression in the depths of tone and voice. I would rather be wooed than hear her woo.

Mr. Courtaine's description of that wee fairy spirit of dreams was a gem, and his Mercutio a very fine piece of acting. Mrs. Judah's Nurse was unsurpassable. Indeed, in that line of character, I have never seen her excelled.

Upon the whole the piece was a success, and these two gifted ladies will be countenanced by an appreciative public, in their efforts to raise the drama and exalt the *power* behind the throne. C. F.

Mattresses.—The most extensive manufactory of mattresses in our city, probably in our State, is that of Messrs. J. & C. Schreiber, on Sacramento street, near Sacramento. Mattresses of every description are made by them, and in a perfect workmanlike manner; and all their work is guaranteed.

Washington.

"Pater Patriæ."

That beautiful white marble bust of the "Father of his Country," recently placed in Pioneer Hall! Like purely white! stainless as the name and fame of the immortal Washington, is that priceless gift of our honored early Pioneer, P. Dewey, Esq., to the Society of Pioneers. We hope such deeds will be duly appreciated. We know they will. Such a gift not only tends to elevate public taste, but it promotes public virtue. Let our public places—our Halls, Academies, Reading Rooms, our Libraries and our homes be supplied with statuary, paintings and works of Art and Science; it is no extravagance to do so, for the love of the beautiful teaches no waste, it rather teaches economy and prudence that we may secure that which is costly,—we save, that we may spend.

We know that this gift will do good. The same noble donor presented a similar bust of Franklin to the Mercantile Library. Thus we have the two busts—Washington and Franklin—the gift of Mr. Dewey, in these two noble institutions of our city. The bust of Washington is from the purest Carrari Marble, the work of the celebrated sculptor Dominico Mencori, of Florence. A beautiful pedestal came with the bust. We learn with pleasure that the Pacific Mail Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., conveyed these works of Art free of cost from New York. This is a highly commendable act, as the charges may be considered a handsome donation to those Societies.

Twenty-four superb paintings were also donated to the Mercantile Library by Mr. Dewey.

We saw the beautiful paintings also just added to the Pioneer Hall. Grand, superb! our own scenery; California landscapes, by our best artists, too. The value of these four paintings is $1,000.

Exhibitions of the Academy of Notre Dame, and Santa Clara College, S. J.

These excellent Institutions of learning hold their usual commencement exercises at their respective Colleges next week—the Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara, on Monday, June 27th, at 11 A. M., and the College of Notre Dame, on Tuesday, 28th, at 9 A. M. This happy arrangement will give the parents of pupils, their friends and the friends of Education an opportunity, by taking the early morning train of the San José Railroad, to arrive in season, on Monday, to visit the College and ground, and be prepared to attend the exhibition of the two Colleges, and return to the city on Tuesday evening.

These two well endowed, and very popular Colleges, have every advantage for pupils. They have the largest number of Professors of any Institutions in our State, and the most complete Philosophical Apparatus, with special department for teaching almost every branch of Art or Science. These Colleges have large and spacious gardens and play grounds, and complete gymnasiums. The Santa Clara College has a large and spacious theater for dramatic performances. No expense or pains has been spared to make these Colleges the best in the State. We only wish every other College in our State was as well endowed, and with the same advantages, it would be well for our Commonwealth. We shall be most happy to accept the very courteous invitations which have been kindly sent us for these interesting occasions.

Commencement Day of Ignatius College, San Francisco

The Fifth Annual Commencement of this College will be on the days and evenings of June 28th, and July 1st. The College is situated on Jessie street, west of Fourth, and is a large and flourishing institution. The exercises will be of an interesting character, and we return our acknowledgments for a card of invitation to their exercises, which we shall endeavor to attend.

"LILLIE ON SAFES."—*Sheet-Iron Safes not Reliable as a Fire Proof.*—My next proposition is to show why the Sheet-Iron Safe is not *Reliable* against fire. To answer this proposition, intelligibly, it may be proper first, to explain what constitutes the Fire Proof principle itself, as applied to the safe. The Sheet Iron Safe Manufacturer use Calcined Plaster, Water Lime mixed with clay or some other article which is an absorbent, for the reason, as they allege, that these materials will absorb and retain the most water, and will therefore produce the most steam when heated, admitting that the steam is really the non-conductor. Now it becomes self-evident that this composition must be placed in an air-tight chamber, which must remain air-tight, not only until the fire reaches it, but during the fire, or the steam will escape and the fire proof qualities be lost. Admit this and how is it possible for the Sheet-Iron Safe to be a *Reliable* fire proof, or its chamber to be air-tight, or if air-tight, to remain so? The sides and ends are neither locked or rivetted together, the composition is sure to rent through the iron sooner or later, and in case of fire if severe, the sheet iron springs, warps and twists into all shapes, leaving the composition without protection, and the safe powerless to withstand the fall of timbers upon it, or its own fall.

Agents for Lillie's Safes "The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company," 106 and 108 Battery treet, San Francisco.

THE MECHANIC'S FAIR.—This coming Festival of the Industrials of our City and State, promises to be a grand one. The New Pavilion, on Union Square, will be on a grand scale, covering nearly the whole square. We have not yet seen the list of Premiums, but we are informed they will be on a grand scale. Our mechanics should make the coming Fair one of honor for them.

No tidings from the missing steamer Golden Age, which is now six days over due.

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $3,000, who desires to lay it in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential. 20-tf

San Joaquin Agricultural Society.

This most efficient Agricultural Society has sent out its large Posters containing its plan of action, for 1864, with Rules and Regulations, List of Premiums in each Department, Officers, etc. We are truly glad to know that amid drouth, dull times, and speculation in feet, nothing daunted, San Joaquin was the first to send forth her call to the farmers to prepare for the Annual Festival and Fair. The San Joaquin District offer a liberal List of Premiums of over $6,000. An excellent Board of Directors, with Dr. Holden, their worthy and ever active President, we feel sure that if there is a successful Fair anywhere, this year, Stockton will be the place. We hope all that can will most heartily coöperate and make a prosperous time of it. The Premium Lists and Plans can be seen at our Reading Rooms.

The Bank of California.

The first Bank under the new State Law, in California, is announced, and is to be ready for business on the 5th day of July.

If ample capital, all paid in, in gold coin, if able, competent, honorable business men, fully qualified for the control and management of a large Institution will ensure stability and success, and give a promise of advancing and facilitating the immense business that must be transacted in our city through the instrumentality of Banking Institutions, then we have a guarantee that the Bank of California will do this for the Pacific coast.

A Banking Institution like the one now presented, must have connection with, and transact business for, our merchants throughout our whole country and Europe, for wherever the canvas of our ships whiten the seas, or wherever the Stars and Stripes float, there will be felt the influence of the "gold of California," and the enterprise of her business men, and their business will be done in a measure by exchanges and thus will be transacted by our Banks, and the best, strongest and safest will do that business. The Circular of the "Bank of California," must commend itself to business men as of a character to insure what is much needed in our State for its future development.

THE FRUIT SEASON.—Fruit has commanded very high prices during the season, thus far, and although the crop of many fruits has not been large the nett income to every grower, almost, has been larger than heretofore, owing to the extra prices received. Messrs. Addison & Martin always have a supply of the best in the market.

The Law School at Benicia.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the new term of the Collegiate Institute commences on the 12th of July. At this College there is a Law Department, under the charge of Professor Abbott, a gentleman every way qualified for this important department. This new feature in the College gives to it an additional value and we are truly glad to know that the Collegiate Institute of Benicia, under the charge of Mr. Flatt, is now in a most prosperous condition. Mr. Flatt most truly deserves prosperity.

The Bank of California.

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Benicia, June 6, 1864 20

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COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J. DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends,

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It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press

The friends of Mr. King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

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SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

Sixty-five to-day—bless me how the years run,
Old and alone—it seems but a day,
Since three little children played in the sun,
Yet those three little children are gray.
The other two married and bore and reared,
A renewal of youth for their age,
While I sit alone—deadened and bleared,
My heart beating the bars of its cage.

"Here's Uncle"—and the soft arms twine about,
My proud old neck, and cling like a vine
To my knees—a tear—a tear—'twas the thought,
Alas that none such as these are mine,
To smooth the pillow, to close the eyes,
At the last summons to wait and weep,
When life's staff snaps short and the old man lies,
Down in death to his rockerless sleep.

C. F. R.

TELL ME YE WINGED WINDS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Tell me ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do you know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the West,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind softened to a whisper low
And sighed, for pity, as it answered—"No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for awhile, and sighed to answer—"No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such holy face
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdraw in wo,
And a voice, sweet and sad, responded—"No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
O, tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow sin and death?
Is there no happy spot,
From sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot,
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest!
Faith, Hope, and Love—best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings, and whispered—"Yes, in Heaven!"

SAD EYES.

The face was fair; the lips soft and ruby; the cheeks warm with summer flushes; but the large, brown eyes were sad. It was not a painful, but a tender sadness, that lay like a thin veil over their brightness. You hardly noticed it at first; but the shadow of Mrs. Percival's eyes grew more and more apparent the oftener you looked into them. They were full of light when she spoke—dancing, rippling light; but this faded out with a quickness that half surprised you, making the shadow which came after it the more noticeable.

"What can it mean?" said one friend to another. They were speaking of Mrs. Percival, and her sad eyes. Is that peculiar look hereditary—a mere transmitted impression of the soul upon the body—or is it the sign of an inward state? "Do you know anything of her early history?"

"Something."

"Is she happy in her marriage?"

"I am afraid not."

"Then it must be her own fault," was answered.

"Perhaps it is."

"Every one speaks well of Mr. Percival. I have seen a great deal of him, and hold him in very high regard."

"In no higher regard than he is held by his wife, who knows, better than any one else can know, his worth as a man."

"And yet you said just now that you did not think her married life a happy one."

"There is a shadow upon it. As the wife of Mr. Percival she is not, I fear, in her true place."

"Are you serious in this?"

"Entirely so."

"While to me it seems that is just in her true place. Both are well educated, social and attractive; and both seem governed by high moral principles; and both have noble aims in life. Their department towards each other, so far as I have noticed it, is uniformly kind; and I have observed the reciprocation of little attentions while in company, not usual among married partners. They are superior to most of those around us, and, as I have read them, eminently fitted to each other."

To this it was replied:

"The very elevation of character to which you refer, makes this reunion the more inharmonious—the lack of fitness the more fatally apparent. Lower natures may feed on husks; but these cannot. May be satisfied with a compact that secures external good; but these must have interior likeness."

"Which does not, as you believe, exist in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Percival."

"I am very sure it does not. Hence the sad eyes that look into the world so hopelessly."

This was said of Mr. and Mrs. Percival. Let us go back a few years, and come near them in the time when this union was formed. There had been too great ardor of pursuit on the side of Mr. Percival. The beautiful girl who flashed across his way in life so dazzled him by her mental and personal charms, that he resolved to secure her hand, no matter what difficulties might intervene. And he soon found an obstruction in the way. An artist named Liston, a young man of genius, but modest and shrinking, as such men usually are, had already been attracted by this lovely girl, and she was meeting his slow and timid approaches with such tender invitations as maiden delicacy would permit. The more she saw of him the more he charmed her. He was so different from other young men, into whose society she has thrown—so unworldly; so single of heart; so noble in all the aspirations to which he gave utterance. In her eyes, he seemed to stand apart from the world; to be of another quality—more refined, more intellectual, purer. She loved him, so far as she dared give liberty to her feelings, seeing that he held himself at a farther distance from her than some ventured to approach. In him, the faint Ideal of her soul's companion stood forth embodied. When he drew near, she moved instinctively to meet him, the pulses of her interior life beating quicker and stronger. When he stood afar off, it seemed as if a thin veil of shadow had fallen around her.

The quick eyes of Henry Percival soon discovered the truth. He saw that the maiden was deeply interested in the young artist, and also that Liston worshipped her at a distance, fearing to approach, lest the beautiful star in whose light his soul found light should veil itself as a rebuke to his advances. And seeing this, he resolved to press in boldly; to win the maiden for himself; to carry off the prize another was reaching out to grasp. Percival had been more in the world than Liston; possessed a more cultivated exterior; understood men and things better; was more self-confident. Whatever he undertook to do, he strained every nerve to accomplish. Difficulties only stimulated new effort. From a boy up he had moved steadily to the accomplishment of his ends, with a vigor and persistence that usually brought success.

"She will be mine!" So he declared, in his heart, though he fully understood the relation which Liston and the maiden bore to each other. So resolved, when he knew that love had grown up between them, and that she was to the young artist as the very apple of his eye.

It happened in this case as it happens in many others. As the bold lover advanced, the less confident one retired. Percival drew very near, draping himself in sunshine, while Liston stood afar off, in shadow, looking from his dim obscurity with sad eyes upon the only being he had met who embodied his ideal of a woman. If he had drawn near—if he had given the maiden clearly intelligible signs of what was in his heart, Percival would have sought her hand in vain. But she seemed in her eyes so pure and noble, so elevated above common mortals, and himself of such little worth, that he dared not approach and enter the lists as an openly declared suitor. The ardor of Percival had no abatement. He pressed his case with an impetuosity that bore down all obstructions, almost extorting from the doubting and bewildered girl a promise to become his wife. If Liston had not shown apparent indifference—had not held himself aloof—this promise, repented of almost as soon as made, would never have been given. Had she known that her image was in his heart, treasured and precious, Percival's suit would have been idle. But she did not know; and in her blindness she went astray, losing herself in a labyrinth from which she never escaped.

The effect on Liston, when it was known that Percival, and the maiden he so worshiped was engaged, was very sad. He lost for a time all heart in his work—all interest in life. An intimate friend, who knew of his attachment, and understood the meaning of his altered state, divulged the secret, and so it became public property, finding its way to the maiden's ears.

"Did you know," said a gay friend, "that you are charged with a serious crime?"

"I have not heard of the accusation. What is the crime?" she answered smiling.

"The crime of breaking a heart."

"Ah! Whose heart? There was a change in the expression of her face; the smile dying out.

"Liston's."

"Why do you say that?" she asked, catching her breath, and showing pallor of countenance.

"Oh, haven't you heard anything about it? Why it's the talk all around. He was dead in love with you, it seems, but had'nt the courage to say so; proving the truth of the old adage, that 'Faint heart never won fair lady.' And now he's moping about, and looks so woe-begone, that everybody is pitying him."

"I'm sorry that he should have pain on my account," was answered, with as much indifference as could be assumed. "Not a very serious case I imagine."

"Oh, but it is; he fairly worshiped you," replied the friend. "Do you know that an asylum is talked of?"

"Don't don't say anything more, if you please! It's all gossip and exaggeration, of course; but still of a kind I must not hear. You forget that I am to be married in a few weeks."

The laughing light went out of the gay friend's countenance; for she saw more than she expected to see.

A few weeks passed, and the wedding night arrived, when the pale-faced maiden, true to her promise, but false to her heart, took up the burden of wifehood, staggering under the weight as it came down upon her stooping shoulders. The young husband, when he kissed her almost colorless lips, and gazing into her pure face, said, "Mine!" looked into sad eyes, and felt that his ardent word but half expressed the truth—that she was not, and never could be, all his own. He too had heard of Liston's attachment, and of the effect produced on him when the fact of the engagement became public, and something more than a feeling of triumph found its way into his heart. There was at first a vague sense of uneasiness, followed by doubts and questionings. Smarting suspicion crept in. He became keen-eyed. But all he discovered was a dim veil dropping down over the countenance of his betrothed, and diminishing the splendors of its sunshine. In his eagerness to grasp the angel whose beauty had fascinated his gaze, he had rubbed a portion of luster from her wings.

But she had taken her place by his side, and no allurement could have drawn her thence, though she walked in perpetual shadow, and though sharp stones cut her feet at every step. She was too strong in purity and truth to waver from the line of duty. The path might be difficult, but she would turn aside, even though she failed. She had the courage to die, but not to waver.

"Mine!" said Percival, when his hot kisses were laid on the almost irresponsive lips of his bride, and even as he said it, way down in his innermost convictions, another voice answered—"Not mine!"

So their wedded life began. It took nearly a year for Liston, the artist, to recover from his disappointment. A few times during this period he met Mrs. Percival, and read in her inward-looking eyes that she was not a happy wife; and more than this he read, penetrating by quick-sighted perception the veil in which she had enveloped herself. After this period, he was master of his soul again, and dwelt in his art. But all who met him noticed, and many spoke of, a subdued sadness in his eyes. Years passed, and though he went into society, Mr. Liston did not marry. As an artist he rose steadily, and some of his works attracted much attention. Among them was a personification of "Hope," in the single figure of a woman exquisitely beautiful, yet showing in every feature of the tenderly pure face, trial and triumph.

"Have you seen Mr. Liston's 'Hope,' at the Academy?" asked a friend addressing Mrs. Percival, a few days after the painting had been placed on exhibition.

"Not yet," was answered.

"You must see it. Every one is charmed. And, do you know, it bears a remarkable likeness to yourself; I've heard several persons speak of this. By the way, is it a compliment or an accident? It is said that he is one of your old admirers."

The friend laughed, and in laughing, so dimmed her own vision, that she did not see the strange, startled look, which came, for an unguarded moment, into Mrs. Percival's eyes.

In company with her husband, Mrs. Percival went to see the "Hope" of Mr. Liston. Something in the ideal figure held her as by fascination. Mr. Percival recognized the likeness, and, with a sense of weariness. Many times from the painting his eyes turned to the countenance of his wife. Its expression was not satisfactory. There was more in it than admiration for a fine picture. From the painting, he saw her once turn half around, suddenly, as if spoken to; but no voice had reached his ear. He turned also, in the same direction, and looked into the artist's face; but did not encounter his eyes, for they were resting on his wife. The act of Mrs. Percival was but momentary. She turned again to the picture, at the same time placing her hand on the arm of her husband, and, by a movement, intimating her wish to leave that part of the gallery. Mr. Percival did not fail to observe that his wife's interest in the exhibition was from this time partial and forced.

"Are you not well?" he asked, in his usual kind, but half-constrained manner.

"My head is aching," she answered, forcing a smile.

"Shall we go home?"

"If you have staid long enough," was replied.

And so they went away, not again venturing to look at Mr. Liston's "Hope," and not again visiting the Academy while it was there.

The eyes of Mrs. Percival were just a little sadder after this, and so were the artist's eyes; and the heart of Mr Percival was just a little heavier. But all three were pure enough, true enough, and strong enough to bear the burdens this great error had laid upon them, though in bearing there was pain that made life wearisome.

Alas for those sad eyes! See well to it maiden, that in accepting some boldly wooing lover, you do not, like Mrs. Percival, commit one of life's saddest errors, and so look out with dreary eyes upon the world through all your coming years.

And see to it, over ardent young man, that in the eagerness of pursuit you do not make captive one who can never be wholly your own. See to it that you do not rob another of the good designed for him, and at the same time rob yourself of the highest blessing in life. The soul-lit eyes that so charm to-day, may haunt you with accusation through all the coming years; the face so bright and beautiful, wear a perpetual vail of shadows. In the name of all the heart holds sacred beware of an error here! T. S. A.

Progressive Women.

We hear London often spoken of as "smoky" London. It seems to be in a fair way to end in smoke and as our fashions are copied from London and Paris we presume we shall see them copied now. The Court Journal of that great city has the following.

"Smoke seems to be increasing in the metropolis, not from coal but from tobacco. We have lately seen several very flagrant uses of the weed by females. A lady, whose name was known to us, and for whom we would vouch in all things, save the smoke, we espied, recently, through the drawn blinds of her carriage having a few whiffs from her *cigarette* on the sly. A long draw, and down went the *cigarette* by the side, while the smoker leaned back and revelled in the smoke slowly emitted. But the worst fact remains to be told; that the *cigarette* frequently contains a strongly opium-steeped tobacco, and hence, rather than from the love of the pure weed, arises the gratification of *cesdames* who take to smoking."

A Sensible Girl.—A young and pretty girl attended a ball at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, decked off in short skirts and pants. She was the only one present in the mode. The other ladies were shocked—very much shocked! They regarded her short skirts as immodest. She quietly remarked that if they would pull up their dresses about their neck as high as they ought to be, their skirts would be as short as her's.

A Sweet Conundrum.—A very sweet compliment is paid to the fair sex in the following: "What is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces," said the Captain to Gussie the other day, up at Normal. Gussie cogitated a minute, and then answered: "Because the men have something better to kiss, and women have not." The captain "saw it," immediately.

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 708 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit. Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion.

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine.

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher,

Cider Mill, No 47 Metropolitan Market.

☞ We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

BOWEN BROTHER,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.
SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.
BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROTHERS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over $10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER $6,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits *be divided* pro rata *among the policy holders,*

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO, OF HARTFORD, CONN:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN:

ASSETS, - - - - - - $1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

$75,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, - - - - - - $2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for $240,000.

$75,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:

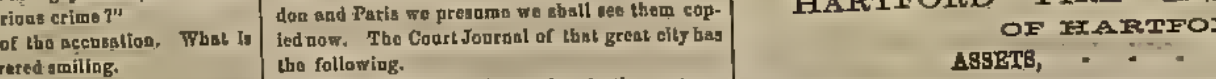
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v16-6

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of



HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-tf

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO
11 San Francisco

Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
11 San Francisco

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agricultural Subjects, Stock, etc, not usually found at booksellers, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

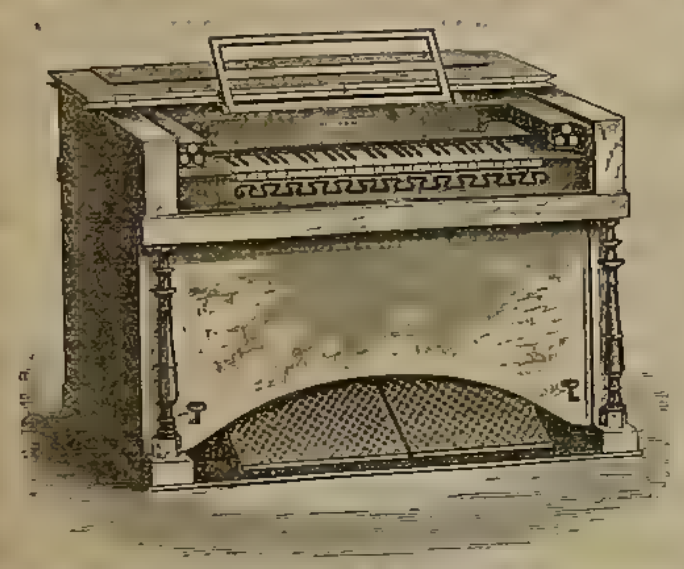
STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN'S



For Church, College, or Parlor.

Grand Cabinet Organs.

These unrivalled Instruments are now the favorite with thousands of people in every State where they are known. This beautiful style of Instruments, from the delicate small Organ, suitable for a Lady's Boudoir or Chamber, to the large Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, with their Power and Compass of Tone, stand unrivalled among the sources from whence Music is drawn.

These Instruments are now being introduced into California, and the undersigned have the sole agency of the same. From their first introduction into notice, they have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM twenty-eight times, and on every occasion where entered: receiving ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS and SIXTEEN DIPLOMAS. The prices of these Instruments vary from $85 to $500—for particulars see pamphlets at Office.

KOHLER'S Musical Warerooms,

424 SANSOME STREET.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons **Extra San Quentin Dairy**, 50's and 70's
300 do do **Los Angeles** do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do **Table**, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 28's.
300 tons **Ground Rock Salt**, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

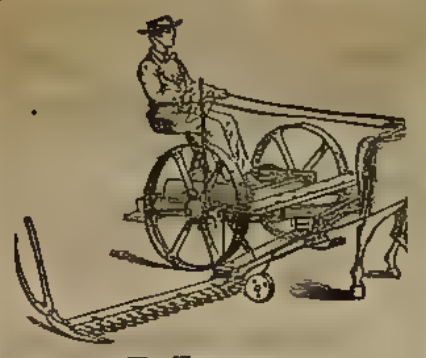
All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

1 SAN FRANCISCO

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



To Farmers:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE OFFER THE BUCKEYE MACHINE, for this reason: knowing it to be Superior to any MOWER for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past THREE YEARS in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run lighter, Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.

We can bring twenty Farmers to say the Buckeye is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The BUCKEYE MOWERS are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper.

The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a Mower are retained in the REAPER, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform where it adds greatly to the draught.

We are

SOLE AGENTS

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE

FOR THE

HAINES "ILLINOIS" HEADER.

This is the ONLY HEADER, which, during the past SIX YEARS has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsaleable.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS

....FOR....

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher.

Together with a

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Agricultural Implements

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....AND....

Geo. North & Co.,

21-4 E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparse, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained.

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864. 5-3m

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper,

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREA reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

16

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY

Cider & Wine MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $18.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

FOR SALE BY

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,

106 and 108 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

18-1m

New York Combined Machine

STEEL CUTTER BAR,

Improved for 1864.

IMPROVED SPRING-SEAT,

IMPROVED CUTTER-BAR,

IMPROVED SLIDING-HUB

That will not wear.

THE BEST

Reaper and Mower

IN CALIFORNIA.

To the well-known superiority of this Machine as a Reaper, we now guarantee an equal superiority as a Mower. The new Steel Cutter-Bar places it far in advance of all other combined Machines.

Also the California Giant improved, and extras of all kinds, just received by

J. D. Arthur & Son,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
San Francisco.

18

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BIRET, Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.;
Inventor and Patentee.

18

DOMIANO MANCARINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Figures, Statuary, Flowers, Ornaments, Etc.,

No. 743 Clay street, Opposite the Plaza,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

☞ Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order.

16-3m

THE PILGRIM MOTHERS.

Ye taught to spurn the tyrant's claim,
And bow to God alone!
Ye kindled in their breasts the flame
That trembles in your own!
In after years flowed purple gore,
And fields were strowed with dead—
Firm hands the starry banner bore—
Aggression trembling fled.

Oh! Pilgrim Mothers! though ye lie
Perchance in graves unknown,
A memory that cannot die,
Hath claimed ye for its own.
A sacredness to that bleak shore,
Your dust shall we impart;
Your requiem—the ocean's roar!
Your shrine—a nation's heart!

The following was posted in his house, a few days since, by a Poughkeepsie business man:

"HEADQUARTERS HOUSE OF—

General Order No 1—Julia: Until the price falls, no more butter will be used in our family.

JAMES."

He had barely reached the counting house when a special messenger handed him this:

"James: Until butter is reinstated, no more tobacco will be used in this house.

JULIA, Chief of Staff."

It is said that butter won.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Resin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 411 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	10 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag.	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	3 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag	6 00
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag.	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	3 00
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four "Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	3 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cals	3 50	Con. Globe and App'dx	8 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	6 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Ecase-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 24.

THERE are no new features to note and but a few changes in the market prices of produce since our last report. The change, however, is in favor of the buyer. Wheat, Barley and Oats are in more free supply, and new grain, both Wheat and Barley, having made their appearance, buyers seem disposed to hold off and use up stock on hand instead of entering the market. At present this temporary absence and apparent indifference can have but slight effect on prices. Holders are too well convinced of the limited stock on hand and the unfavorable prospects to concede to any very great depression in prices. New Potatoes, in consequence of the very high price that did rule, last week, have been offered very freely. The offerings have been beyond the demand, and they being a perishable article, have sold at a material decline.

Hay arrives more freely. An impression exists that there is a large amount cut, and that the supply will be large, in consequence of grain and tale that many have harvested for Hay. In our opinion cut all of the grain that will not mature, and as much tule as is possible, the quantity will be less than we usually have. The great bulk of the land that ordinarily produces Hay, and from which we depend for our supplies produces nothing this year. The grain crop being short, the quantity of Hay required will be larger than usual.

Our exports are as follows: Per schooner Union, for Manzilla, 1,000 bf 600 qr-sks Flour, etc. Per steamer John L. Stephens, for Victoria, 40 qr-sks Flour, 39 sks Onions, etc. Per British brig Belvidere, for Hong Kong, 1,000 sks Wheat; 1619 qr-sks Flour, etc. Per bark Smyrniote, for Honolulu, 140 bf and 450 qr-sks Flour; 227 sks Wheat, etc. Per Russian ship Cazarewitch, for St. Paul's Harbor, 2000 bf-sks Graham Flour.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 3299 sks, Salt 200 sks, Barley 5087 sks, Oats 155 sks, Flour 2050 qr-sks, Wool 240 bales, Cornmeal 130 sks, Straw 388 bales, Hay 1852 bales, Beans 80 sks, Hides 80, Potatoes 1240 sacks.

Also Coastwise: Wheat 1954 sks, Barley 936 sks, Oats 1841 sks, Beans 461 sks, Bran 3171 sks, Wool 385 bales, Potatoes 130 sks, Flour 80 qr-sks, Hay 39 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour ₱ bbl—	
Shipping	2 25@2 50	Superfine	7 00@7 50
Milling	2 50@2 75	Extra	8 00@8 50
Barley, new	3@3 25	Cornmeal—	
do old	3 25@3 50	Domestic ₱ 100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Oats	2 75@3	Bay	₱ ton 25 00@35 00
Corn	3 00@3 25	Ground Feed	₱ ton 35 00@60 00
Rye	2 25@2 50	Bran	35 00@37 50
Buckwheat	2 25@2 50	Middlings	45 00@50 00
Potatoes, old	₱ sk 1 25@1 50	Beans	₱ 100 lbs 2 50@3 00
Potatoes, new	3 00@3 50	Onions	3@3 50
Squash	₱ ton		

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon ₱ lb	22@25	Dry Hides ₱ lb	12@13½
do Best Am Spg clip	21@22	Green salted	2½@3
do Medium & low	16@18	Sheep skins, woolen	@
do Short Staple	18@20	do do plain	8@10
do Burry	10@16	Goat skins	each @37
Wool-Sacks, new	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@7
do 2nd hand	50@75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cals. ₱ lb	37@40	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	10@
do Eastern	40@45	" Eastern ₱ lb	@
Eggs ₱ doz	@40	Farallon eggs ₱ doz	@

San Francisco Cattle Market, June 21.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 4@8c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5@7c.
do 2d do 3@7c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—7@8
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—3@7c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—June 24.

Hens ₱ doz	6 00@7 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	4 00@6 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 50@2
Turkeys ₱ lb	18@20	do domestic	2 50@3
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	6 00@7 00		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 24.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables—C. W. Ham & Co. No. 1; Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 70; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Gallagher & Reardon, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.			
Apples, new	₱ lb 10@25	Crab Apples	₱ lb @
do cooking	5@8	Peaches	25@75
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	₱ doz 25
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	37@75
Duchess d'Angouleme	@	Lemons	per doz 2 00
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each 75
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	4@10
Easter Beurre	@	do	₱ bunch 2 50@5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	₱ lb @1 50
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey	@	Muscat de Alex dria	@
Macelipe	@ 25	Catawba	@
cooking	@ 2	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries	₱ lb 25@ 50	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	15@20	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	37@50	Cherry Plums	@ 75
do English	@ 00	Yellow Gage	@ 40
Currants, red & wht com	25@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@ 50	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@ 20	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	30@40	Yellow Egg plum	@
Cherries, com var	50@1 00	Almonds Cals	@ 37
Bigarreau	@	Filberts	@ 25
Black Tartarian	@1 00	English Walnuts	@ 15
Apricots	25@ 37	Green-gages	@ 12
Nectarines	@	Pie-melons	@
Figs, new	@ 37	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts	@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz	@	Canteloupes	@
Bloodgood Pears	@ 25	English Black Currants	25@37

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus	₱ lb @ 15	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr)	₱ doz 50@ 75	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb @	Potatoes	2@3
Beets	₱ doz @	do New	@ 5
Broccoli	₱ doz 1 50	do Sweet Carolina	8@
Cabbage	75@1 25	do Yams (3 lbs)	@
Cauliflower	@1 50	Pumpkins	@ 5
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches 37
Celery	₱ bunch 12	Parsley	@ 37
Cress	₱ doz bunches 37	Pickles, in jars	each 50@ 62
Cucumbers	each 50@ 37	Rhubarb	₱ lb @ 12
Cranberries	₱ gall @2 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches 32
Dried Herbs	₱ doz 50	do yellow	@ 37
Egg Plant	@	do black	₱ bunch 12
Garlics new	@ 10	Red Peppers	₱ lb 50
Green Beans	@ 12	Summer Squash	@ 30
Green Peas	@ 8	Squash, Marrow	@ 5
Green Peppers	@ 50	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green Corn, ears	₱ doz @ 50	String Beans	@ 12
Lettuce	₱ doz 75@ 50	Spinage	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb @	Salsify	₱ bunch @ 5
do cultivated	@	Turnips	₱ doz @ 25
Onions	₱ lb 3@ 10	Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb @ 25

POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild	₱ pair @	Snipe	₱ doz 1 50@1 75
do tame	75@ 87	English	
do Canvas-back	@	Venison	₱ lb @
do Mallard	@	Quails	₱ doz @
do Teal	₱ doz @	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair @	do wild	2 00
do tame	each @2 50	Hares	each 50@ 62
Chickens	@ 50@ 62	Rabbits, tame	50@ 75
Turkeys	₱ lb 25@ 30	do wild	12@ 15
Hens	each 62@ 75	Squirrel	₱ pair 25@

MEATS.			
Beef—tenderloin	₱ lb @	Leg Mutton	₱ lb @ 12
Sirloin & rib pieces	12@15	Lamb	@20
Pork—rib, etc	@ 20	Pigs' Tongues	each @ 12
Veal	@ 12	Bacon, California	₱ lb @ 20
Veal Cutlet	@ 15	do Oregon	@
Corned Beef	@ 12	do Imported	@ 15
Smoked Beef	@ 15	Tongues	each @ 75@1 00
Pork chops	@ 20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	@ 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal's	₱ lb 40@ 00	Cheese	₱ lb 15@ 25
do Eastern	@ 50	Lard California	@ 20
Eggs, Cals	₱ doz @ 40	do Eastern	16@
Duck eggs	@ 37	Honey, in comb	@ 50
Farallon eggs	@ 35	Maple Sugar	@ 00

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO JUNE 19.

General Grant's flank movment to the James river commenced on Sunday, 12th. The movement was executed with great celerety and apparently without serious opposition. On the 14th, Grant was at Bermuda Hundred, Butler's headquarters, and the army was landing that day. General Butler's demonstrations on Petersburg were evidently designed to keep the rebels there on the defensive during the execution of this extraordinary flank march. By this movement Grant uncovered the land routes to Washington, and placed himself between Lee and the South. Sheridan, the meanwhile, was sent towards Gordonsville and Charlottesville to complete the distruction of the railroads and depots, a necessary precaution, in order that the rebel army might not advance northward with such rapidity as not to be easily overtaken, or draw supplies from Gordonsville. It was also supposed that Sheridan would co-operate with Hunter in a movement on Lynchburg and the southern communications of Richmond. Such was the situation in Virginia on Tuesday, 14th.

The Austrian Archduke Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz on May 28th. Henceforth the civil war in Mexico assumes the definite character of a struggle between monarchy and republicanism. Max opens his career by liberating some of Forey's victims. This implies a condemnation of that General's policy, or a desire to play, for a time at least, a magnanimous part.

At the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair on the evening of June 16th, the President of the United States said: "Grant is this evening in a position, with Meade and Hancock, whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken." He declared his purpose of sending the Lieutenant General all the reinforcements necessary to capture the rebel Capital.

On the evening of the 16th, Gen. Wm. T. Smith, with a portion of the Eighteenth Corps, attacked and carried by storm the main line of entrenchments covering the city of Petersburg, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery, several stand of colors and 300 or 400 prisoners. The city is on the east of the Appomattox and this success placed it under the guns of the Union forces. The attack on Petersburg, which Smith opened in brilliant style on the even of the 15th, gradually developed into a severe, protracted and bloody battle. It appears that, on discovering the object of Grant, Lee, who was posted at Malvern Hill, hurried his forces across the river above Fort Darling, and thus reinforced the garrison at Petersburg. The dispatches speak of the entire rebel army being at that point, but it is not probable that Lee would thus uncover the south side of Richmond. Grant's lines were gradually extended around Petersburg on the north, east and south, and on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th the various corps, by brilliant and bloody charges, captured several redoubts and lines of intrenchments, and approached at some points to within a half mile of the city. On Sunday morning Burnside stormed a work on the left, taking six pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners, making the aggregate of captures during the whole struggle for Petersburg twenty-eight guns and about two thousand five hundred prisoners. Shells had been thrown into the city but no regular bombardment appears to have been ordered. The gallantry displayed by the Union troops in repeatedly storming the enemy,s intrenchments indicates that the army was in the mood for great achievements. These charges upon fortified positions are the severest tests of infantry. Meanwhile Grant accompanied Butler and Admiral Lee in a reconnoissance up the James river. If Lee's army had been concentrated at Petersburg it is likely Grant's attention would have been directed to the contest at that point. The rebel force there was probably a corps under Beauregard, instructed to make an obstinate resistance to gain time for rebel preparations further north. However that may be, the repeated assaults upon the enemy's works, resulting almost every time in the Union forces getting nearer the city, indicated that no time was to be wasted in digging parallels.

☞ **Holloway's Pills.**—Epilepsy or Falling Sickness As preventatives from a recurrence or in establishing a permanent cure of these periodical fits, whether arising from a plethoric or enfeebled constitution, Holloway's Pills have been eminently successful in every instance. They not only purify but equalize the circulation of the vital fluids, stimulate the torpid action of the functions and invigorate the system. For apoplexy and rush of blood to the brain, they are the only antidote.

Sold by all Druggists, at 30c, 70c, and $1 10 per box or pot. 18 8

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal

LILLIE'S PATENT

Wrought and Chilled Iron,

Burglar

and

Fire-Proof

SAFES

and

BANK LOCKS.

Agents for LILLIE'S SAFES,

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company,

106 & 108 BATTERY ST.
19

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:

McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:

Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:

Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:

Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE **Steam-Engines,** ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
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STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

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3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

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ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

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Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Moulding, Sash, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.
tf-1

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages ....OF....

CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform.

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it."

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosphites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

increasing the vital energy; and on the other as a generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarhea, Scrofulous Sores:

Also, in Chronic Bronchits, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepared expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 206 BUSH STREET, opposite the (new) Adolphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street Block, San Francisco. 16-3m

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IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

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FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Melrose, Zorn & Co.,

510 FRONT STREET,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEments, consigned to them from R. H. Allen & Co, N. Y:

One Eagle Plow, Plain, 18½	$5 50
" " " " 19	6 00
" " " Side-cutter 19½	8 25
" " " " 20	10 00
" " " Wheel and Cutter 36	12 75
" Plow No. 1, Cylinder Skin and Wheel	9 50
" " No. 00, Side-hill	7 50
" " B 1, "	9 50
" " No. 1½, Double-mold	6 50
" " " 1¼ "	6 00
" " " 2 "	7 50
" " " 19, Steel, with last share plain	8 00
" " " 19 ½, Steel Wheel and Cutter	12 75
" " " 20 " " "	13 25
" Cultivator, 5 teeth, Steel and Wheel	7 00
" " 3 " and 2 molds	3 50
" " 3 " Cast Iron	4 50
" " 3 " Steel	4 50
Two Thermometer Churns, No. 1	4 00
" " " " 2	4 50
" " " " 3	5 00
" Cylinder Churns, No. 1	3 00
" " " " 2	2 50
" " " " 3	3 00
One Spanish Churn, No. 1	3 75
" " " 2	4 00
" " " 3	5 00
" Corn-sheller, Single Wheel	6 50
" " Double Wheel	7 00
Two Trucks, No. 1	4 00
" " " 2	5 00
" " " 3	6 00
One Truck, Patent, No. 2	7 00
" " " " 3	8 00
Two Gar en Barrows	3 00

16

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of C. P. Swift, Esq. containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the offices of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr. Paulo, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM BIHLER.

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office. n12

TRAVELING.

Central Pacific Railroad



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:50 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:40 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 12 m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln, and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with the cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.

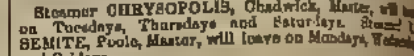
Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,
President C. P. R. R. Co.
19 tf

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jones and Front streets.

v17 13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF HIGH valuable inventions (of which we have models after their value) are now offered for the States of California, Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND RACK.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and is made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly and deeply pulverized, and on the return is smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be offered cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses or private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to those who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who are desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers

AND

General Commission Merchants

Office—No. 46 Clay street, New Market SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amount under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, ½ per cent. On Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Etc, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGulating Windmills is offered at a low price, if sold for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 1 horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer.

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wanting a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SUIT them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 21

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES of Iron Pipe for irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same.

THOMAS DAY,
732 Montgomery street,
13-tf San Francisco.

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated: he wants a good place in the country in which he once can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as he was his usual post. Apply at this office.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1864. NUMBER 22.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Commencement Day at the Santa Clara College, S. J.

Monday last was a happy as well as a busy day, with the Fathers of this celebrated college, as well as with that noble band of nearly two hundred students, their parents, friends, and the citizens of the neighborhood for many miles round.

The morning train of cars from our city showed how great was the interest felt on this occasion; for a crowd went down to enjoy this festive scene.

What an institution for all this section of country is the San Jose Railroad. It will be the means of adding millions of wealth to the people, in addition to the facilities of intercourse, besides giving back to the stockholders a liberal reward for their investment. Very great praise is due to A. H. Houston, Esq., the President, and his able co-operators, for efficiency in the management of the road. Everything moves like clockwork, in order and precision, all in the employ being courteous, obliging, and attentive to the wants of travelers. A trip to San Jose is now one of real pleasure and comfort.

The morning of this festival was a beautiful one; a clear and balmy atmosphere made all the large party in attendance feel happy. The varying scenery along this road, in spite of the cry of drought, shows an abundance of remarkable fertility and beauty. Many of the fields are still a living green to the very hill-tops.

The morning train at 8 arrived shortly after 10, and soon the people were seen flocking to the grand arena for collegiate honors.

The Santa Clara College buildings cover a large tract of land. The building are all spacious, and most excellently adapted to the purpose of an educational institution. There is no college in our State so liberally endowed and so well provided. Having been courteously shown all the buildings, and their uses, by the kind Fathers, we intend in our next to give a sketch of them and the grounds, as a matter of justice to the cause of education. There are none that can surpass them.

The hour of the opening exercises was 11 o'clock a. m. From the observatory of the new and beautiful building the glorious stars and stripes (in full number, every star there) waved proudly, and gaily, showing that the true spirit of attachment to the Union was there.

The pupils were happy as they gathered around their friends, and they seemed to say:

"Our early days?—how often back
We turn on life's bewildering track,
To where, o'er hill and valley, plays
The sunlight of our early days!"

The exercises were held in the Dramatic Hall, a building 100 by 80, erected for such occasions; and large as it was it was soon filled to its utmost capacity. We should think twelve to fifteen hundred (perhaps more) persons were present; a large number from our city, and all parts of the State, the facilities of the San Jose Railroad giving many an opportunity of attending that could not otherwise have enjoyed these happy scenes. This hall was decorated with specimens of drawing, and mottoes in a dozen languages, the work of the students.

The exercises commenced with an introduction by the college band, and was a most honorable proof of their proficiency in music. An "Introductory Dialogue," by two young pupils was a very pleasant affair, and well spoken, by C. Argues and W. Cook, the figure of the cherry tree was excellent as a figure of speech.

"The Last of the Americans" (Daniel Webster), by F. Walton, was well delivered. The essay contained very many well pointed truths.

"Napoleon Musing at St. Helena," by J. Estudillo, was very finely pictured.

"Our Railroad," by J. Murphy, M. Murphy, and Thomas Sutherland, was a witty, pleasant, and happy hit.

"The Atheist," by W. C. Kennedy, was ably prepared and well delivered. His defense of home institutions by arguments against Atheism was most excellent.

"Poland," by C. Splivalo—unhappy Poland—was a very fine production, and splendidly delivered. We shall publish the essay.

"Providence," by S. Inge, was an excellent lecture.

"Hurry and Leisure," by J. Townsend, a grand hit off upon the times, and greatly amused the audience.

"Copper." This was a lecture on practical assaying, quantity and quality, by assay and analysis, by F. Walton. The student seemed to understand his subject well.

Telegraphing was performed with two batteries on the stage, by questions and messages from the audience. The operators on the register and sounder were J. and C. Townsend, and they displayed a correct knowledge of the operation.

During the exercises, and between the several performances, the audience was feasted by music of a most excellent order. The music by this band is not often surpassed, even by old and regular musicians. The other pieces on the piano and and violin, by all the numerous students, showed, not only an ear for music, but a soul for it too.

The Overture, Fra Diavolo (Quartet), on the two pianos, by F. Walton, I. Gutierrez, J. Hermann, and J. Platt, was truly very finely done.

Overture, Muette de Portici (Quartet), by the same, excepting J. Hermann, whose brother (F. Hermann) was in the piece, which was excellently done.

Overture, Wedding March (Quartet) by J. Platt, J. Stanford, L. Sage, L. Haggin, was most creditable indeed.

The "Fairy Dance" (Quartet), by the brothers F. and D. Aguilar, Haggin, and I. Gutierrez, was also done well.

"La Fille du Regiment," by F. Lighston and L. Sage; Ojos Criollos—Traviata, by F. Walton, and J. Hermann, were all most gratifying to the audience.

Etude de Concert (violin), J. Hermann; Pleyel's Duet, by N. Long, P. Vallejo. These were beautifully done; undoubtedly Paul Julien can surpass them; but, young gentlemen, you have made your mark. We have rarely heard college musical performances by young men so well listened to or so well applauded.

THE PUZZLED DUTCHMAN.

This was a drama by the junior students, and the play was most creditably performed. The characters were:

Peter, Czar of Muscovy.....James Hermann
Admiral Warenskoff.....T. Shaw
Baron Von Clump.....Jas. Baird
Count de Marville.....L. Durand
Van Dunder.....A Dodge
Peter Stanmitz.....H. Cook
Van Block.....J. Hoesch
Officer.....C. Linley
Waiter.....R. Cockrane

Where all did so well, it would be wrong almost to particularize; but some of the students would put to the blush many older heads upon the stage in our city. Its execution gave the audience many a hearty laugh.

During the recess, the good Father Accoltil, S. F., announced that a collection would be taken up for the Sanitary Fund. This was promptly done, and $110 was announced as the result; while this was being done the band played with fine effect "The Star Spangled Banner." This closed the afternoon performance. It was about 3 p. m. As the San Jose Railroad Company, with their ever ready desire to accommodate the people all occasions, had announced that a special train would leave Santa Clara at 12 midnight, this induced all to stay and enjoy the

THE EVENING EXERCISES.

The early hour of half-past seven found the hall filled to overflowing, with an attentive and earnest audience, the largest ever attending the college exhibition.

Music from the band discoursed finely, till the audience were all ready and seated.

A LECTURE ON GALVANISM,

as a source of Light, Heat, and Motion, was illustrated very finely by W. C. Kennedy, C. Townsend, F. Aguilar, L. Sage, and very much to the satisfaction and gratification of the large audience. The Drummond Light from an immense battery, heat by lightning, firing of cannon in the college yard at a distance, fusing various refractory substances, volatizing copper and silver; these were all experiments of very exciting interest. Galvanism as a source of motion was shown, by running electric engines on a track to and fro on the stage before the audience, then pumping water, and running a sewing machine, all well and successfully performed, and much to the credit of the student.

Then followed the drama of Henry the Fourth, by the junior students.

This play was cast to eighteen of the students: Henry the Fourth—H. Veuve; Prince of Wales—C. Splivalo; Sir Henry Vernon—J. Stanford; Sir John Falstaff—J. Townsend. The Play was well cast and admirably played—much better than it is often performed on the boards in older Theaters. Sir John Falstaff was very wittily presented and the whole was a success. Music between the acts enlivened the scene.

After this was the conferring of the Degrees and the distribution of Premiums. Among the Pupils were several whose breasts were decorated with three, four and five medals. It was such testimonies that proved the excellence of this Institution, by the proficiency of the Pupils.

The whole exercises of the evening were of a high character, most gratifying to parents and friends, and reflecting the highest honor upon the Fathers of the college, and the students, who have thus been so carefully educated. It was the hour of midnight before the hall was cleared. We have never enjoyed an examination better. We shall give in our next a sketch of the college and grounds, and all appertaining to it. The courtesies we received, the entertainment enjoyed, the luscious fruits there, made the whole affair a feast of reason and a flow of soul—an occasion long to be remembered.

Exhibition at the Academy of Notre Dame.

The closing exercises of this distinguished college were held at the college in San Jose, on Tuesday, the 28th, at 9 a. m., and many who had attended the interesting services at Santa Clara the day before were present here also, as some had sons at one and daughters at the other. The exercises were held in the school-hall, as the new pavilion intended for the occasion on the grounds, fell into ruins the day previous; perhaps it was a kind providence that this occurred before its use, else, had it fallen during the exercises, injury or loss of life might have been the result.

The hall was superbly wreathed, and walls covered with works of art by the pupils.

The exercises commenced at 9 a. m. None were admitted to this college save by special invitation, else no place could have held the crowd that would rush to this always interesting exhibition. At the appointed time the hall was filled with guests, when, as the sisters entered and took their places, the doors opened and the pupils entered in couples, gracefully bowing, and took their seats. The young ladies were all robed in pure white, with bodices of blue. All appeared the very picture of health and happiness. Such a number (about 200) all thus assembled, so many in one college, cannot be found elsewhere, and as they then appeared before the audience, there seemed but one heart and voice; all said, "How beautiful." It was indeed a very *Vision of Beauty*.

"To them new beauty largely given,
From deeper fountains looked and smiled,
And like a morning dream from heaven,
The women gleamed within the child."

The opening exercise was a performance on the piano, and song by the senior pupils. Of these performances, it was admitted they were of the very highest order. The young ladies almost made the pianos speak, so admirable did they play. Where all were so excellent it were best perhaps not to particularize.

An original prologue, composed by Miss Rice, was spoken by two young ladies in fine taste. The names of the young ladies were Miss L. Duncan and Miss S. Armstrong.

A series of exercises by the little girls won great applause. An original dialogue, on "Distribution," and spoken by about a dozen young pupils, was a most happy affair. The little Prima Donna of the piece performed her part with masterly skill. Two pieces of music by these little ones were performed most creditably. These little happy spirits, ready for good impressions, seemed like

"Wax to receive, and marble to retain."

A dramatic exercise, in French, "La Service Interesse," by 12 young ladies, very finely and appropriately arrayed, with French straw-hats and flowers, was admirably performed. The young ladies in their acting were perfectly self possessed, graceful in gesture and movement, and in their discourse (in French) gave proof that the French language was as familiar as their own tongue. All was well done. The principal actress was particularly excellent.

"Oh! How sweet the Hunter's Song" (a duet), by Miss M. Stanford and M. Bissenmenger, was very finely performed.

"Flattery"—A moral drama, by six young ladies, was excellent in sentiment, and very perfect in all the parts presented, and was received with many plaudits.

Then came more music, and several duets on the piano, which was followed with a German dialogue by five pupils.

The drama "St. Agnes," translated into English, by the pupils, was one of the most interesting and attractive exercises of the exhibition. It required in all its parts about 20 young ladies, it was most admirably sustained. Rarely has an audience seen so purely good acting. The part of "St. Agnes," by Miss L. Landers, "Sabine," by Miss L. Lightner "Beatrice," by Miss J. Higgins, were very finely sustained. In fact, all the parts, the acting, speaking, gestures, and movements, were performed with the highest degree of credit to the young ladies. There was an ease and grace about their acting, superior by far to much we see on the stage.

In this drama several pieces of music were executed, which reflected great credit on the young ladies. "Prayer from Othello," by M. Strakosch, for the left hand alone, performed by Miss A. Sharp, was admirably performed.

"Ave Maria" was performed and sung by Miss M. Stanford sweetly and grandly.

"The Wanderer," performed on the piano and harmonium, was beautifully executed by Misses S. Armstrong and A. Sharp.

There was one grand performance on *four Pianos*, by eight young ladies, which for excellence in playing, or precision in time, has never been surpassed in any Seminary of Learning.

This completed the morning exercises, at about 1½ p. m., much to the gratification of a large and intelligent audience. Many of the most estimable families of our city were present, and many from other parts of the State. Many present regretted that the excellent vision of these beautiful maidens was not photographed, so that it could be preserved. As the poet said:

"I have been often dazzled by the blaze
Of sunlike beauty; but till now ne'er knew
Perfected loveliness—all the harmonies
Of form, of feature, and of soul, displayed."

So experienced many on this occasion.

The afternoon exercises commenced at 2 p. m., with the best selections of music, and a grand chorus.

The young pupils were very happy in all their performances, and won unbounded applause. The closing musical pieces were of a high order, and splendidly executed. Then followed the original poem, by Miss L. Burwell, which appears in our columns. It is a beautiful poem, and Miss B. may feel proud of it. It was most beautifully spoken, and won great applause.

Then followed the distribution of Prizes. These were very numerous and valuable, evincing very great liberality on the part of the Lady Superior and those who control it. This service occupied four hours and was interspersed with many choice selections of music, on the Piano and singing, all of the very highest order. Duets and Quartets, superbly performed. Among the varied acts of Distribution was the Coronation for Good Conduct, nor any sight more beautiful than these youthful maidens with their bright crowns upon their fair brows. Among the musical artistes that were distinguished were Miss M. Stanford, Misses Landers, Armstrong and a few others.

"Ever be happy"—the grand chorus from the Enchantress closed the day. The Rev. Bishop of Monterey then made a brief, happy, and complimentary address, and the scene closed.

This exhibition has added to the already high credit of this academy, and honor to the lady Superior, and the sisters.

About 150 guests returned on the extra train, at 8 p. m. This exhibition will long be remembered as the happiest yet occurred. Of this college we shall speak further soon.

Union College Festival.

We acknowledge the reception of complimentary cards to the happy festival of this college, which came off last evening. It was a very happy affair indeed. The vestibule leading to the hall from the mansion was gaily dressed, as also the hall, with flags and wreathes.

This festival was gotten up by the young gentlemen of the college. Parents, and friends of the institution were the guests, and we must say that the students appeared to much advantage. In each department were committees with their rosetts, red, white, and blue.

A large number of prominent citizens were present. Among the guests were the officers of the Russian war vessels, and also our gallant Commander, Woodworth, of the Narragansett.

The "Soirse Dansante" of the Union College was indeed a recherche affair. The grand bevy of beautiful ladies, richly, and many superbly dressed, as they waltzed gaily amid the sterner sex, seemed like the beautiful flowers that sway to and fro amid the foliage, that, although it may be *green*, nevertheless adds to the beauty of the whole bouquet.

At midnight a superb supper table was displayed in the adjoining hall, where all were as ready to *dance* attendance, as they were to the fine music they had left behind.

Dr. Huddart, the Principal of the college, and his accomplished lady, were the planets, around which the smaller stars, however brilliant, moved in harmonious circles.

The gaily dressed hall, the splendid music, the happy throng, will be a picture bright in the memory of many a young heart for years to come. It was a most happy and highly creditable affair for all, and we rejoice to know that the Union College is thus prosperous. We most sincerely wish it success, as one of the lights that shall guide our State to a higher degrees of honor and fame.

TULE HAY.—Ross Sargent informs the Stockton Independent that there are about 250 men employed making hay on those lands, and he thinks that the whole quantity produced this year will range between eight and twelve thousand tons; but on as close an estimate as he can make at present, the amount will certainly not exceed the latter figure. At $20 per ton this would realize the handsome sum of $240,000. It is very questionable, says the Independent, however, whether that quantity will be produced, and we are rather inclined to believe that 10,000 tons will be as much as will be procured this season.

A PARTING VISION.

[An Original Composition, by Miss L. Burwell, Pupil in the Academy of Notre Dame, and spoken at the close of the Annual Exhibition, July 28th, 1864.]

And have these happy days flown by, is every pleasure past,
And on the world's wide ocean must my little bark be cast?
Must I depart from this dear home, must I renounce a dream
That colored life with happiness, or made all sorrow seem
Like April rains that only fall to make the sky more bright,
Or infant's tears that overflow and leave the heart more light?
This day, so sad, will usher in a new and varied life,
Which 'neath gay buds and blossoms may hide many an angry strife;
It seems to offer pleasure rare, that fills my heart with joy—
May not its brilliant prospects contain some base alloy?
My spirit, sad and fearful, seeks a lone secluded spot,
Where once I passed bright sunny hours that cannot be forgot.
'Twas a scene of heavenly beauty, an Eden here below,
Where the sunshine loved to linger and the perfumed zephyrs blow;
The earth was moist and freshened from lately fallen showers,
And the breezes cool were laden with the breath of opening flowers.
The quiet was but broken by the merry birdlings song,
And a sporting, laughing cascade whose waters streamed along.
Smiling Pleasure e'er was with me, she pointed out the way—
I thought not then of danger, as when guided by her say;
But a misty vail descended, obscuring all the earth,
And for an instant silenced was every sound of mirth;
Surprised I turned to see it, oh! the scene that met my view,
Rare are such entrancing visions and to mortal's gaze most few.
The orient sun was resting on a crimson cloudlet bright,
And another, silver-tinted, floated near the home of light,
Far beyond, the sky was darker, than at midnight's solemn hour,
And I heard the distant thunder rolling by with threatning power.
Above that frowning heaven in its mildest depths there shone,
In bright relief, oh! gloriously, a brilliant varied zone.
Tints of amber, emerald, ruby, and the richest Tyrian dye,
Glittered like the rays of opal, in that somber western sky.
They extended earthward slowly—they inclosed me with their beams,
And I felt the rainbow's beauty fill my heart with gladsome streams
Of happiness like Heaven. Oh! I wished in that short hour,
For an arch to gild my zenith, when fearful clouds might lower,
Upon my knees, unconsciously I sank, with hands upraised,
Upon the brilliant scene above enraptured still I gazed;
A loving one oppressing me—I uttered not a word,
Too strong—too deep the feelings that my utmost being stirred,
But far above the rainbow arch the great Creator heard!
Our silence often reaches Him—no breath then thrilled the air,
My fervent loving thoughts, my very being was a prayer,
And that silent prayer was answered, as I gazed the rainbow fled,
But among the clouds an angel form was hovering in its stead,
It smiling looked upon me with its gentle star-like eyes,
And descending, laid a mantle wove of the rainbow dyes,
Bound my trembling form, then whispered, take courage child, behold!
The name that glittered, upon the heart in characters of gold,
'Twas the rainbow's gentle spirit, Hope, she kindly took my hand,
And told me 'mid life's changing scenes she by my side would stand,
That she would gladly cheer me in each rising hour of woe,
That my darken'd heaven should always be made radiant with her bow.
But to-day my soul so weary, sees not one celestial gleam,
And the Angel, Hope, forsakes me like that bright and glorious dream.
Time has vanished, oh! too quickly, though for it no sigh was breathed,
As each sister year came to me with pleasure's blossom wreathed.
But now they all are fled with all the joys that blest my youth,
Where's the promise Hope hath made, why sinks my heart beneath the truth
That from these scenes of pleasure I forever must depart?
In vain I try to hush these sighs! the bitter tears will start,
My heart rebels! 'tis anguished! oh, it cannot, must not be,
I cannot say beloved home, this last farewell to thee!
E'en Hope's promise is forgotten, all, all is dark and still,
Only gloomy sad forebodings my soul with sorrow fill.
Where is now my Heavenly mantle with its rainbow-tinted dyes,
That the Angel brought so lovingly from out the summer skies?
Comest thou, oh wished for moments, hast thou at last drawn near?
Will now my youth's bright vision to my weary soul appear?
Ah! yes. Behold that rainbow! How its gentle spirit speaks,
Again I look upon her face so radiant, glorious, meek.
Sweet Hope! thou thou art faithful, thy presence well I know
Will cheer my stricken spirit and relieve this weight of woe;
I feel thou givest me courage to breathe a last farewell,
To all my heart has cherished, to all it loves so well,
To those who guarded fondly my childhood's tender years,
Who urged me gently onward, and wiped away my tears.
I turn with grateful feelings, with love that's ever new,
Though now I must leave them—must bid a last adieu
To all my tender friends of youth! my heart's last loving cry,
Will assure of my affection while it breathes a fond good-by.
My rainbow's guardian spirit now extends her promise bright,
Embracing this dear Convent in their brilliant varied light,
She fills my soul with glowing hope, 'twill to me be given,
To see her radiant-tinted bow encircling all in Heaven.

New Music at Kohler's.—We have a collection of new and rare music from Kohler's, of which we shall speak next issue.



The Garden—Female Management—Comforts and Profits.

[We give another Chapter from "Ten Acres is Enough." There is so much good sense in this little book that we intend from time to time to give some of these practical truths. The book, we trust, will awaken a new interest in the Farmer and Gardener's wife. The book is for sale by Roman.]

I mentioned some time ago that the wife of the former owner of this place had left it with a world of regrets. She had been passionately fond of the garden which now fell to us. As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character. Indeed character consists in little acts, and honorably performed; daily life being the quarry from which we build it up and rough-hew the habits that form it. The garden she had prepared, and cultivated for several years, doing much of the work of planting, watching, watering, and training with her own hands, bore honorable testimony to the goodness of hers. She had filled it with the choicest fruit-trees, most of which were now in full bearing. There was abundance of all the usual garden fruits, currants, gooseberries, grapes, and an ample asparagus bed. It was laid out with taste, convenience and liberality. Flowers, of course, had not been omitted by such a woman. Her vocation had evidently been something beyond cooking her husband's dinners. But her garden bore marks of long abandonment. Great weeds were rioting in the borders, grass had taken foothold in the alleys, and it stood in need of a new mistress to work up into profitable use the store of riches it contained. It struck me that if one woman could establish a garden like this, I could find another on my own premises to manage it.

After I had got through with the various plantings of my standard fruits—indeed, while much of it was going on—I took resolute hold of the garden. It was large enough to provide vegetables for three families. I meant to make it sure for one. With all the lights and improvements of modern times, and they were many, three-fourths of the farm gardens in our country are still a disgrace to our husbandry. As a rule the most easily raised vegetables are not to be found in them; and the small fruits, with the exception of currants and gooseberries, are universally neglected. Many of our farmers have never tasted an early York cabbage. If they get cabbages or potatoes by August, they think they are doing pretty well. They do not understand the simple mysteries of a hot-bed, and so force nothing. Now, with this article, which need not cost five dollars, and which a boy of ten years can manage, you can have cabbages and potatoes in June, and and beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, and squashes, and a host of other delicious vegetables, a little later.

By selecting your seed, you can have salad, green peas, onions, and beets, by the last of June or before without any forcing. A good asparagus bed, covering two square rods of ground, is a luxury that no farmer should be without. It will give him a palatable dish, green and succulent from the bosom of the earth every day, from May to July. A good variety of vegetables is within the reach of every farmer the year round. They are not only an important means of supporting the family, paying at least one half the table expenses, but greatly conducive to health. They relieve the terrible monotony of salt junk, and in the warm season prevent the fevers and bowel complaints so often induced by too much animal food.

Neglect is to much the rule. A row of currants, for example, is planted in a garden. It will indeed bear with neglect; but an annual manuring and thining out of old wood, would at least triple the size of the fruit, and improve the quality. The row of currants will furnish a daily supply of refreshing fruit to the table for months together. Why should its culture then be totally neglected, when a row of corn by its side of equal length, which will supply only a single feeding to a pen of hogs, is most carefully manured, watched, plowed, and hoed? I have sometimes seen farmers who, after expending large sums in establishing a young orchard of trees, would destroy one-half by choking them with a crop of oats or clover, because they could not afford to lose the use of the small strip of land a few feet wide in the row, which ought to have been kept clean and cultivated.

I began by deepening the garden soil wherever a spade could be put in. I hired a man for this purpose, and paid him ten dollars for the job, including the hauling and digging in of the great pile of manure I had found in the barnyard, and the clearing up of things generally. I would have laid out fifty dollars in manure, if the money could have been spared, but what I did afforded an excellent return. My wife and eldest daughter, Kate, then in her eighteenth year, did all the planting. I spent five dollars in buying for them a complete outfit of hoes, rakes, and trowels for garden use, lightly made on purpose for female handling, with a neat little wheel-barrow to hold the weeds and litter, which I felt pretty sure would have to be hoed up and trundled away before the season was over.

They took to the garden manfully. I kept their hoes sharpened with a file, and they declared it was only pastime to wage warfare on the weeds with weapons so keen. Now and then one of the boys went in to give them a lift; when a new vegetable bed was to be planted, it was dug up and made ready for them. But the great bulk of all other work was done by themselves.

Never has either of them enjoyed health so robust, or appetites so wholesome. As a whole year's crop of weeds had gone to seed, they had millions of the enemy to contend with, just as I had anticipated. I did not volunteer discouragements by repeating to them the old English formular, that

"One year's seeding
Makes seven years' weeding,"

but commended their industry, exhorted them to persevere, and was lavish in my admiration of the handsome style in which they kept the grounds. I infused into their minds a perfect hatred of the whole tribe of weeds, enjoined it upon them not to let a single one escape and go to seed, and promised them that if they thus exterminated all, the next year's weeding would be more recreation.

I will say for them, that all our visitors from the city were surprised to see the garden so free from weeds, while they did not fail to notice that most of the vegetables were extremely thrifty. They did not know that in gardens where the weeds thrive undisturbed, the vegetables never do. As to the neighbors, they came in occasionally to see what the woman were doing, but shook their heads when they saw they were merely hoeing up weeds—said that weeds did no harm, and they might as well attempt to kill all the flies—they had been brought up among weeds, knew all about them and "it was no use trying to get rid of them."

But the work of weeding kept on through the whole season, and as a consequence, the ground about the vegetables was kept constantly stirred. The result of this thorough culture was, that nearly everything seemed to feel it, the growth was prodigous, far exceeding what the family could consume. We had every thing we needed, and in far greater abundance than we ever had in the city. I am satisfied this profusion of vegetables lessened the consumption of meat in the family one-half. Indeed, it was such, that my wife suggested that the garden had so much more in it than we required, that perhaps it would be as well to send the surplus to the store where we usually bought our groceries, to be there sold for our benefit.

The town within half a mile of us contained some five thousand inhabitants, among whom there was a daily demand for vegetables. I took my wife's advice, and from time to time gathered such as she directed, for she and Kate were sole mistresses of the garden, and sent them to the store. They kept a regular book-account of these consignments, and when we came to settle up with the storekeeper at the year's end, were surprised to find that he had eighty dollars to our credit. But this was not all from vegetables—a good deal of it came from the fruit-trees.

After using in the family great quantities of fine peaches from the ten garden-trees, certainly three times as many as we could ever afford to buy when in the city, the rest went to the store. The trees had been so buckled by the worms that they did not bear full crops, yet the yield was considerable. Then there were quantities of spare currants, gooseberries, and several bushels of common blue plums, which the curculio does not sting. When my wife discovered there was so ready a market at our own door, she suffered nothing to go to waste. It was a new feature in her experience—everything seemed to sell. Whenever she needed a new dress for herself or any of the children, all she had to do was to go to the store, get it, and have it charged against her garden fund. I confess that her success greatly exceeded my expectations.

Let me now put in a word as to the cause of this success with our garden. It was not owing to our knowledge of gardening, for we made many blunders not here recorded, and lost crops of two or three different things in consequence. Neither was it owing to excessive richness of the ground. But I lay it to the unsparing warfare kept up upon the weeds, which thus prevented their running away with the nourishment intended for the plants, and kept the ground constantly stirred up and thoroughly pulverized. I have sometimes thought one good stirring up, whether with the hoe, the rake, or the cultivator, was as beneficial as a good shower.

When vegetables begin to look parched and the ground becomes dry, some gardeners think they must commence the use of the watering-pot. This practice, to a certain extent, and under some circumstances, may perhaps be proper, but as a general rule it is incorrect. When watering has once commenced it must be continued, must be followed up, else you have done mischief instead of good; as, after watering a few times, and then omitting it, the ground will bake harder than if nothing had been done to it. Not so with hoeing or raking. The more you stir the ground about vegetables the better they are off; and whenever you stop hoeing, no damage is done, as in watering. Vegetables will improve more rapidly, be more healthy, and in better condition at maturity by frequent hoeing than by frequent watering This result is very easily shown by experiment. Just notice, after a dowy night, the difference between ground lately and often stirred, and that which has lain unmoved for a long time. Or, take two cabbage plants under similar circumstances; water one and stir the other just as often, stirring the earth about it carefully and thoroughly, and see which will distance the other in growth.

There are secrets about this stirring of the earth which chemists and horticulturists would do well to study with the utmost scrutiny and care. Soil cultivated in the spring, and then neglected, soon settles together. The surface becomes hard, the particles cohere, they attract little or no moisture, and from such a surface even the rain slides off, apparently doing little good. But let this surface be thoroughly pulverized, though it be done merely with an iron rake, and only a few inches in depth, and a new life is infused into it. The surface becomes friable and soft, the moisture of the particles again becomes active, attracting and being attracted, each seeming to be crying to his neighbor, "Hand over, hand over—more drink, more drink." Why this elaboration should grow less and less, till in a comparatively short time it should seem almost to cease, is a question of very difficult solution; though the varying compositions of soils has doubtless something to do with the matter.

But let the stirring be carefully repeated, and all is life again. Particles attract moisture from the atmosphere, hand it to each other, down it goes to the roots of vegetables, the little suction fibers drink it in; and though we cannot see these busy operations, yet we perceive their healthy effects in the pushing up of vegetables above the surface. The hoe is better than the water-pot. My garden is a signal illustration of the fact.

To Smith's Gardens.—It has been determined by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to run their cars, on Sunday afternoons, past the Tivoli House to a point nearest to the gate of Smiths' Gardens. Passengers will then have to walk a distance of not more than eighty or ninety rods, and the avenue will be so fixed that dust shall cause no annoyance. It is probable that in the course of time a branch track will be extended from the curve up to near the gate. The public will now have cheap and pleasant means of visiting the Tivoli House and Smiths' Gardens, retreats so desirable in Summer time. We believe the road will continue to be liberally patronized. The time-table by which the trains will be run on Sundays is published in the Bee.

A Good Crop for a Dry Season.—Mr Jacob Shaw, of Hamilton township, in this county raised over one thousand bushels of grain on about forty acres of land. The crop was grown on red land, generally considered of a poor quality. This land stood the drouth and produced well by good farming. Mr. Shaw is one of our most reliable and systematic farmers. This shows what our county is capable of producing, provided farming is carried on in the proper manner.—[Union Record.

When we see a young lady with a sweet beauty spot on her cheek we feel like kissing her on the spot.

NAPA
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant overslight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	3 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16 The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-11

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

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MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
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And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

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Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise

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23

NEW SPRING
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Summer Dry-Goods
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KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,
No. 7,
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WE ARE RECEIVING ADDITIONS,
BY EVERY STEAMER,
To Our Unequated Stock of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS!

Our STOCK comprises every article usually kept in a well conducted Store.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND VERY SUPERIOR

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EVERY STYLE,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE, THE STREET,
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....ALSO....

DRESS GOODS:

POPLINS, CHALLIES,
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FRENCH CALICOES,
CALICO ROBES.

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A LARGE LOT OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

VERY HANDSOME, AND AT

Only $5,00 Each:

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Mourning Shawls,
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MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK BOMBAZINES,
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CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,
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FURS:

SOLD MUCH BELOW COST DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

A Good Variety of

CLOAKS

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CLOAKING,

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Hosiery,
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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED by a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most careful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent as named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover;	Hungarian Grass;
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With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.)

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HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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Guano from Johnston's Island.

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BULBS:

LILIES,	TULIPS,	HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis,	Anemones,	Ranunculus,
Narcissus,	Tuberoses,	Peony-roots,
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and in endless variety, imported direct from France and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stocked and appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seeds

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEEDS be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Dr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had the experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

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THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

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THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited

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The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

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13 SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Anecdote.

A short time since, writes a correspondent from San Francisco to the Golden Gate, I visited Major ——— at his princely residence, in San Jose. After the usual hospitalities, and the chat which they naturally suggested, the conversation turned on the different branches of culture, which are always as you know, favorite topics with me.

I was then invited by my host, to visit his grounds, being first introduced to the wonderful productions of his vegetable garden. From thence we went out to the vineyard, thence to the fruit grounds, with their shaded avenues, and last of all to a field of five acres of beets, sown on a spot of alkaline ground. Here the product was so enormous that the simplest truth would seem extravagant. After digging hard for at least half an hour, the Major succeeded in extracting one beet from the ground, observing at the same time: "This is for Mrs. ———, a lady from the East, who says, after all the cry about the wonderful productions of California, she has never seen anything yet double the size of our Eastern vegetables.' So saying, the Major set off, sweating and puffing, with his wheelbarrow load of *beet*.

On arriving at the house, he called the lady to the front door, and bowing gracefully, said: "Madam, permit me to introduce you to this beet, the product of one year's growth, and that on alkaline land. It weighs sixty pounds; and this, Madam, is but a *baby*, compared with some that are grown in our valley."

The whole crop, in fact, were monsters, and thick as they could well stand in the ground; and I must confess my still greater astonishment, when told that twenty-five or thirty head of cattle had been fed from this field for some months, and you could scarce detect the loss of a beet. And what is still of greater importance to the culturist of California, is the fact, that this crop has completely restored the land, by absorbing the excess of alkali, and thus preparing it for general use.

Following up the above suggestions, I would recommend that the curious cultivator of the soil, should try sugar-cane along with the beets, alternating and arranging them so that the beets would not be too much shaded by the cane. We have waste alkaline lands, in millions of acres, that might not only be reclaimed, but be made to sustain immense dairies during the process. The time is at hand when California will not only produce her own sugar, but supply other States. The earth, like a generous mother, waits with her hidden treasures, ready to bestow them on the most enterprising and industrious of her children.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

San Francisco, December 29, 1863.

Jacob Zech, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

B. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. E. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGEIL, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

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Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Paintings designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior. 15-3m

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PICOLLO PIANOFORTES.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $275 to $100 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These instruments are a "specialité" of our manufacture, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments now in use through out the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Over-strung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

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In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These Instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive and much less liable to become deranged or get out of order.

For full description of Picollo Pianofortes and Harmoniums send for descriptive catalogues.

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Melodeons, Doub reed School Organs,

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Being the exclusive agents for the sale of these celebrated instruments in California we are prepared to furnish them at the catalogue prices, and at the warerooms of the manufacturer in the East. The assortment comprises twelve different styles of instruments, ranging from $60 to $425 each. Illustrated catalogues, with full description and price of each instrument annexed will be furnished on application.

13-3m

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FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

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Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere.

I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

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Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price from $6 to $10 according to exterior finish. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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PATENT HAT RACK

which is now on exhibition at the California Farmer Reading-room. This is an entire new thing in style, and of peculiar form. It is a valuable invention and worthy the attention of Furniture Dealers, and Inventors. This Invention is patented and the undersigned will sell Rights for the County or State, or other parts of the Pacific Coast. This Patent was sold for a high price in New York. Call at Farmer Reading rooms and see the model. For particulars call on Editor of Farmer. 13-3m

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IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

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Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies Issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day school Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little boat," and "Little Ted," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 823,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100, bound 30 cents, $25 per 100, cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christmas Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100, bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "I shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels come?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100, cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
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contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where Liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, postage 1 cent each.

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contains 128 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cult. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, the instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism, none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and so one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until he last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California, and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the pernicious impostures at the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but is given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unnecessarily administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and health ol look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil forebooding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1410
General Debility	1292
Fever and Ague	1210
Dumb Ague	1106
Bronchial Affections	1049
Asthma	1022
Female Irregularities	938
Mercurial	920
Scrofula—long standing	890
Paralysis	832
Disease of the Eye	705
Catarrh in the head	608
Catarrh in the lungs	600
Liver complaint	582
Incipient Consumption	563
Panama Fever	480
Deafness—total and partial	471
Mental Derangement	
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,168
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, when the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts, and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the waters after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patients not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a *luxury*, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse in the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn at the Electropathic Institute and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, and accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicines. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see.

C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HUMBOLDT, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument. I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge, inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. D. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physicians at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON.

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in the city an Institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extremes to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Bat and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. SIEK.—*Ed True Pacific Messenger.*

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the cure of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....JULY 1, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of those rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 330 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Send along your Greenbacks,

Don't be afraid to send along your Greenbacks. Those we take at par in payment for all back dues to the Farmer for subscription—but it be understood, however, that when payments have been delayed six months $1 additional will be charged for each year. Send them along, now is the time. This is a better speculation than mining stocks, for it is so pleasant to read a newspaper when one knows he has paid for it, the digestion is better and a man feels happy, and, if happy, then he feels rich. So pay prompt and you will "strike a lucky lead."

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socides, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Clerk and Assistant Wanted.

We want an active intelligent business clerk in our office. We want a person who has a knowledge, to some extent, of agriculture, horticulture, the science of botany, and the seed business. A man of correct habits, and willing to give his time to business, closely; a young man free from incumbrances on his time so that he can apply himself to business wholly. A knowledge of the languages would be desirable, and of mineralogy, also. Application only to be made between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., and by none who cannot give the best of references.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

Having established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1864.

The following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the Agricultural and Mechanical Societies of California, so far as we have obtained them:

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 13, and continuing four days.

Mechanic's Fair—will commence in this city, August 30, and probably continue as long as the interest is maintained.

The San Pablo District Fair—Will be held at Napa City, commencing

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State?]

Our Next Number.

It has been our custom always to claim the week of our Glorious Independence as a *week of rest and recreation.* We hope good news and Tidings of Great Joy will come to us all, so that the day now near at hand shall indeed and in truth be a Day of Jubilee for the Nation. With this hope and a wish of Joy to all, we shall issue our next number on the 15th July, our usual day.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have before us "Lettice and I," a happy little poem, by our Attentive correspondent, C. French Richards, Esq. It will appear soon.

Letters from "Hawthorn Grove," Dorchester, Mass., received.

"Poland," by C. E. Spilvalo, an original essay, delivered at the Santa Clara College, at the commencement this week, will appear next week. We have the promise of others.

The Number of the Farmer.—We invite the special attention of our readers to this number of the Farmer. Begin now—send us five dollars—you never can invest to better advantage, it will pay a more certain, permanent return than Gould Curry.

Ripe Grapes.—Lewis Gadeac, merchant and gardner at Thompson Flat, has been dealing out ripe grapes to his customers, during the past week. These grapes are grown at the foot of Table Mountain, on red gravelly soil, and of the best quality. Who can beat it?—[Union Record.



Independence Day.

"A day, an hour of virtuous Liberty,
Is worth a whole Eternity of bondage."

Thear should be the thoughts of every American citizen as he prepares to celebrate the *Birthday of Freedom.* As we intend to give a full report of Fourth of July proceedings, as *results*, it is not needed to tell what ought *to be done*—we had rather report what has been done. We have faith to believe that we shall have *great deeds* that have been performed, to chronicle of that day. One thing is certain, from appearances, this Day, in California, will be kept with more than usual enthusiasm. Everything promises a glorious observance of it. Business of all kinds will be suspended and our people will give themselves to the Day and the Cause. "The Day we Celebrate," near at hand, seems to inspire them to say,

"Oh! give me Liberty!
For were even Paradise my prison,
Still I should long to leap the crystal walls."

The San Francisco Postoffice.

N. O. V.

We are now in hopes to see the evils which the whole public have suffered by means of mismanagement in the Postoffice of this city soon remedied. The Hon. John Conness will soon arrive in our city, and as he was undoubtedly instrumental in the change made, we think If he regards his own *fame* he will go and truthfully examine into the Postoffice management, and such is our regard for the man we think he must at once see that *another* change is needed. We trust he will examine into the charges and act without fear, favor or partiality, when he shall do this, the evil complained of will soon cease. What this journal has said and done has been solely for the public good. After our city Postoffice is made right, we presume there are not a few country Postoffices that the people will like to see put right also.

In all the complaints that have been made, thus far, they have emanated from sources undoubted, all capable of full substantiation, and these complaints are constantly increasing. The Sunday Mercury of June 26th has the following complaint:

A Question for the Postoffice Clerks.—Several letters and manuscripts entrusted to the Postoffice, both for us and by us, have miscarried. Will the clerks take the trouble to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing documents? The best thing our correspondents can do, when they have money or special documents to send us, is to transmit by Wells, Fargo & Co.

The Bulletin of the 29th of June has a long and well justified complaint against the clerks of the Postoffice and the Postmaster. In answer to this truthful and just statement, made by one of our most prominent and respectable merchants, the following abusive card appeared in the Morning Call of June 30th, published no doubt with the knowledge and consent of the Postmaster:

A lie out.

Editors Morning Call:—The article in the Evening Bulletin of this date, entitled "Another Sample of Reform," etc., is an unqualified falsehood, from beginning to end, as far as the facts are concerned.

Yours, etc., W. P. Adams, Box Clerk.

June 29th, 1864.

This called out the following, from the merchant, in reply:

The Proof Furnished.—One of the clerks at the Postoffice having rushed into print with a denial of the statements made in last evening's *Bulletin* relative to a recent instance of mismanagement at that institution, our informant requests us to publish the following affidavit, the original of which is duly signed, sealed and stamped:

card.

I hereby certify that the article in the *Bulletin* headed "Sample of Reform," was strictly true; and I will add that the letter for my son was not placed in my box for several days after it was called for at Mr. Perkin's office, and refused delivery. The letter for my daughter, from Oakland, was received eight days after date.

S. D. Arthur, San Francisco.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D., 1864. Orin V. Sawyer, [Seal and stamp.] Notary Public.

Is there no remedy for these evils? Let our merchants at once circulate a petition, and forward it to the Postmaster General, and we shall soon have the reform needed. We find, *this day*, three papers in our box belonging to other offices, also a letter plainly directed to another Box—four errors in one day. Comment is needless. Numerous facts have come to our notice of other mistakes, but let these suffice till we see if the evils are remedied.

Crops in the Great San Jose Valley.

What of the drought? Let those who hear so much of the drought in the San Jose and Santa Clara valleys, those who fear a famine for man or beast, just go and visit those gardens of our land, and in order to see them truly, go to that grand seminary of learning, the Santa Clara College, go up into the observatory (about 100 feet above the college grounds) and take a view of the magnificent landscape from there. A grander scene was never pictured than an hundred miles circuit around, one grand panoramma of beauty.

This view presents no scene of drought or mildew, but one of beauty and fertility—orchards and vineyards, gardens and fields, richer than the mines of Golconda, and wheat in plenty. To a casual observer, the stacks of grain, the mountains of hay, and the vast amount yet spread over the plain, it would seem there was enough hay, and grain, and fruit, and luxuries to supply the whole State. It is one vast sea of plenty. We only wish every speculator would go to this observatory and see what we saw this week—we don't think we are very near a famine.

The St. Ignatius College has had a grand exhibition this week. We regret we could not be present personally. We shall, however, report it in full.

Gold vs. Greenbacks.

We have for a considerable time past advertised that we would receive *Treasury Notes*, at par, for our paper, at $5 per year; also for back dues. We did this in the hope that many who were indebted to us would *promptly pay up*, and thus give us the *many thousands* due us, so that we might use them to advantage enough to cover loss. We did this at the opening of the new year, so as to close up old accounts. We did it also upon principle, believing it was the duty of every Unionloving man to maintain the credit of the Government currency. We naturally supposed that many persons might have a little of this money that they had taken at *par*, and they could now pay it to us for dues to our journal, and by doing this promptly, by mail, it would save us the cost of collections and commissions, etc., and sometimes give this amount to our patrons. We regret to notice, however, that many persons who are amply able to *pay in gold*, although they may be indebted for two or more years will make it a matter of speculation *buy greenbacks and thus* pay us only 50 cents on the dollar—this is all we get now, at present rates. We are, however, ready to abide our *original* offer and take *greenbacks* at par—provided it is sent at once. But we wish all to understand that those who *have delayed payments should add* $1,00 *per year, when they send the money*, as it is according to the terms *advertised in our columns.* We are happy to know, however, we have still many who appreciate our efforts, and send us what is justly due and—send it in gold.

We have received the following letter As it is so good, and we appreciate the tone of it so much that we cannot refrain publishing it. If all our subscribers had the same spirit we should be encouraged much more in our work.

To show how much we appreciate such a subscriber, we now donate our paper to him for the present year, and until the sun of prosperity shines fairer on him; we extend this with our best wishes.

—June 4th, 1864.

Editor California Farmer:

Some ten days before I received the inclosed bill, I forwarded to your address $5. I desire to know if you received it? I have just received volume XXI, No. 18, of the Farmer, and on examination of the bill I discover that it is the last number I am entitled to. Before you receive this you will have forwarded two or three numbers of the incoming year. On that account (as soon as I can), I will endeavor to send you $5 more, and receive the benefit of the Farmer one more year. It is hard work to raise and spare the money; for be it known that I was totally prostrated by the great flood. It is up-hill work, this recovering from destruction by flood. I am also advanced in years, am broken in health, I therefore trust that you will forgive my seeming neglect in not promptly forwarding the money for the Farmer. On account of the above facts I send you "greenbacks," also because I am a believer in them, and shall be until this wicked rebellion is ground down as fine as flour, and the Government pays the last dollar of our National Debt.

Whenever you can, consistently, cry aloud for our Government and country, and spare not.

Yours, in friendship, *

We will show how much we really receive in a case where a person may have been indulged say *four years*—and we have many such. Suppose the account had commenced four years ago:

First year due, in advance,	$5.00
Bank interest, 12 months, 2½c would be 10c ₹ month or $1,20 ₹ year—4 years,	4.80
do do 2d year,	5.00
do do 3 years interest,	3.60
do do 3d year's subscription, etc.,	5 00
do do 2 year's interest,	2 40
do do 4th year's subscription,	5.00
do do 1 year's interest,	1.20
Due, with interest at Bank rates	$37.00

The simple Bank interest, as above, would be $12 00.

Suppose a subscriber, owing for four years, now sends us twenty dollars in greenbacks: If we sell them at market rates we receive $10; if we have been obliged to pay interest meanwhile, then we have *actually* donated the paper *four years* and paid the subscriber *two dollars* for taking it. Or if he sends us the $1 addition, per year, we receive in greenbacks $37 00 and get really only $18 50, or an actual loss of $1 50, besides interest, $13 00, we get really $6 50 nett for four years, or equal to $1 38 per year. We make this demonstration to show subscribers the real condition of a *delayed subscription.*

As we have as many names on our *Delinquent List* as the *present* times will warrant, we hereby give notice that we shall *send our bills* to all who are now delinquent; we shall then send them one or two papers to give them an opportunity to pay us promptly, even in greenbacks, if paid we shall continue their paper at same rates; those that do not pay we shall stop their paper, and then claim our pay for past years, *strictly on our terms*, as in former times, and place old delinquents on the record of *by-gones* which will be open for inspection so that any one may see how much we are the sufferer and who we suffer by.

People's Line of Steamers.

The fine steamer America, came into port, all safe and sound, in good time, bringing a large number of passengers and a heavy freight list. This line is now winning golden opinions from the thousands that travel in their ships. From a number of passengers, that came here in the Moses Taylor, we have had the most satisfactory reports of the voyage; we have also many proofs from the passengers, that while they were on the Isthmus waiting the down steamer, every possible attention was paid to them by the agents of the line. They received good fare, kind treatment and many favors, and from all that we have met that came, we hear they are so well pleased that they say they shall use their best influence to induce all to travel on this Line.

Soon the *Golden Rule*, the Company's new steamer, will be placed on this side, and then we shall have two steamers, each side, for the People's comfort and protection. I. K. Roberts, Esq., the able agent this side will soon announce the departure of the next steamer. Let those who are thinking of an *Eastern trip*, remember the *People's Line*, and wait their day, and let every influence be used everywhere to sustain this Line liberally.

Reform in Medical Practice.

We give the following views on electricity, as of great importance at this time, when so much can be done for the cause of health reform.

It may not be uninteresting to the friends of reform in the medical world, to peruse a concise history of the introduction of electricity as a therapeutic agent, and the remarkable success which has attended its judicious application. Unfortunately, notwithstanding its wide-spread celebrity about the commencement of the present century, this remarkable remedial agent has been suffered to fall into disrepute, not on account of its inefficacy, but from the "shocking" manner in which it has been employed; and it is for the purpose of placing the materials of investigation in the hands of all who look with hope to the development of this principle, which is so fertile in its application, so immediate and so safe in its operation, and which is destined, ere long, to work as great a revolution in the medical world as it has already in the physical, that we have been induced to present the following facts on the subject, confidently believing, from past experience, that in the hands of science, this unique and harmless agent bids fairer to deprive "sickness of its sting, and consumption of its fearfulness," than anything else in the world. Its peculiar merits have been so clearly demonstrated by the most incontrovertible evidence, and the belief that we cannot over-estimate the importance of such labors as to look to the discomfiture of our common enemy, *disease*, is ample apology, if any be required for placing some facts before the reader to show what electricity can do as a remedial or curative agent.

"It has been said, "Life is only known to us empirically. We acquire a knowledge of disease in the same way; and the same method is adopted in the cure," and it may be justly doubted whether we shall advance much in a knowledge of diseases, or of the proper remedies for them, until we first obtain a scientific knowledge of the organization which constitutes animal life. We have a very accurate knowledge of the astronomical or animal organization, but none whatever of the invisible motive power which generates and controls that life. We can see the ropes, levers, and pulleys, by which motion is produced, but nothing of the sympathetic and invisible forces which guide and direct their action. It was the obvious importance of a knowledge of these forms upon which the immaterial or spiritual sources of medicines act, that first induced an investigation, and which has subsequently given the application of *electricity* as a curative agent, the celerity and success it has obtained. A recapitulation of the main features thus elicited would, we fear, prove too tedious to the general reader, while it would convey some idea, at least, of the time and labor to resist the authority of established systems of errors, and to check their career of mischief, even when the clearest truths are brought forward to oppose the most manifest absurdities. Suffice it to say, that the theory of the motive power of the system, is the result of an inductive process which elicited the true causes of universal motion, and the laws by which it is governed.

Commencing with the brain, we find an organization representing five magnetic poles, two in the organs of casuality, two in the organs of amitiveness, and a very large one in the center of the brain, requiring at least two magnetic axes, which must cross each other in the center of that organ. When the heart is laid open and distended in a circular form, it is found by the manner in which it is constructed to have four large poles in its circumference, the axes of which cross each other in the center pole of the heart, like those of the circumference of the brain. These forces radiate along the ligaments of braces called the *columnæ carneæ*, causing expansions and contractions. We shall not dwell upon the number and situations of these poles, but proceed to show the force which sustains them is *electricity*, the natural element of the nervous system, the connecting link between mind and matter, the most subtle known; that it circulates the blood, it is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion, pervades all the chemical changes in the system, the decompositions and recompositions, and always coöperates with vitality in imparting health and strength to the human system; and to prove not that it is the generating agent of animal life, but its importance in the preservation of that life.

The principle of vitality in its highest relations has hitherto escaped analysis. All its functions, however, in the mineral system, are performed through the intervention of physical agents, and in strict accordance with the known laws of chemical affinity and material forces above alluded to. These agents are of two kinds: First, principles and affinities which are commonals to unorganized matter; and secondly, a force which is peculiar to living structures, the special agent or material principle of vitality, which is manifested in two distinct forms in the nervous system and in the life of the tissues. In both cases it is associated with a physical organization, and reacts with other physical agents. Vitality does not consist, however, in a detached principle, nor is it a simple element, but the result of a combination of elements, the highest and most active of which is electricity, which is to our organism as wind is to soil, or steam to engines. Distinctly, therefore, electricity is not vitality, though it possesses relations which constitute it the vitalizing force—a power which produces vitality when brought into exercise upon other elements themselves bearing proper relations to each other, and hence its advantage in controlling disease. These duodynamics, or moving powers in animate and inanimate matter, may at first appear very strange and unaccountable, even to men of science who have little or no knowledge of this subject; but they are so self-evident to the initiated as to preclude the necessity of a solitary remark, further than to refer to the manner of gilding metals by the actions of these forces in the solutions of gold, so familiar to every intelligent mind. Nothing can equal the adaptation of these forces, for besides their unlimited power, which can make a world tremble like a leaf, the great velocity of their motions, and their almost inconceivable minority, enables them to penetrate the most minute orifices, and construct an infinite variety of bodies of every form and size, and produce molecules the smallest structure with the same geometrical accuracy as in the largest.

It is now nearly fifty years since the identity of the magnetic forces with the vital principle, and the complete magnetic organization of the body system was fully established and expanded, which abounds with evidences so conclusive, so forcible, that no enlightened person, or disinterested physician, can evade them in conscience, or neglect them in practice, without incurring the reproach of all who have impartially examined the subject. Notwithstanding these facts and the advancement of medical and philosophical science, which is daily and hourly contributing an almost meridian splendor in illustration and estimation of this important aid to the cause of our common humanity, there are not a few medical men, who, prizing the *verda antiqua* of their very errors and barbarisms above all the dawning of an age so fertile in universal improvement, still continue to practice the uncertain, exploded and every varying astrological treatment, of their ancient masters who were priests, physicians and astronomers, with all the complacency of tranquil ignorance and irrepressible authority and profess to regard electricity as a very limited remedy, adapted to cure only paralysis, neuralgia, rheumatism, and a few other special diseases for which it was first used, and with surprising success about the begining of the present century. The extraordinary rapidity with which this potent, yet harmless therapeutic agent is capturing the convictions of the truly learned and intellectual members of the profession, as well as the thinking portion of the community, seems to warrant the conclusion that it will ultimately effect a complete revolution, and simplify in the most extraordinary manner, and consequently elevate the study and practice of medicine from a very uncertain and ever changing art to the character, dignity, and rank of a science, and bear striking contrast to those imposters who

"Warp nonsense round
In pomp and darkness, till it seems profound;
Play on the hopes, the terrors of mankind
With changeful skill;
While reason, like a grave-faced mummy stands
With her arms swathed in hieroglyphic bands."

We shall continue the subject hereafter.

Use and Abuse of Spectacles.—Spectacles should never be too soon had recourse to, nor too long delayed. Many injure their eye sight by adopting the use of magnifiers too suddenly and before they have any need of them: whilst others actuated perhaps by a desire of concealing their age, refrain from employing them long after the period when glasses would not merely have afforded valuable assistance, but have proved a means of saving their sight. Such conduct is as dangerous to sight as it is ridiculous. The eye, when once deficient from advancing years, or some other cause, if refused assistance, is necessarily strained by every attempt to perceive near objects, and suffers more in a few months, by forced exertion than in as many years, if assisted by such glasses as would render vision easy and agreeable. It would evidently be absurd to fix upon any period of life at which glasses should be first employed, or the eye should be assisted by spectacles of a higher grade than those made choice of in the first instance; but it may be laid down as a general rule, that whenever a person of forty years or upwards finds that, in order to see small objects distinctly, he is obliged to remove them further from the eye than formerly, and illumines them more especially by candle-light, that he moves as it were instinctively, nearer the light, in order to see with facility. The discovery that the sight thus beginning to be impared by age, is made gradually in consequence of the difficulty which the individual experience in reading small print, nibbing a pen, threading a needle, and the like. On attempting to examine any small object close to the hand, after looking at it constantly for some time, it appears confused and its outline becomes obscure, as if it were seen through a mist, very minute objects, such as the characters of a well printed book, are either not discerned at all, or they appear obscure, running into one another, or double, and if the attempt to see such objects is persevered in, the eye soon feels fatigued, and the head begins to ache so that he is obliged to turn them to other objects, in order to give them some relaxation; and if the sight on awaking in the morning, is very weak, and does not recover its customary degree of force for some hours, then he may, if he has not hitherto used glasses, begin to use them, or if he has already had recourse to those of a very slight magnifying power, he may change them for a pair of greater power. Although the eye, after middle life, loses the power of distinguishing near objects with correctness, it generally retains the sight of those that are distant. Instances, however, are not wanting of persons of advanced age requiring the aid of spectacles to enable them to see distances as well as near objects. Further truths are found at Mellus' Masonic Temple see card.

Good Clothing for the Fourth of July.—A good suit of clothes—a well fitting suit shows a gentleman of taste. We do not mean a flashy, dandy suit, that has to be cried into notice by huge placards, or undue means, but we do mean a neat, tasty, good suit, such as all men should wear on the 4th of July, so as to make them feel confident and comfortable. A man of merit, if he be poor, cannot feel as he should when he is compelled to dress shabbily. And, however he would wish to feel and be, he cannot feel independent on that glorious Fourth, near at hand, if he is compelled to go forth in a mean ragged clothes. Messrs. Sherman & Co. have prepared themselves with a stock of goods especially to meet the wants of all, and would invite the public to them. See card.

Not a-miss—a rich and lovely widow.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 220 Clay Street.

Another copy of the specimen pages of the American Conflict, by Horace Greely. This work, for its intrinsic value, and the beautiful style in which it has been gotten up, must commend the admiration of all.

The address delivered before the Ohio Wool Grower's Association, at Columbus, Ohio, January 6, by Henry S. Randall, Esq, together with the transactions of the Convention, of the 5th and 6th. This address is a most important one, with valuable statistics. We shall give it to our readers soon.

The new Seed Catalogue of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, his wholesale and retail list of prices.

The Circular of the American Pomological Society. It is now announced that its 10th Session will be held at Corinthian Hall, Rochester, New York, September 13, 1864, at noon, and will continue several days. All the Horticultural, Agricultural and Pomological Societies in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegates.

The great New York State Fair will be held at Rochester the following week, and the Pomological Exhibition will place its entire exhibit before it and make it a grand show. The Circular is issued by its distinguished President, M. P. Wilder.

We have received a splendid collection of Music, from Horace Waters, Esq., New York. Particulars next week.

We have also received valuable documents from Hon. Isaac Newton, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

We have received catalogues of the following Colleges: Colleges at Benicia, Napa, San Jose and Santa Clara.

The California Teacher—a grand number—has been placed on our table. We shall notice it in our next.

Death of the Yosemite Pioneer.

We learn that Captain John S. Boling, who first pioneered the way into the great Yosemite Valley, has recently gone to the Great Valley of the Shadow of Death. It was Capt. Boling and his gallant Company, in connection with Capt. Kuykendall's Company, and a volunteer party under the late Judge Marvin, conducted by Major James D. Savage, during the fall of 1850 and spring of 1851, that formed an expedition against the Mono tribe of Indians, with their chiefs, Pe-Tomkit (Town-quiet), Pasquel and Pan-Watche (Na-zak-qud). (*Moral*—White, or lost, wild Indians disecularized). They pursued the Indians from the Mariposa settlements, the Fresno and Chowchillas, clear over the mountains to the east of Lake Mono. On the return trip the companies separated taking different directions. While descending the western slopes of the California range Capt. Boling came to an open glade where were numerous groves of wild-plum trees, bending with luscious fruit, there were also abundance of smaller fruits, and to quote our informant, "there was also about one grizzly-bear to every three plum-trees—the "bars" were feasting on the fruit—consequently we went down into the valley and encamped for the night where we had a regular "blow-out" of plum-pudding and bear-steaks." The party remained a few days, resting in the valley, and then returned to camp, on the Chowchillas. Such were the incidents that led to the discovery of the Yosemite Falls and Valley.

"LILLIE ON SAFES."—*Chilled Iron Safes Fire-Proof.*—My next proposition is to show that the chilled-iron safe is reliable against fire. It will be noticed at once, by referring to the structure of the chilled-iron safe, that the exterior is a solid body of chilled iron of great strength and thickness, and perfectly air-tight, cannot be sprung by heat, or the fall or timbers, or by its own fall, and has a solid basis to construct the fire-proof chamber upon, which makes it not only air-tight in the first instance, but it must remain so, as well in the fire as out. Consequently, the safe comes out of the fire with its contents not even discolored, and instead of being warped, sprung, twisted and shapeless, like the sheet-iron safe is sound and perfect, ready for another contest with the elements.

Agents for Lillie's Safes "The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company," 106 and 108 Battery street, San Francisco.

KEEP WARM.—In a climate like San Francisco, with bleak, chilly, sweeping winds, our people should dress warm, especially the children and females—good warm, fine flannels, genial, woolen under-dresses. Everybody should wear flannels, and by night plenty of blankets, by this means disease is warded off, health prom ted, and personal comfort secured. In order to do this, it is necessary to know where the best blankets, flannels and woolen undergarments can be found. Messrs Kerby, Byrne & Co, with their usual foresight and judgment, and desire to meet the wants of their many patrons, imported largely of all these articles, and of the very best qualities and styles. These will always be readily shown to customers by their ever attentive and courteous salesmen, and sold at the lowest rates, and only one price, at this establishment.

ARTHUR & SON'S NEW STORE.—Messrs. Arthur & Son of the well-known agricultural warehouse, formerly on the corner of Washington and Davis streets, have now taken the large brick warehouse corner of California and Davis, where they will hereafter be happy to see their friends, and show them a fine stock of goods in the agricultural line. We wish them abundant success in this new and excellent location.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—G. H. Bell, as will be seen by his card in our columns, has almost every periodical known, and will furnish them at the lowest rates to his patrons. Bell's periodical depot is on the corner of Merchant and Montgomery. He is one of those indefatigable men that are always on their post at work. He has the hope that he has sold the great Prize Picture at London, among the prizes of the Art Union of London, and that it will come to San Francisco.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS AT SACRAMENTO.—The many patrons of the FARMER in the Sacramento Valley, must not forget that Messrs. O'Connell, Ryan & Co. have recently been offering a large stock of beautiful goods for the ladies and families. As they know so well how to please their many customers, we do not wonder at the large trade they are now doing.

Furniture for the Household.—We herald in our columns the Furniture Warehouse of J. W. Stringer, 520 Washington street. Our readers from the country should remember that this place is worthy their particular attention. The furniture from this house will always give satisfaction, being made to order to please customers. The parlor and chamber sets are of their own home-make. We are pleased to say, also, that Mr. Taylor, for many years the popular salesman at J. G. Clark & Co. is at this house. His friends, and purchasers of furniture for many years, will be glad to call and see him, and trade with him at Mr. Stringer's, and where they will always be satisfied with their purchases.

A FARMER'S LAND MEASURE.—Every farmer should be familiar with land measuring, yet very few ever think of being correct in this matter. They can very readily know the number of acres in their several lots. Farmers should have their various pieces of land measured, and this they can do in the following easy way: A strong rod or pole sixteen and a-half feet long; with this measure the length and breadth of the lot, and divide by 160, and this gives the acres; thus, a piece 32 rods long, and 20 rods wide, gives 640 rods, or four acres exactly.

Sales of Lillie's Safes, at New York and Philadelphia, from January 1 to May 1, 1864.

TO BANKS.

To the Mercantile Bank, Oswego, N. Y one Bank Safe,
To the Sixth National Bank, New York City, one National Bank Safe.
To the 4th National Bank, New York City, one Bank Safe.
To the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, one Bank Safe.
To the 1st National Bank, Warwick, R. I. one National Bank Safe,
To J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, 1 National Bank Safe,
To the 1st National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1 National Bank Safe,
To the 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J., one National Bank Safe,
To the 1st National Bank, Somerville, N. J., one National Bank Safe,
To Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, New York. one Bank Safe,
To the 2d National Bank, Philadelphia, 1 Bank Vault.
To the 2d National Bank, Philadelphia, 1 Bank Safe.
1st National Bank, Delhi, N. Y., 1 National Bank Safe.
1st National Bank, Bloomsburgh, Pa., 1 Bank Safe.
W. F. Reynolds & Co., Bankers, 1 Bank Vault Door.
W. F. Reynolds & Co., " 1 Bank Specie Vault.
W. F. Reynolds & Co., " 1 Bank Safe.
1st National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1 National Bank Safe.
G. W. Sterling, Wilkesbarre, 1 Bank Safe.
Z. Bennett, Banker, 1 National Bank Safe.
3d National Bank, Philadelphia, 1 National Bank Safe.
3d National Bank, Philadelphia, 2 Bank Vaults.
Farmers & Merchants' Bank, Elkton, Md., 1 Bank Vault.
4th National Bank, Philadelphia, 4 Bank Safes.
2d National Bank, Mechanicsburg, 1 Bank Safe.
1st National Bank, Chester, Pa., 1 National Bank Safe.
1st National Bank, Minersville, Pa., 1 National Bank Safe.
1st National Bank, Ashland, Pa., 1 Bank Safe.
1st National Bank, Clean Bank, Pa., 1 Bank Safe.
Bank of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, 1 Bank Safe.
Bank of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, 1 Bank Vault.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Adriatic Insurance Company, N. Y., 1 Safe,
International Insurance Company, N. Y. 1 National Bank Safe.
American Insurance Company, N. Y. 1 Bank Safe,
Hamilton Ins. Co., N. Y., 1 Bank Safe,
Eagle Insurance Company, N. Y., 1 Bank Safe.
Manhattan Insurance Company, N. Y. 1 Bank Safe,
New Amsterdam Insurance Company, N. Y. 1 Bank Safe,
National Express Company, N. Y., 1 Safe.
Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Philadelphia, 36 safes.
Hanover Branch Railroad, Pa., 1 Safe.
To Merchants and Business Men in all parts of the U. S. 343 Safes.



CLOTHING
—AND—
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
HATS, TRUNKS,
Valises, Carpet Sacks, and Leather Bags.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE greatest variety of
LADIES' TRAVELING TRUNKS,
SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
VALISES, AND TRAVELING BAGS,
Of every description in the State.
Particular attention given to the manufacture to measure of Custom Dress and Business Suits.
WM. SHERMAN & CO.,
Nos. 413 and 414 Sansome street,
Southeast corner Commercial.
22

G. CROEZINGER,
DEALER IN
NATIVE CALIFORNIA
Red and White Wines
Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.
N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—We have a NEW MACHINE in our cellar for crushing Grapes, and will be happy to show grape growers how to make their wine. These machines we will sell.
22-3m

SOLANO HOTEL
...AND...
LIVERY STABLE
Corner of E and First streets,
BENICIA.
The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.
E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
19

Partner for Commission Business.
A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $3,000, who desires to inv st in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential. 20-tf

Russel & Erwin, Manufacturing Company's Rooms.
Have you visited the large and extensive display rooms of this extensive manufacturing company? Go, see the Little Safe, and the thousand other magnificent samples of goods of all descriptions, made by this company. These fine rooms are a museum of art. Merchants from the country should visit them. Their spacious room in the second story may be fairly classed as one of the finest show rooms in our State; the thousand and one varieties of goods, all in such perfect order, only show the vast resources of this house to supply orders to any extent.

WINE PRESS.—We have, at our office, the new wine press invented by Mr. Lawton of Drytown. It is a very fine press and promises to be a valuable and useful invention. We invite all interested to come and see the new wine press

BEDDING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE at reduced prices.
CURLED HAIR,
N. O. MOSS,
PULU, TOW, and
EXCELSIOR,
—AT—
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
We manufacture
Spring Mattresses.
OF EXTRA QUALITY, for Hotels and Boarding Houses. Our quality and style is now admitted to be the best and most durable in the State.
SPRINGS,
BED LACE,
WEBBING, TWINE,
LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
OF EXRA FINE QUALITY.
THE PULU!
As we have said much in favor of this Material FOR BEDDING, and advocated the famous
PULU MATTRESS
We are surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very Coarse Wool, Hair, Moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the REAL PULU. Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest ONE WAY by which all purchasers
CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
The Real Simon Pure Pulu!
GO TO
SCHRIEBERS,
The Original Importers;
It is for their interest to sell only the Pure Article.
By accumulated evidence that has been received by Messrs. Schreiber, from Old Sea-Captains, and many other persons afflicted with RHEUMATISM, the
NEW DRY PULU
IS A TRUE REMEDY
For this Terrible Suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured, all over the State, as they have just received at their Establishment 1500 Bales, the Purest, Dryest, and Best, ever imported by them.
Cockroaches!
It has been ascertained for a fact that those ships that were infected by COCKROACHES had no
PULU MATTRESSES
On board. This would have saved the Ship and Cargo.
REMEMBER! No COCKROACHES come where the PULU is used!
The Best and Purest can Always be Had
At the very Lowest Rates, of
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BENICIA—FOR MALES ONLY. The next session of the Institute will commence on the
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Benicia, June 6, 1864. 20

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And all other articles kept in wooden-ware stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.
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IRISH LINENS,
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Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Home Miscellany.

WILD FLOWERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

[We think the following tribute to the "Flora" of our mountains, a real gem of Poesy.]

THE FIRST SMILE.

On, what is so beautiful under the skies,
As the first loving smile that looks out of the eyes?
When the features light up for the first time on earth,
With the first glow of light and the first flash of mirth;
Or what is so free from earth's sorrows and art,
As the first merry laugh that rings out of the heart?
When the soul newly born to this wide world of care,
As pure as a snow-drop, as fresh, and as fair,
Its world folded up in its fond mother's embrace,
All its knowledge of life, the bright smile on her face,
When its little heart throbs with the first thrill of bliss,
Beings wooed into life by a fond mother's kiss.

BERTHA BAY.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER.

Just before the battle, mother,
I am thinking most of you,
While upon the field we're watching,
With the enemy in view.
Comrades brave, around me lying,
Filled with thoughts of home and God,
For well they know that on the morrow
Some must sleep beneath the sod.

Chorus—Farewell, Mother, you may never
Press me to your heart again,
But you won't forget me, mother,
If I'm numbered with the slain.

Would that I were with you, mother,
And the loving ones at home,
But I can't desert our banner,
'Till in honor I can come.
Tell the traitors all around you
That their cruel works we know,
In every battle kill our soldiers
By the help they lend the foe.

Chorus—Farewell, mother, you may never, etc.

Hark! I hear the bugle sounding,
'Tis the signal for the fight,
Now may God protect me, mother,
As he ever does the right,
Hear the battle cry of Freedom;
How it echoes on the air,
Yes, We'll rally round our standard,
Or we'll perish nobly there.

Chorus—Farewell, mother, you may never, etc.

THE DEAD MOTHER.

On an exceedingly cold and blustry evening in the latter part of the month of December, in the year 1835, I had occasion to call at the Washington Hotel—which, doubtless, many of my readers will remember stood on the site of the present noble superstructure, the property of A. T. Stewart, Esq., on the corner of Broadway and Reade street to confer with an old friend who was sojourning within its comfortable walls.

The business—for my visit was strictly of a business character—had reference to the disposal of a patent on a machine for cutting straw; and, although I had no pecuniary interest involved, I was sufficiently interested to make it a just pretext for facing the inclement weather; in fact, so accustomed had I become by long years of toil and exposure to storm, cold and sunshine, that I thought little of the night, and walked Broadway careless of the cutting wind which, as I crossed an exposed street would strike me in the face, biting smartly into my sea-hardened skin, and leaving behind it a stinging sensation that was not so disagreeable to me as, on that night, it must have been to more sensitive persons.

I had crossed Duane street, and was half way down the block, when, near a door-way, I heard a sobbing cry, as if from a child in deep distress.

Nor was I disappointed in my conjecture. Turning my head, my eyes rested on a girl of apparently ten years of age, who stood close to the closed door, evidently seeking to escape the piercing cold and the penetrating wind. It was a vain effort. I looked sharply at the little one—the light of the street lamp shone full in her face—and, to my inexpressible distress I found that she was very thinly clad. On her feet, there were, it is true, shoes; but her legs were stockingless. On her person there was a short, thin dress of calico, while around her shoulders she had a faded and torn shawl, that gave her but little warmth. Her dress, I felt, was better suited to a warm evening in August than a bleak one in December.

Had a thousand dollars been offered me, I could not have passed by that little waif without offering her relief. My heart bled for her. I felt the tears, for the moment, fill my eyes; that I brushed them away as I approached the poor, storm-exposed, sobbing child.

"Little one, I said," while I vainly endeavored to suppress a choking sensation in my throat, "how is it you expose yourself to this terrible weather? Why do you not go home? The street at this hour, at any time, is no place for one of your years, and so thinly clad, too."

The child answered my question with sobs.

"Speak, my poor girl," I continued, in softer tones. "Have you no home?"

"Yes, sir;" she whispered, as her little, fragile body trembled in the wind like an aspen leaf, "but mother is sick, and there is no fire, and we are very hungry."

"My God!" I cried, as I advanced a step toward the child, and threw a part of my cloak over her. "Where do you live?"

"In Elm street, sir. Close by."

"I will go there with you," I responded "Take my hand and lead me to your mother."

The child placed her cold, thin hand in mine; and with a trembling voice, in which, however, I thought I detected a tone of gladness, desired me to turn back to Duane street. Through this avenue we walked on to Elm street, a few doors from the corner of which there stood, at the time, a two-story frame building, which had once been painted yellow, but which by the action of the atmosphere and the dust of the streets had assumed a dirty brown color. Toward this dingy, tumble-down dwelling the little girl led me.

Bitterly cold and stormy as was the night, the door stood wide open, giving ingress, unquestioned, to a hall-way that was on the flooring and walls an inch thick with dirt. There was no light in the passage way; but, fortunately, an oil lamp burning in the street shed a feeble ray into it, sufficient to show me that there was, a few steps from the door, a rickety flight of stairs that led to the second story.

"Ma is above," said the child, as she looked up at my face with her large, soft eyes. "Oh, sir, I'm sure ma will be so glad you have come to her."

"I trust, my child," I replied, "that I may be enabled to relieve your mother and yourself before it is too late."

"This way, sir," cried the girl, as she released my hand, and ran before me up a second flight of stairs that led into the attic bed-rooms.

I followed closely, and as I reached the landing the child opened a door, and softly said:

"Ma, are you asleep? Here is a kind gentleman who says he will help us."

No answer was returned to this appeal by the inmate of the dark, cold room.

"Here, child, what is your name?" I asked.

"Susy, sir. That's ma's name, too."

"Take these pennies, Susy, and go to the corner grocery and buy a candle. I will remain here until you return."

The child unhesitatingly took the money, and went as directed.

In a few minutes she returned with the candle, which I at once lighted by the aid of a pocket phosphorous-machine that had just come into use.

As the light illuminated the apartment, I glanced hastily around it. Not a single article of furniture was there in it. On the street-side of the room, the ceiling rapidly declined until it was within two or three feet of the flooring, while the wall which divided it from the apartment adjoining, was broken in many places. In one corner there was a fire-place, in which there were ashes, the remains of a former fire, and in a corner opposite, I noticed a bundle of straw on the floor, on which lay a heap of rags. Toward this pile, the child ran on entering the room, and falling on her knees cried out, with joy,

"Oh ma! here's a good kind gentleman who says he will help us."

To this second appeal no answer was returned.

"Hush, Susy," I said, as I approached the child; "perhaps your mother is asleep. If so, do not awaken her until we have a good fire and something nice and hot for her and you to eat."

"Oh, sir," the child suddenly screamed, as she looked wildly at me, at the same time throwing herself prone on the heap of straw and rags, "Oh, sir! ma is so cold! Ma, dear ma, wake up! It is I, Susy. See here is a gentleman who wants to speak with you. He says he will help us. Ma, dear ma! Oh, you are very, very cold!"

A thought flashed through my mind.

"Susy," I whispered, as I knelt by her side and held her to me. "Little one, I fear the worst. Your poor mother," as I spoke, I gently drew the thin woolen shawl and tattered blanket aside, and saw that Death had been beforehand with us "is beyond human hope or care. She is with the angels in Heaven, where she will ever look down upon and guide you through this vale of tears. You have lost a mother on earth, little one; but there is One in the land where sorrow is not—where love reigns supreme—where, if you are good and kind, you will rejoin her—the loved and lost.

The child, as I spoke, looked at me as if she did not, for the moment, comprehend my words, then, with a wild cry, threw herself by the side of her dead mother and sobbed as though her heart would break. She had realized the great change which had taken place. Death until that hour, was unknown to the child. Even amid all her sufferings, she had never realized the thought that her mother's sickness could possibly eventuate in depriving her of her love and watchful companionship.

I had no desire to soothe the child. Better I thought, leave her to her agony until it had expended itself; and then, if possible, provide for her until such times as she could be properly taken care of by those who had a right to her guardianship.

After a time the child's sobs became less frequent, and finally they ceased to convulse her emaciated body, which cold and the want of proper nourishment had almost reduced to a skeleton.

"Susan," I said, as kindly as I could speak. "Susan, have you no friends or relatives?"

"None, sir."

"What! were you and your mother left entirely alone in this great city?"

"Father, so ma told me often, went to sea one day, and the ship sank in its depths, taking all on board down with it."

"Has your mother never mentioned any one else as being related to you and her."

"No, sir; but here," and the child drew from the bosom of the corpse a small oval locket, and handed it to me.

Opening it, I found that it contained the miniature of a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, apparently about twenty-five years of age.

"Who is this supposed to represent, Susan?" I asked.

"My father, sir."

The features were not unfamiliar.

"Come," I said, rising. "Look at your mother, and, then I will take you to my home where you will be well and kindly cared for, until something better can be done in your behalf."

The child did as I suggested. Her grief was renewed, but it soon expended its force. When she had become sufficiently calm, I covered the face of the dead, and then with sad reluctance the bereaved one followed me down the flight of stairs to the street.

At the corner I met a watchman to whom I told, in substance, the story I have just related. At its conclusion I handed him my card. Leaving him, I walked with Susy by my side toward Broadway where, fortunately, I found an omnibus, which in a little time conveyed us to within a few doors of my residence.

My wife, to whom I briefly related to my adventure, like the good soul she is, took the child in her arms, and retired with her to her room, where, from the mysterious depths of her wardrobe she soon collected garments that were warm and comfortable, and suited to Susy's size. Next, she made her sit down and eat; and afterward, with winning words poured balm into her lacerated heart until she fell into a calm, sweet sleep, such perhaps as she had not enjoyed for months.

The following morning, at an early hour, I was at the house of the dead, and with the assistance of a sexton on whom I had called on my way down, had the body encoffined before the arrival of the Coroner.

I gave my testimony as to the manner in which I found the body. On being dismissed, a medical gentleman who had previously examined the deceased, declared that the woman had died of consumption, the disease being hastened by want of proper medical attendance and nutricious food.

A verdict was given in accordance with the facts; and I was subsequently permitted to inter the body. On the plate of the lid I had inscribed "Susan Grales, aged —." The family name I obtained from the little girl.

* * * * * * *

Little Susan remained at our home eight months after her mother's death, growing daily in beauty and intelligence. My wife became very fond of her, and treated her as her own child.

One day a stranger called at the house and desired to see me. He was requested to walk into the parlor, where I was seated, reading one of Cooper's novels. I rose as the gentleman entered.

"I presume I am addressing Mr. Ampet?" said the visitor.

"That is my name, sir. Pray be seated. Can I do anything for you?"

The visitor paused a moment, and then said, in a low, sad voice:

"Sir, my name is Grales. I am the husband of the woman whom you found dead last Winter in an old house in Elm street. I have been for weeks, months, searching for her and my little daughter's place of residence. At length I came accidentally across an undertaker, who gave me your address, informing me at the same time that you were the kind-hearted gentleman who had paid her funeral expenses and took to your home and heart my motherless child."

The features of the man were older by a dozen or more years than those in the miniature, but they were in every other respect the same.

I will not go over the meeting of Susan with her father. The reader can well imagine all that transpired.

I found that Mr. Grales was not altogether unfortunate. During his unanticipated and prolonged residence abroad he had accumulated quite a competence; and, although he wrote frequently to his unfortunate wife, inclosing from time to time drafts on banking-houses in New York, they never, for some unexplained reason, reached her—hence her suffering, poverty, sickness and death. Her belief was that her husband had perished in the midst of the ocean.

Upward of a quarter of a century has passed since the night I first met Susy in Broadway. The last time I saw her was at Central Park, coolly seated by the side of two lovely girls—her daughters. She recognized me on the instant, and springing from her carriage, ran to my side and embraced me, calling me her "father." And I—I called her, as of old, Susy. She insisted on my taking a seat by her side, and chirped away as merrily as her daughters about the past and the present.

Susan's father died a few months subsequently to her marriage, which was a happy one, leaving her his entire fortune, of which, I am happy to say, the income is religiously expended in clothing and educating poor motherless girls, such as she had been.—[N. Y. Dispatch.

Woman's Influence.

The influence of the female character is now felt and acknowledged in all the relations of her life. I speak not now of those distinguished women, who instruct their age through the public press; nor of those whose devout strains we take upon our lips when we worship; but of a much larger class; of those whose influence is felt in the relations of neighbor, friend, daughter, wife, mother. Who waits at the couch of the sick to administer tender charities while life lingers, or to perform the last acts of kindness when death comes? Where shall we look for those examples of friendship that most adorn our nature; those abiding friendships, which trust even when betrayed, and survive all changes of fortune? Where shall we find the brightest illustrations of filial piety? Have you ever seen a daughter, herself perhaps timid and helpless, watching the decline of an aged parent, and bolding out with heroic fortitude to anticipate his wishes, to administer to his wants, and to sustain his tottering steps to the very borders of the grave?

But in no relation does woman exercise so deep an influence, both immediately and prospectively, as in that of mother. To her is committed the immortal treasure of the infant mind. Upon her devolves the case of the first stages of that course of discipline which is to form, of a being perhaps the most frail and helpless in the world, the fearless ruler of animated creation, and the devout adorer of its great Creator. Her smiles call into exercise the first affections that spring up in our hearts. She cherishes and expands the earliest germs of our intellects. She breathes over us her deepest devotions. She watches over us, like a guardian angel, and protects us through all our helpless years, when we know not of her cares and her anxieties on our account. She follows us into the world of men, and lives in us, and blesses us, when she lives, not otherwise upon earth.—[J. G. Carter.

Ike Marvell (Donald G. Mitchell) penned many beautiful and long to be remembered sayings, but the following is among his latest and best: "Don't keep," he observes, "a solemn parlor, into which you go but once a month, with your parson and sewing society. Hang around your walls pictures, which tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity. Make your living room the largest and most cheerful in the house. Let the place be such that when your boy has gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lone waters of the wide ocean the thought of the still homestead may come across the desolation, bringing always light, hope, and love. Have no dungeons about your house, no room you never open, no blinds that you ever shut."

The red cheeks, the white teeth, and the blue eyes of a lovely girl, are as good a flag as a young soldier, in the battle of life, need fight under.

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

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SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we have none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family accessories, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

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Corner California and Montgomery streets,
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BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

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Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
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v16-6

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of



HARNESS,



Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

39-91

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINS.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. San Francisco.
11

Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. San Francisco.
11

Agricultural Books.

MANY VALUABLE WORKS on Agriculture, Stock, etc, not usually found at bookstores, for sale at the Office and Reading-room of the Farmer.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

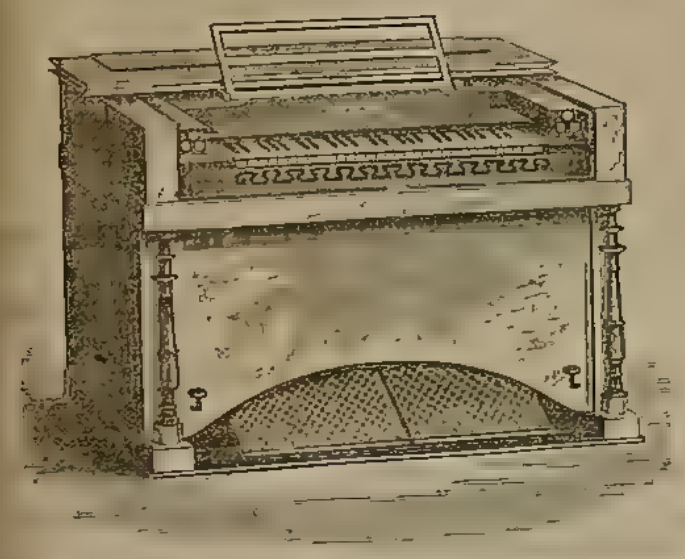
STITCHING,
BINDING,
HEMMING,
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CORDING,
QUILTING,
TUCKING,
GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

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For Church, College, or Parlor.

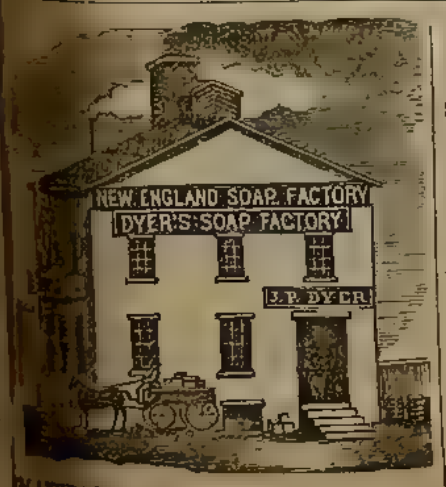
Grand Cabinet Organs.

These unrivalled Instruments are now the favorite with thousands of people in every State where they are known. This beautiful style of Instruments, from the delicate small Organ, suitable for a Lady's Boudoir or Chamber to the large Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, with their Power and Compass of Tone, stand unrivalled among the sources from whence Music is drawn.

These Instruments are now being introduced into California, and the undersigned have the sole agency of the same. For their first introduction into notice, they have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM twenty-eight times, and on every occasion where entered: receiving ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS and SIXTEEN DIPLOMAS. The prices of these Instruments vary from $35 to $500—for particulars see pamphlets at Office.

KOHLER'S Musical Warerooms,

424 SANSOME STREET.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

1 *SAN FRANCISCO*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparce, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grass, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

16

New York Combined Machine

STEEL CUTTER BAR,

Improved for 1864.

IMPROVED SPRING-SEAT,
IMPROVED CUTTER-BAR,
IMPROVED SLIDING-HUB
That will not wear.

THE BEST

Reaper and Mower

IN CALIFORNIA.

To the well-known superiority of this Machine as a Reaper, we now guarantee an equal superiority as a Mower. The new Steel Cutter-Bar places it far in advance of all other combined Machines.

Also the California Giant improved, and extras of all kinds, just received by

J. D. Arthur & Son,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

18 San Francisco.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREA reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11616 and 613 Front street

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY

Cider & Wine MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $22.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

FOR SALE BY

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,

106 and 108 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

18-1m

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square. Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MAYBURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville

Horner's First Premium ANTI-FRICTION DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET, Marysville,
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
18 Inventor and Patentee.

DOMIANO MANCARINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Figures, Statuary, Flowers, Ornaments, Etc.,

No. 743 Clay street, Opposite the Plaza.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

☞ Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order. 16-3m

Melrose, Zorn & Co.,

610 FRONT STREET,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEments, consigned to them from R. H. Allen & Co, N. Y.:

One Eagle Plow, Pain, 18½	$5 50
" " " 13	$6 00
" " " Side-cutter 19½	$8 25
" " " " 20	$10 00
" " " Wheel and Cutter 30	$12 75
" Plow No. 1, Cylinder Skin and Wheel	$12 50
" " No. 00, Side-hill	$7 50
" " B 1, "	$9 50
" " No. 1½, Double-mold	$4 50
" " " 1½ "	$6 00
" " " 2 "	$7 50
" " " 19, Steel, with last share plain	$8 00
" " " 19 1-2, Steel Wheel and Cutter	$12 75
" " " 20 " " "	$13 25
" Cultivator, 5 teeth, Steel and Wheel	$7 00
" " 3 " and 2 molds	$3 50
" " 5 " Cast Iron	$4 50
" " 3 " Steel	$4 50
Two Thermometer Churns, No. 1	$1 00
" " " " 2	$4 50
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Cylinder Churns, No. 1	$2 00
" " " " 2	$2 50
" " " " 3	$3 00
One Spanish Churn, No. 1	$3 75
" " " " 2	$4 00
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Corn-sheller, Single Wheel	$6 50
" " Double Wheel	$7 00
Two Trucks, No. 1	$4 00
" " " 2	$5 00
" " " 3	$6 00
One Truck, Patent, No. 3	$7 00
" " " 3	$8 00
Two Gar den Barrows	$5 00

16

Encourage HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufactures. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale. 21 6

Literary Shrubbery.

NEVER AGAIN.

Broken the golden chord,
Severed the silken tie!
Never again will the old days come,
Darling, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past!
Scattered around its bier
Pale thoughts lie thick and memories
Of days that were so dear.

Memories? Fold them up—
Lay them sacred by.
What avails it to dream of the past?
The future for you and I.

Broken the silken chord.
Severed the golden chain,
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again!

A printer, whose talents were but indifferent turned physician. He was asked the reason of it, and replied: "In printing, all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient, and one gets off more easily."

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H. & L. AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-3 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Hallow's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Combat Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	3 50	New York Weekly Clipper	4 00
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Sixpenny Magazine	3 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Intellectual Observer	3 50
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Mining & Scientific Mag	6 00
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
Literary Companion	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
New York Ledger	3 00	All the Year Round, Eng	4 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Chem. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Illust Journal	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	The Four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Independent	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag	5 50
" " Leader	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	American Agriculturist	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
" Transcript	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	8 00
" Pilot	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
N. Y. Herald for Cala	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	tion. Globe and Appdix	8 00
" Weekly Mirror	2 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer 10-tf

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] July 1.

The passing month of June has been the dullest one ever recollected, for many years, in the Grain and Produce markets and business generally. In Grain, prices have fluctuated very much, in consequence of the advance in rates, and the very general belief that our home demands and local requirements will consume the stock on hand and the bulk of the incoming short crop. Shippers and Exporters have been compelled to leave our market. The absence of this demand and the insufficiency of local trade have acted detrimentally in keeping prices steady. The disposition on the part of holders to realize their views have caused the offerings to be very light and in some cases a material advance has been conceded. Those cases are isolated for in a short time an increase on the market of offerings would be attended with a decline in prices. At the present there is no perceptible disposition on the part of buyers to enter the market, except for their immediate demands. The new crop will soon be upon the market, and until a correct opinion can be formed as to the quantity we will have no material change.

Potatoes are represented as promising very poorly (we refer particularly to the early crop), and prices are well sustained.

Hay comes forward in sparing quantities. The high prices of all kinds of feed act favorably in sustaining the price of Hay. Barley has receded somewhat and Oats are dull sale, at prices demanded by holders.

Our exports are as follows: Per bark A. A. Eldrege for Honolulu, 108 bf and 400 qr-sks Flour; 100 sks Oats, etc. Per bark Sirius, for Hong Kong, 2,000 bbls Flour. Per bark Carlotta, for Puenta Arenas, 1500 bf-sks Flour, etc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 12,511 sks Barley 7,447 sks, Potatoes 415 sacks, Bran 924 sks, Flour 5,142 qr-sks, Wool 159 bales, Hay 1746 bales, Corn 175 sks, Straw 65 bales, Beans 400 sks.

Also Coastwise: Wool 275 bales, Wheat 580 sks, Oats 527 sks, Potatoes 556 sks, Barley 333 sks, Beans 850 sks, Corn 310 sks, Hay 30 bales.

Wheat, ₹ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₹ bbl—	
Shipping		Superfine, ...	7 00@ 7 50
Milling, ...	2 50@ 2 75	Extra	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, new..... ..	@ 1 00	Cornmeal—	
do old	1 12@ 1 25	Domestic₹ 100lb	4 25@ 4 50
Oats, ...	2 75@ 3 00	Hay,... ..₹ ton	32 50@32 50
Corn	1 00@ 1 25	Ground Feed₹ ton	35 00@40 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran...	..37 50@40 00
Buckwheat.. ..	2 00@ 2 25	Middlings	....45 00@50 00
Potatoes, old ₹sk	1 25@ 1 50	Beans.. ₹100lbs	2 50@3 00
Potatoes, new.....4	00@4 50	Onions..	3 ..@3 50
Squash.. ₹ ton ..	@		

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon.₹ lb	21@ 25	Dry Hides ..₹ lb	12@ 13¼
do Best Am'n clip	21@ 22	Green salted,..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	16@ 18	Sheep skins, woolen ..	@ ..
do Short Staple..	18@ 20	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Berry.....	10@ 16	Goat skins... ..each ..	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow₹ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₹ lb	..37@ 40	Cheese, Cala ₹ lb	10@
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₹ lb	..@
Eggs.. ₹ doz	@ 40	Parallon-eggs ₹ doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market, July 1.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 4@5c ₹ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5@7c.
do 2d do 3@7c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₹ lb. LAMB—7@8
PORK—undressed, 5½@6c; dressed 9½@10c ₹ lb.
VEAL—3@7c ₹ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—July 1.

Hens	₹ doz 6 00@7 00	Tame Geese ₹ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	4 00@6 00	Pigeons, wild ₹ doz	..@ 50
Turkeys.....	..₹ lb 12@ 20	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₹ doz	6 00@7 00		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—July 1.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables—C. W. Ham & Co. No. 1; Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneiler, No. 76; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Gallagher & Reardon, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₹ lb	10@ 25	Crab Apples.. ..₹ lb	..@ 20
do cooking.. ..	5@ 8	Peaches....	@2 20
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..@ ..	Limes.... ..	..₹ doz.. 25
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges.. ..	... 37@ 75
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..2 00
Winter Nelis.. ..	..@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each..	75
Flemish Beauty ..	..@ ..	Bananas..	..4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	..@ ..	do ₹ bunch..	2 50@3 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₹ lb	..@1 50
Fall Butter.. ..	...@ ..	Syrian	..@.. ..
Louisellonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alexandria	..@ ..
Madelaine	@ 15	Catawba..	..@ ..
cooking..	..@ 2	Hamburgh..	..@ ..
Strawberries..₹ lb	...@ 50	Los Angeles.. ..	..@ ..
Raspberries	15@	Common.....	..@ ..
Gooseberries, common	7@ 10	Cherry Plums.....	@ 7
do English...	@ 60	Yellow Gage.. ..	..@ 10
Currants, red & wht com	.. 25	Damsons..	..@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. 50	Peach Plums..	.. 50
Blackberries wild....	..@ 20	German Prunes ..	..@ ..
Lawton Backberries	@ 20	Yellow Egg plum ..	.. ..
Cherries, com var ..	50@1 00	Almonds Cala.. ..	 37
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	 25
Black Tartarian	..1 00	English Walnuts....	 15
Apricots....	25@ 37	Green-gages.... ..	...@ 15
Nectarines..	..@ ..	Pie-melons..	.. .. ..
Figs, new..	..@ 37	Watermelons.. ..each	..@..
Peanuts....	 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₹ doz	.. ..	Canteloupes..	...@..
Bloodgood Pears ..	 25	English Black Currants	25@37

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₹ lb	..@ 15	Okra, Dry... ..₹ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₹ doz	50@ 75	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts.₹ lb	@ ..	Potatoes..	2@ 3
Beets.. .. ₹ doz ..	.. 37	do New..	@ 5
Broccoli.. .. ..₹ doz	1 50	do Sweet Carolina	8@ .
Cabbage..	75@1 25	do Yams (S Isle)	.. .. ..
Cauliflower..	...@1 50	Pumpkins..	.. 5
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₹ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₹ bunch	.. 12	Parsley... , ...	.. 37
Cress.. ..₹ doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars... each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..per doz	@ 75	Rhubarb.. .. ..₹ lb.	@ 12
Cranberries.. ₹ gall	..@2 00	Radishes..₹ doz bunches	.. 30
Dried Herbs.. ..₹ doz	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg Plants..	.. .. ..	do black, ₹ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new.. ..	8@ 10	Red Peppers.. .. ₹ lb	.. 50
Green Beans.... a	 12	Summer Squash.. ..	 10
Green Peas..	..@ 8	Squash, Marrowfat..	..@ 5
Green Peppers.. ..	..@ 50	do Hubbard ..	..@ 5
Green Corn, ears₹ doz	..@.. 25	String-Beans.. ..	....@ 12
Lettuce..... ..₹ doz	37@ 50	Spinage....	.. ..@ 12
Mushrooms, open grth₹ lb	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₹ bunch	..@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Turnips..... ₹ doz.	@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₹ lb	8@ 10	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₹ lb	@ 25

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ..₹ pair	..@..	Snipe.... ..₹ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame	.75@ 87	English	.. ..
do Canvas-back .	..@..	Venison.. ..₹ lb.	..@ ..
do Mallard.. ..	..@..	Quails.. .. ₹ doz	...@ ..
do Teal ₹ doz ...	@..	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ..₹ pair	..@..	do wild.....	2 00
do tame....each.	..@1 50	Hares.. .. each..	50@ 62
Chickens	50@ 62	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₹ lb.	25@ 30	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	@@ 75	Squirrel.. ..₹ pair	25@ ..

FISH.

Salmon.... .. ..₹ lb	.. 15	Crabs, large.... .₹ doz	..1 00
do smoked	..@ 15	do small.. ..	25@37
do pickled .. ..₹ bbl	20 00	Soft Crabs... ..	1 00@1 50
do do .. .. ₹ lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	10@15
Smelts..	.. 10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	.. 12	Shrimps.... .. ..₹ lb	.. 12
Rockfish..	.. 10	Flounders..	..@12
Codfish..	.. 10	Sea Bass..	..@..
Herring, fresh... ..₹ lb	.. ..	Halibut (rare).. ..	 25
do smoked .. ₹ lb	... 5	Sturgeons	 5
Tomcod.... .. ..₹ lb	.. 15	Crawfish..	 12
Sardines (fresh)	@ 25	Oysters.... .. ..₹ 100	1 00
Sea-fish	.. 15	Clams.....	 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₹ lb	40@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₹ lb	15@ 25
do Eastern....	...@ 50	Lard, California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala.. ₹ doz	..@ 40	do Eastern.. ..	16@ ..
Duck-eggs..	..@ 37	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 60
Pullon-eggs	..@ 30	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ 60

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—July 1.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

New Apples 6@10cts ₹ lb. Apricots 8@15c ₹ lb. Pears 4@8 ₹ lb, do. Table, 10@20. Plums 6@15 ₹ lb. do large, 10@40, Peaches 6@15c ₹ lb Grapes 15@25, Foreign do 50@100, Figs 25@30 ₹ lb, Strawberries 15@30c, Raspberries 10@15c ₹ lb. Oranges $2 50@3 ₹ 100.

Market well supplied with fruit and prices low.

New York Wool Market.

THOMAS Constantine's Monthly Wool Circular of June 1st says; During the greater portion of the past month, the market for Domestic Fleece was quite active, and considerable was sold at improved prices, which had the effect of bringing to light several large lots that had been held by speculators; most of those lots are now in the hands of manufacturers, and the stock of desirable Fleece Wool is now light; those who are fortunate enough to hold good lots, are firm in price, deeming such stock the most desireable property they can hold under existing circumstances.

During the past month, prices have advanced from 5 to 7 cents per lb, in view of the advanced rates of Duties.

The new Clip will, no doubt, open high, and we presume it will be some time before much of it finds its way into the markets, from the fact that a heavy duty will be levied upon Foreign Wools, and thereby (to some extent at least) prohibit importations, and with this idea, farmers will hold as firm, and probably firmer than last season, thereby rendering it difficult for buyers to operate. Some small lots of new clip are coming in from New Jersey, and our adjoining neighborhoods, which are readily taken at from 70 to 75cents per lb. These Wools are well washed and little or no twine on them, which make them desirable stock.

As the season will soon open for shearing in the West I deem this a proper time to make a few remarks relative to the price, condition, and putting up the new clip. I would advise farmers not to be led too far into the belief that exorbitant prices can or will be paid, but rather let a fair remuneration according to quality and condition satisfy, for by putting prices of Domestic wool at too high a figure, may again compel manufacturers to resort to the use of foreign stock; there is a point to which the prices of Domestic Wool can be carried, and beyond which it will not be wise to go, as it would frustrate to a consierable extent the benefit expected to accrue from the New Tariff, therefore, I would advise farmers to study the matter well over, and candidly and fairly decide upon the subject of selling, bearing in mind the old and appropriate adage, "Live and let live."

In reference to the condition and manner of putting up the new clip: I would recomend that more care be taken in washing the sheep. Some sections of the West that have heretofore borne the character of getting up their Wool in good order, are fast losing that reputation by allowing their sheep to run too long after washing; last season some farmers allowed their sheep to run from four to six weeks before shearing, thereby giving time for the grease to get started into the Wool again, so that when it is shorn it is almost in as bad condition as unwashed Wool; and not satisfied with this, they frequently put inside the fleeces (when they tie them up), all their tags in an unwashed state, this is fraud, and as such, the parties who do it are liable to punishment, and we hope buyers will be more cautious in their examinations, so that the farmer who does up his Wool in good condition and honestly, may receive the reward of well doing.

Another point to which I would refer, that of putting on an unnecessary quantity of twine; we find sections, particularly in this State, and the State of Michigan, where the article used for tying up fleeces, and called twine, approaches the character of ropes, and of which there will be sometimes from forty to fifty feet, weighing from four to six, and sometimes eight ounces on each fleece, this increases the cost of the Wool to manufacturers, which added to the shrinkage in cleansing, brings the clean Wool to such a high figure, that although we may have a heavy Tariff, still, Foreign Wool may be the cheapest to manufacturers after all.

Pulled Wools have been in good demand at improved prices, desirable lots have generally been taken as fast as they have been brought in.

California Wool is in very light stock; nearly all being sold, except a few scattering low, rough bury marks; there has been considerable inquirey for the better grades, but it will be some weeks before the new clip arrives. Foreign Wools have also been quite active, and considerable has changed hands at prices in propotion to the rates of gold. During the latter part of the month some of our importers went to the dealers, and bought Cape Wool at full markes rates, for the purpose of holding for speculation. We have a fair supply in market, but out considerable is not present offered for sale.

Liverpool Wool Market.

JOHN L. BOWNS & Bro's Wool Circular, 14TH MAY 1864, says: The Liverpool sales of Sundry Wools, at wich 20,124 bales were offered and 8,230 sold, closed yesterday. There has been a full attendance of home and continental buyers, the former took more than their usual propotion, and were the most willing purchasers. All well-conditioned medium and coarse Wools, particularly those with long staple, sold freely at prices tending decidedly in favor of sellers, current kinds being fully 10 per cent higher than at our Feb sales; but a quantity of faulty old stock—brought out by the high prices at which good Wools are selling—had to be withdrawn. For the U. States purchases are almost suspended.

London.—Public Sales of fine Wools—Colonial and Foreign—commenced here on the 5th inst. Competition is active, and prices are tending upwards, frequently showing a decided advance on those current at the close of last March series. Prime well-conditioned Port Philip washed Fleece Wools, of which there is now a large selection are taken eagerly at 26d to 29d per lb., being still dearer than at that period, when unusualy scarce. Sydneys are in good demand, but, as a rule, stout combing Wools are, in propotion, higher than clothing descriptions, and the low qualities, if deep grown, are more valuable than the finer portions of the same flock. Wools in the grease are in much request for export to the continent, and command extreme prices. Cape Wools have turned this week somewhat in favor of the buyers, competition for Belgium being rather slack. Superior greasy 10d to 11d, ordinary to average 9d to 9½d.

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

"KIRBY"
Combined MOWER & REAPER.

BALL'S OHIO, THE ORIGINAL
"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

The MABURY HEADER.

THE GENUINE
RUSSELL THRASHER.

WOOD'S Self-rake Reaper.

REAPERS:
McCormack's, Manny's, Burrall's, Hussey's.

MOWERS:
Wood's, Union, Buckeye, Farmer.

Combined Machines:
Kirby, Buckeye, Manny, Eagle.

THRASHERS:
Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

Horse-Powers.

PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

GOVE & INGERSOLL'S
Hay-Presses.

STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

NOYES' PORTABLE
Grist-Mills.

PAGE'S PORTABLE
Saw-Mills.

3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

LEATHER AND RUBBER
Belting.

LEATER AND RUBBER
Hose.

ALL NUMBERS
Bolting-Cloth.

Mill-stones.

Cotton-Gins.

Flax and Hemp Dressers.

Cider and Wine-Presses.

Cane-Crushers.

Corn-Shellers.

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash, Tongueing and Grooving MACHINES.

Hardware & Agricultural
IMPLEMENTS,
In Great Variety.
21-1

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages
....OF....

CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it"

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosphites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

increasing the vital energy; and on the other as a generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarhea, Scrofulous Sores!

Also, in Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepared expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 206 BUSH STREET, opposite the (new) Adelphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street Block, San Francisco. 16-3m

Coffee. Coffee.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY COFFEE

Is now used in every First-Class Hotel and Principal Restaurant in San Francisco. We have received the following certificates from the proprietors since we have introduced our NEW PATENT ROASTER:

The undersigned, having tested the quality from all the different manufacturers of Coffee in the city, cheerfully recommend MARDEN & FOLGER'S as

Superior to any Brand,

Either foreign or domestic.

HARDENBERG & DYER, Russ House.
L. LELAND & CO, Occidental Hotel.
ALSTROM & JOHNSON, Lick House.
J. W SARGENT, American Exchange.
F E. WEYGANT, International.
O A. JAMES, Railroad
STEVENS & OLIVER, Restaurant.
GREENE'S Restaurant
UNITED STATES Restaurant.
NEW YORK Restaurant.
TEHAMA Restaurant.
PORTER & COLLINS, Restaurant.
ENGLEBERG & WAGNER, Restaurant.

We are putting up the above Coffee in Fancy Glazed Papers for the trade, and ask but a fair trial to substantiate the above recommendation.

Order MARDEN & FOLGER'S JAVA COFFEE from any of the Grocers, or from our own manufactory.

P. S.—The brand of Pioneer Mills Coffee is second quality, and has no reference to the above brand.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
17-3m 220 Front street, San Francisco.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOMA County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq. containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality It is accessible to market being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the offices of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr. Faulo, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM BIHLER.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of July, 1864:

July 4—GOLDEN CITY, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander.
July 13—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.
July 23—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets



THE PEOPLE'S
OPPOSITION
STEAMSHIP LINE,
FOR NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE OPPO ITION STEAMSHIP

AMERICA

THOS. H. MORTON .....

Will soon be dispatched for

PANAMA.

From Mission street Wharf

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD

With the Splendid Steamship

ILLINOIS,

2,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
5-tf No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, sp'rits

Central Pacific Railroad.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:00 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 12 m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln, and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with the cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom to Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 1f President C. P. R. R. Co.

LILLIE'S PATENT

Wrought and Chilled Iron,

Burglar and Fire-Proof

SAFES,

and

BANK LOCKS,

Agents for LILLIE'S SAFES,

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company,

108 & 108 BATTERY ST.
19

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 642 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, and see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping red from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes or any other Fruit Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion.

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids. As people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison, we mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR and that genuine

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has been the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher.

Cider Mill, No 47 Metropolitan Market.

☞ We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar to any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1864. NUMBER 23.

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BY WARREN & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The Farmers, Speculators.

The unsteady and speculative condition of our grain market we know is sometimes caused by the desire of some farmers to become speculators. Ask our millers who are the greatest speculators, and they will tell you the farmers. They say the farmers will often fly from contracts made for their grain, if the market is rising and they can get more, but they will hold the miller to his contract if it is a falling market, i. e. they become speculators *de facto* and, as millers say, they don't stick to their contracts. This is all wrong. Farmers should never become speculators, as that term is understood; they should never imperil their word or bond merely to get an advance, for by so doing they jeopardize all their future, and we feel confident, from facts within our own knowledge, that the farmers have greatly suffered by reason of the wrong they have practiced in not always adhering to every engagement, even though it may have endangered hundreds, or even thousands of dollars of loss. We are glad to know that this does not apply to all farmers, many of whom are the reverse of this.

THE STARS OF SEVENTY-SIX.

ANNIVERSARY ODE.

BY ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

[We give our readers the benefit of the following beautiful and appropriate "Anniversary Ode," which was published in the American Flag. This is one of the best efforts of the authoress, and we are glad to know that her various and numerous pieces are to be issued in a volume—it will have a large and ready sale.]

Tune your harps and lift your voices!
Bear your gleaming banners forth!
Freedom lives and truth rejoices
'Neath the day star of the North.
Wake ye sons and blooming daughters,
Come and join the festive throng,
Blend the strains our fathers taught us
With the music of your song!

Glow ye fountains of inspiration!
Burn, ye stars of Seventy-Six!
For this festal of our Nation
Must a grander one prefix,
Ever on must be the motto,
Onward still Creation's call—
Hear it whispering from the grotto,
Hear it from the banquet-hall!

Progress gleams upon our banners,
From the lips of wisdom glows—
Suns that dim the hot savannas
Cannot quench our crystal snows;
Progress! shout our boldest sages,
Progress! an opic sings,
Bearing on illumined pages
Prophecies of grander things.

Who would tame the haughty eagle,
And his soaring pinions bind?
Who enchain or curb the regal,
Mighty marches of the mind?
Who would strike the chains asunder,
Wisely linking race to race?
And the blazing orbs outnumber
Circling through the vibrant space?

To the realms of inspiration
Who on spirit wings would mount,
And assail its exhalation
To a world-adjusted count?
Who would span the depths of ocean,
And the meteor's brilliance shun?
Who would check the wild commotion
Of his orbit from the sun?

Hush! my fancies thus digressing—
Let your wandering pinions fix
All the ardor of their blessing
On the stars of Seventy-Six!
To my theme again returning,
Still my thoughts intensely soar
To the hopes that now are burning
For the fate of Sixty-Four.

War, what is thy hidden mission?
What thy destiny with man?
What dread powers thy deeds commission
In the darkness of their plan?
Who that treads the broad dominions
Of thy tempest-riven shrine,
May on soul illumined pinions
Scan the depths of thy design?

What inspired god may beckon
From the zenith of his thought,
When the Victor-Hand may beckon
Back the chaos it hath wrought?
When that power, unknown, but knowing
From the transient fit the good,
Wisely times the grand bestowing
Of a greater Brotherhood.

San Francisco, July 2, 1864.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

New York, June 4, 1864.

The War.

Editor California Farmer:

The every day of life of the great city would hardly convey an idea of war to an ignorant observer. The crowds of people who throng the streets, intent on business and pleasure, seem larger than ever; but to one acquainted with the characteristics of this vast hive, the signs of an excited state of the public mind are quite evident. The newspapers, like the Herald, and Times, are eagerly read wherever and whenever the busy people find time, and the bulletin boards are always surrounded by a crowd. I speak of the Herald, and Times, particularly, because a person who is not a regular subscriber is constantly bothered by the reply, "all gone sir," while the "but here's the World, Tribune, and News," is equally unsatisfactory. The "extras" are issued at every opportunity, and the sharp little newsboys often cheat anxious individuals into giving ten cents for them. At first the people were impatient to hear of the capture of Richmond, but now they understand Grant better, and are anxious to know, not if Richmond has surrendered, but if Lee is so placed that he must surrender unconditionally. The Copperheads have changed in their tune. They say they suppose Richmond will be taken, but Lee will only change his position to a stronger place. I suppose they mean he will retreat victoriously, like Johnson. Talking o Copperheads reminds me that I was finding fault with the Southern sympathizers of New York, the other day, when my friend replied to me by showing the Monitor and Democratic Press. I could only reply that I supposed the leniency of the Administration towards the traitors of the North had made them bolder everywhere. Before leaving California, I used to have some violent arguments with certain aristocratic Irish people, who defended the British peerage in its unfriendliness towards the North, and whose sympathies, I could easily see, were with the rebellion, but I was not prepared to see the organ of the Roman Catholic Church in California take such a disloyal position What does it mean? As for the Press, it is like the Varieties, and its opinions of equal importance. I suppose it is not worth while to express any indignation at the appearance of either paper. I shall not, hereafter, be so ready to claim that California has fewer hypocrites and traitors than other States.

Stocks.

The sudden fall in the value of first-class mining stocks has created a considerable excitement among the Californians here. The speculators are trying hard to get up a great mining fever in New York. It is doubtful if they will succeed, for the depression of all mining securities on the Pacific Coast is well known and freely commented on.

Fremont.

I suppose the nomination of Fremont for the Presidency will not be hailed with acclamation in California. The only warm friend of Fremont's, that I ever talked with, among the pioneers, was Thos. C. Larkin.

Steamboats.

I had occasion to visit the new Hudson River steamboat "St John," yesterday. She is about four times handsomer than the Yosemite. It was my impression that the Sacramento boats were at least equal to those on the Hudson. It is not so; judging by the St. John. Her main saloon well deserves to be called magnificent. I likewise had an opportunity of visiting the Persia, but she is not, to my mind, equal to the Constitution. The furniture, however, is much handsomer. I hope the Pacific Mail steam-ship line will have some of their new boats on this side, or compel Vanderbilt to change his dirty tubs for something respectable in the shape of steamers.

The Worm Nuisance.

In my last I spoke with delight of the appearance of the foliage. The pleasure is much marred by the nuisance of "measuring worms," as they are commonly called. Brooklyn, in particular, is infested by them, and, unfortunately, they abound in the pleasantest localities. The Central Park is not disturbed by them. The beautiful little birds, who seem to know by their tameness that it is their home, are able to make a grateful return for their freedom.

Paintings.

I have been twice to see Rossiter's celebrated picture "Eve in the Garden of Eden." It is one of the most successful of his efforts. It is more like a sleeping Venus than Eve. The tone of the picture I certainly find fault with, but the drawing and coloring are very fine. The picture is exhibited in a darkened room, by gas light, and opposite is a large mirror in which the visitor can see a reflection of the picture. I have never seen a more delicious effect. On the one side was the work of man, on the other the result of enchantment.

At Schaus' gallery, on Broadway, are a number of admirable pictures. A Californian in New York, cannot spend a morning more profitably than by visiting Schaus', Goupils, and Brady's galleries.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theater is still the "Maguire's" of New York. I think I like Miss Coombs better than Mrs. Hoey; but the great pleasure of Wallack's is not the brightness of any particular star, but the perfection of the simplest and most unimportant characters. I have likened the theater to Maguire's, because it is the most fashionable place of amusement in New York. I am delighted to read in the Boston papers that the German Opera is appreciated at last. In New York, the company were miserably patronised, but in Boston the people are enthusiastic, and crowd every performance. I have never heard such orchestra playing in my life, and was amazed at the coldness of the public here. In music, fashion reigns in New York to the exclusion of merit.

The Draft.

The approaching draft does not excite any uneasiness now, as the militia and police forces are awake and ready for any emergency. The success of our national arms renders a draft much less unpopular than it otherwise would be, and everything in New York appears to be going on smoothly. Let me copy what the World says about Gold:

Rebel Influences in Wall Street.—Some people are given to imagine that the price of gold is a good evidence of the nature of the news from our armies, whether favorable or unfavorable, and that in fact Wall street is the grand and infallible indicator how the war is going. If gold operations were fairly conducted, and the quotations from day to day represented the *bona fide* value of the article, it might be a safe index in this particular. But this is not so. Wall street is, in a measure, in the hands of rebel sympathizers and direct rebel agents, who create a fictitious price for the purpose of showing the embarrassed condition of affairs at the North, to dispirit our people and give comfort to the enemy and his agents.

There is nothing substantial in the way these gentry carry on the proceedings except the sucess which attends them. A rebel agent nominally buys or sells with another with whom he is in collusion, at a high rate, neither of them having a dollar with which to operate; and this quotation is immediately blazoned abroad as the price of gold, whereas there is really no gold at all represented in the transaction. The merchants who want gold to pay duties purchase it as they would calico or broadcloth to meet their needs; but the speculators run the price up or down to suit their own nefarious ends. That these people are in the interest of the rebellion is evident from the prominence which all the Southern papers give to the gold quotations in Wall street, which they sometimes give at a hundred per cent more than the true rate. Thus the Charleston *Mercury* of the 20th quotes gold at 176, but adds that these figures probably mean 186, and, further, that this is only the premium, thus making the actual price of gold in New York 296. No doubt these statements, absurd as they are, are greedily swallowed by hundreds in the rebel States. This is the mode by which the gold market is regulated to further the ends of traitors North and South.

New York, June 11th, 1864.

Boarding Houses in Europe.

You may recollect that it was my intention to have visited Europe this year; thinking that some of the information may be useful to those of your readers, who contemplate a similar excursion, I copy from my note-book as follows: In Liverpool separate apartments, reasonable in price and respectable in locality, can be had at Parry's public library, at the top of Renshaw street, also at Mount Pleasant, very near. In London apartments similarly situated can be found in Warrick, leading from Regent street, also in Bremer street, Golden Square, resorted to by the theatrical people, is very well spoken of, the rooms are said to be very large. In Paris, Rue Mont Thabor, back of the Rue de Rivoli, is an admirable locality. No. 36, Rue Mont Thabor, is a small place occupied by excellent people, the price is very moderate owing to its being an old-fashioned house. I copy these memorandum because it is difficult for a person, traveling in a quiet way, to find a resting place in the three great cities, which unites cheapness with respectability.

I have spoken of meeting a number of Americans who have returned from Europe who advise me against making an outward-bound trip, at present, but their objections seem to be unknown to the crowd of travelers who are filling up all the berths in the steamers.

Fashionable Churches.

Last Sabbath I attended divine service at Christ Church, Fifth Avenue, the rector is our old friend Rev. F. O. Ewer, who has the reputation of being one of the pulpit orators of New York. In consequence the congregation is very large and strangers are accommodated by camp stools placed in the aisles of the Church. The sermon was a most interesting one and I could see that it made a profound impression upon the minds of his hearers. The music was not very good but the soprano singer in one of the solos made a grand attempt to exhibit her knowledge of trilling that while it might have afforded the leader infinite satisfaction disturbed the devotions of the congregation.

The Effects of the War.

No matter where you go you are constantly reminded of the presence of war. Promenading Fifth Avenue on Sunday afternoons about every fourth lady is attired in the somber habiliments of mourning. Lounging on Broadway almost side by side are the dandies and the wounded soldiers. In the Central Park, mixing with the gay crowd, you can see officers on crutches, and groups of soldiers whose faces and bandaged limbs show that they have been in the ranks where danger grapples with men. In the Art Galleries, nearly half the pictures are scenes in camp. In my weekly visit to Schaus' and Goupil's I was delighted by some plaster groups, the work of a young New York artist, by the name of Rogers. They describe vividly the scenes in a soldiers' life, and you would not be able to hide the smile at the comicalities of some of the groups, nor the tear that would involuntarily moisten your eye at the exquisite pathos with which scenes of death and carnage are represented. The faces and figures are wonderfully truthful. The price marked upon them was so cheap ($15 for the large groups), that I asked the clerk if there was no mistake. In reply he told me that Mr. Rogers was more desirous of having his works universally known than anxious to make money and that the price afforded a very small profit, but the sale of these figures is consequently very large.

I visited, the other morning, the exhibition of the Natural Academy of Design. Here, too, the pictures illustrative of the contest in which we are engaged are very numerous. One of them, in particular, deeply touched me; it represented a scene in one of the hospitals. The patient looks of the soldier as he struggled to bear the agony of his wound, uncomplainingly, haunted me for days. Near this picture was the portrait of a broker who speculates largely in gold. I knew of the fact by the scornful words of a lady who wondered if the managers of the exhibition were innocent of inviting the contrast. If the owner of "a portrait of a gentleman" could have heard the rest of the remarks and could have looked into the pale scornful face of the girl, who evidently appreciated the truthfulness of the hospital scene, he would have demanded the permission to take his picture home. Hereafter what an agreeable position will copperheads, speculators in gold, and army contractors occupy! The friends who have danced around the conflagration which the gallant soldiers and sailors of the country are slowly but surely conquering; those who have openly fought against us will be forgiven, but these miniature Arnolds never! I say *miniature* Arnolds, because they resemble him in treachery only, certainly not in genius or courage.

Grant Meeting.

The Grant meeting was a great success, although it was considered untimely. Let me copy a few of the remarks of that distinguished democrat, of the old school, Hon. James Brady:

We do not come here this evening for any political or party purpose. Inclined to such a sentiment, or impelled by such a motive, I should not have presented myself here at all; but we do come to render justice to the merits of him who stands at the head of the army, and to every officer who fights with him, and to every private who serves faithfully in the ranks ("Good" and applause.) We have come here to express our gratitude to those who have served in the past, as well as those who render service in the present, and while we remember the name of Grant in Virginia, we do honor to the name of Sherman, who is attacking another portion. (Cheers). While we express, so far as we can, our confidence and admiration of those who have the supreme commands, we have not forgotten our great cavalry officers, Averill, Kilpatrick and Sherridan—(Good—and applause)—men of whom we at the North can say, what no Southerner can say about the rebels, that neither of them ever perpetrated such dastardly and miserable acts as those which have disgraced Quantrell and Forest. (Renewed applause.) I congratulate you that we meet here on Saturday evening; although if the mere presence of numbers were to attest the success of the assemblage, Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, would not seem to be the best time to draw together the laboring classes, who about that hour receive their wages; but everybody knows what the sentiment of this city has at last come to be. It was not always as it is when I speak to you now. Within the sound of my voice, feeble as it is, in houses where these tones can be heard, traitors have been living since this revolution has broken upon us. In the luxurious clubs of men within the sound of my voice have been the skulking and spurious Southerners, who stayed here among us, making money, not having the courage to share in the danger to which they invited their brothers at home. ("That's so," and applause.) I see one of them in this crowd—

A voice—Name him—Call him out.

Mr. Brady—I beg your pardon; we will not imitate the example of the South, which won't permit a man, and never did permit a man, to express his sentiments, unless they agreed with those that prevailed there. Thank God we are for freedom, and I shall permit no interruption in my individual case, nor in the case of classes. We were troubled with a set of truculent traitors born at the North, who would rather that their country should be murdered than one of their dogmas disproved—("Good" and cheers)—men who did not have the audacity to assist in the assassination of the Union; who stood with their dark lanterns in appropriate places, holding them in such a position that they covered their precious carcasses, but shed light upon the heart into which the reeking dagger of the paracide was to be planted. (Cheers and laughter.) We are done with the sneaking, miserable dastards, who, when the "extras" came about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, skulked into the corners of drinking saloons, though men of what they call a high station in society, and trembled and faltered because they were afraid, really afraid, that the American Flag had prevailed. We have done with them; these men belonged to what they called "the peace party." ("Groans for them," said an individual in the crowd; the groans were promptly given.) And it is now, continued Mr. B., in such fragments that the only view you can catch of a man belonging to the peace party is to see them hurry forward lest some of the falling bricks may destroy their miserable life. We are done with them; and as I congratulated you at the beginning that we had a united army, so now I tell you we have a united North. ("Yes, yes," and cheers.) I have characterized these wretched traitors who have been amongst us. There is another class of men who have not been fervent and warm-hearted in supporting their country during the war, but who, nevertheless, have never desired that the Union should be destroyed or disgrace visited upon our arms—a class of men who unfortunately have mistaken the right to criticise the acts of the administration for the right to go against the national existence. They are seeing their way clear out of the erroneous path into which they permitted themselves to be misled. As sure as you stand here, of all the men at the North who heretofore have in any way permitted themselves to be arrayed, even for one instant, against the prosecution of the war, the residue now left is so small that on any rainy day it can meet under an umbrella in the Park. (Laughter and applause.) Let me tell you another thing, and you will have it verified in your personal experience—that all these men who have undertaken to set up their own peculiar opinions against the existence of the country, it will one day or other be required to produce more witnesses in a court of justice to prove that they were not always loyal to the Union than they could ever call to prove that a generous emotion stirred in their bosoms. (Laughter and cheers.)

The result of the Baltimore Convention has given great satisfaction. The ticket will unite the conservative republicans and war democrats. The Border State lords have sworn never to yield as long as Lincoln is President. They may now have a chance to try which is the stronger, the people or the politicians.

The concluding excitement of the week is the victory of the left wing of Lee's army, in New York—of course I refer to the Lamar gold speculators. In some cases 1 ₱ cent per day has been paid for money in order to work out this triumph. Is it not infamous that a well known band of traitors dare to tamper with the currency of the whole nation? The "opposition," as the copperheads delight to call themselves, oppose the gold bill in Congress, and in answer to the appeal of the people, who are suffering by their treachery, answer mockingly, "The Union and the Constitution." These traitors merit the burning reproach applied to them by by Parson Brownlow.

The greatest consternation is exhibited by some of the Californians, in New York, at the mining news from the Pacific. Is even the Gould & Curry, they ask, with pale faces, worthless? *Quien sabe?*

M. A. S.

The Siamese Twins.

The Siamese Twins.—A correspondent of the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, who lately visited the Siamese twins, gives the following account of them.

"Your readers have no doubt seen those remarkable individuals, the Simese twins, but few of them, perhaps, have been to their houses and seen them in their domestic relations. Though united by a ligament, as strong as life itself, they live a mile apart—spend alternately three days at one and the other's house—and allowing no circumstance to deter their departure from one to the other when the regular time arrives. The one at whose house you visit them leads the conversation and acts as master of ceremonies, while the other speaks only as occasion or politeness may require. One has eight and the other nine children, but one of whom is in the war; the rest being girls and little boys. The twins are good neighbors, intelligent men, and thoroughly patriotic. They are, to all appearances, two separate and different men, with very little social resemblance, and a marked contrast of character. Eng is much the most positive, self-willed and uncompromising. They are seldom both sick at the same time. why should death result from a separation of persons so unlike, and so little subject to be afflicted by each other's infirmities."

Here is a subject for the physiologyst of the age, if these two strange beings thus united are so different in character, will, power of feeling, if the sickness of one does not effect the other, why may not the chord that binds them be severed with safety? For it is self evident if fatal sickness comes one or the other must die if still united, why not sever the chord now? Let medical men answer?

A Boston paper tells this little bird story: "A pair of robins, whose twitter enlivens the groves of Newburyport, have manifested their love for the 'land of their birth,' and their loyalty to the Union, weaving into the fabric of their nest for this season a paper copy of the American flag, 'red white and blue,' and inserting beneath a brass thimble, mouth upward like a mortar, doubtless to serve for its defence. The nest, we are sorry to say, was robbed of four eggs and knocked from its perch by some mischievous boys."

[We give the above as a very beautiful incident and worthy of preservation.]

Imports and Exports.

The following tables of imports and exports will awaken great interest in all who regard the prosperity of our country. These tables will show how rapidly our country is growing poorer and poorer by her excessive imports. These facts should awaken thought to the subject. We take the following from the bi-monthly report of the Agricultural Department at Washington:

"If statistics ever taught a truth that patriotism demands should be heeded, it is those we here present on the imports and exports of the country at New York, since January 1, 1864.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for three months from January 1.

Entered for Consumption.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Manufactures of Wool	$5,735,960	$6,000,178	$10,516,319
do Cotton	2,062,735	2,297,489	3,259,580
do Silk	2,048,818	2,977,314	6,319,632
do Flax	1,582,068	2,672,456	3,102,297
Miscellaneous dry goods	486,226	963,641	1,467,544
Total	11,531,797	14,870,678	$24,806,092

Withdrawn from Warehouse.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Manufactures of Wool	$1,566,107	$877,907	$1,723,016
do Cotton	1,208,961	477,613	867,578
do Silk	1,231,930	674 991	1,084,296
do Flax	570,718	321 498	860 480
Miscellaneous dry goods	183,861	115,287	159,156
Total	4 753,727	2,527,208	4,696,526
Add above amt entered	11 531,797	14,870,678	24 806,092
Total thrown on market	16,310,584	17,297,886	29,502,338

To this amount for dry goods add the imports of other articles for the first three months of 1864, viz; $31,068,186, and the total imports for these months are $60,570,714 at New York. This is the value in gold. To ascertain the cost in currency, about fifty-five per cent should be added. This would make the importations at New York, for the three months of January, February, and March, of the value of $93,884,606.

Exports from January 1 to April 6 at the port of New York

Domestic Produce.

Clover seed, from Sept 1, 1863, to April 1, 1864, tons....1,204
from Sept 1, 1862, to April 1, 1863 do 6,670
Timothy-seed, from Sept 1, 1863, to April 1, 1864, bags....397
from Sept 1, 1862, to April 1, 1863, do 2,976

	From Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Flour, barrels	836,066	672,823
Rye Flour, do	1,271	2,270
Cornmeal, do	25,602	30,999
Wheat, bushels	3,700,529	3,634,855
Corn, do	72 901	2,178 650
Rye, do	405	17,256
Barley and Malt, do	130	51,130
Oats, do	11,977	[illegible]
Peas, do	64 614	57,754
Cotton, bales	4 863	295
Hops, do	11,317	12,677
Tobacco, hogsheads	5,527	3 665
Manufactured, pounds	772,394	694,923

Provisions, Etc.

Pork, barrels	49,356	52,334
Beef, do	10 703	12,479
Beef, tierces	32,136	30,497
Cut meats, pounds	58,516,633	100 654 855
Butter, do	4,656,093	5,564,385
Cheese, do	8,509,772	5,792,153
Lard, do	12,398,456	51,063,332
Tallow, do	12,111,570	11,977,795

The *value* of exports produce from New York from January 1 to the 4th of April in *currency*, is as follows: 1862, $34,903,292; 1863, $54,137,715; 1864, $42,734,973.

The national account sums up thus, for the first three months of 1864:

Imports	$60,584,606
Exports	42,734,973
Balance against the people	51,149,633

Is it any wonder, then, that to meet the great demand of gold for exportation which such a trade creates, the difference between currency and gold widens every day, despite the efforts of government to lessen it.

How to obtain Neat's Foot Oil.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* thus describes the process of making this oil:—

"The process of obtaining this kind of oil is very simple, and many farmers often throw away enough feet annually to furnish oil sufficient to keep all their harness, shoes, and leather machine belts in the best condition. By breaking a bone of the leg of a fat bullock or cow, it will be found full of an oily substance which often appears as rich and edible as a roll of excellent butter. This is neat's foot oil, and it is sometimes surprising to see how much a single foot and leg will yield when it is properly treated.

"In order to extract the oil, wash the hoofs clean then break up the shin bones, the finer the better, and cut the hoofs and bones into small pieces. Then put them in a kettle of any kind and pour in water enough to cover the bones. The kettle should never be filled so full that the water will boil over the top of it. The finer the bones are broken, or cut, or sawed, the sooner the oil will be driven out. Now, let the kettle be covered as tightly with a lid as it can be conveniently, and boil the bones thoroughly all day. Of course, it will be understood that more water must be poured into the kettle as it evaporates.

"The object of covering the kettle with a close lid, is to retain the heat as much as possible, and thus expel the oil from the bones. The hot water and steam will liquify the oil and expel it from the bones, when it will immediately rise to the surface of the water. Therefore it is very important that the water should not be allowed to evaporate so low that the oil that has risen to the surface of the water should come in contact with the dry hoofs and bones, as much of it will be absorbed by them, and will be lost unless it be again expelled by boiling.

"When there appears to be oil enough on the surface of the water, pour in a pailful or two of cold water to stop the boiling, or let the fire burn down. Now dip off the oil in some clean vessel, and boil them again until there is oil enough to be dipped off again. The oil that is obtained by the first boiling is purer than that which is obtained at the second or third boiling.

"There will be some water among the oil which must be evaporated; therefore, put the oil in a clean kettle and heat it just hot enough to evaporate the water, and the oil will be ready for use. Great care must be exercised in heating the oil, so as not to burn it. As soon as the oil begins to simmer a little, the oil may be removed from the fire, as the water has evaporated. Water in oil, heated to the boiling point, will be converted into steam almost instantaneously, as may be seen by allowing a few drops to fall into boiling oil or hot lard. [This occurs from the difference of temperature at the boiling point of the two liquids, that of linseed oil being 597°.—Eds.] Let the oil be kept in a jug corked tightly, and it will be ready for use at any time for years to come. In very cold weather, however, it will require a little warming before using it."

A Valuable Scientific Paper.

We have received from Dr. Thos. M. Logan, a valuable pamphlet entitled "Contributions to the Physics, Hygiene and Thermology of the Sacramento River." This pamphlet we esteem of so much value to science that we give it a place entire in our columns, with the hope that all those who are interested, not only in "Health," but in floods and causes of floods, and their effects upon the soil (and here the farmers are interested) will peruse this document, as they will find very much to interest them.

Dr. Logan unexpectedly received the appointment as chairman of a special committee on the Medical Topography and Epidemic Diseases of the Pacific coast from the "American Medical Association," and although his appointment was not made till late last year, yet, as has been truly said, a world-wide spread influenza has prevailed over the whole country, this succeeded by what is usual, measles, scarlatina (very fatal in our State) and many other diseases, the report submitted by Dr. Logan is evidence that a better appointment could not have been made. What has been done is well done. Dr. Logan has done much for science in our State. His "Tide Map" of the Sacramento river is a valuable work—it can be seen at our office—and his meteorological tables have all been honorable testimonials to him. The services of such men, those who have grown up with our State, are beyond price—their works praise them.

The following paper, which was prepared as an appendage to a chart of the Hydrography, Meteorology and Hyctography of the Sacramento river, was read some time ago before the California Academy of Natural Sciences. It is now for the first time published in the hope that as a contribution to the physical history of the great commercial highway of California, it may prove acceptable to naturalists and physicians, who know how to estimate facts, although they may not always be able to supply them straightway to utilitarian purposes.

The chart was prepared and published at the instance of the Surveyor General, who was desirous of preserving in concise form among the State archives, for future reference, as much statistical information as possible in regard to the floods of 1862–63. And although it is not intended to apply the facts thus furnished, and others now to be presented, to support or oppose any general or special theory respecting the Levee system, or provisions against future inundations, still we think that the value of a simple knowledge of these facts cannot be too highly estimated.

In this view of the subject we shall at once proceed to consider the Physics of the river, in connection with the Sacramento basin. The extensive water shed of the Sacramento River comprises, we might say, two distinct basins. The one, with which we are all familiar, and of course the largest of two, extends from the Sierra Nevada Range to the Coast Range—being an average distance of 160 miles across from east to west; and is about 180 miles from north to south, or from Lassen's Butte to the meeting of the waters of the San Joaquin, which, together with the Sacramento River, debouches through the Straits of Carquinez in their passage to the Bay of San Francisco. This area equals about 27,000 square miles, besides which there is also the Pitt River, or upper Sacramento district; and it is a remarkable fact that this basin drains the north side of the Lassen's Butte Range, the summit of which is 9,000 feet, and which bounds the southern basin. Although these two basins are connected by the narrow straits, which sever Mount Shasta from the Lassen's Butte or western Sierra Nevada Range, Dr. Newberry (see Pacific R. R. exploration reports, vol. 6) is decidedly of opinion that, at a remote period, this western Nevada Range united with Mount Shasta, now ascertained by Prof. Whitney to be the highest mountain within the limits of the United States, viz: 14,440 feet above the sea-level, and forming the calumniating point of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Range; but that the Pitt River in its winding course of more than 150 miles before reaching Mount Shasta, and descending from the Goose Lake district of the Sierra Nevada Range, forced itself a channel, first through the Pitt hills, and ultimately severed the Lassen's Butte Range from Mount Shasta. The drainage area of the Pitt River basin equals fully 2,000 square miles, and is singular in its conformation throughout. For the greater part of it constitutes a high plateau some 4,000 feet higher than is attained at Shasta city or Fort Reading, and for nearly a hundred miles the river has cut itself a canon through a succession of walls of volcanic rock, descending by a succession of plateaus to the western chain of the Sierra Nevada. (See Pacific R R. Co. Reports, Vol. 6.) As a water-shed this Pitt River basin by means of its greater altitude is of nearly equal importance to the larger area running south from Lassen's Butte: for the rain-falls and snows over its whole area are hardly less than three-fold greater per mile than the average of the southern basin. Supposing therefore a high freshet in the southern water-shed equals three inches per day, and would produce over its whole area of 27,000 square miles 188,179,200,000 cubic feet of water, and the same freshet equaled nine inches in the Pitt River or Cascade Range district for 9,000 square miles, we should have to double the amount above stated in estimating the whole of the probable amount of water brought down day by day, while the storm lasted.

Nor need it be objected that this amount was chiefly snow in the last flood, for it was so immediately followed by warm rains that the Surveyor General reports that scarcely any more remained in the mountains. To proceed then, the two basins would yield the enormous quantity of 376,358,400,000 cubic feet of water, which would fill more than seven channels, each 400 miles long and 500 feet broad and 50 feet deep: or, in other words, it would require more than ten times the capacity of the Sacramento river to carry it off, without overflow: assuming the principle, as an approximation, that it may take the same time to run out, that it runs in.

Before dismissing this branch of our subject, we will refer again to Dr. Newberry's Geological Report of the Shasta and Cascade Range basin.

He states that the characteristics of the canons unmistakably indicate glacial origin; such glaciers must have extended over large surfaces in the Cascade mountains, and formed the deep canons through which the streams draining these mountains and the plateau of the great basin uniformly flow. In the magnitude of such excavations, often in the most resistant material, there is evidence that the amount of precipitation which formerly supplied them was much greater than now. With the former existence of glaciers in the Cascades, the average temperature must have been much lower than at present, to produce which, either there existed a great and radical difference in the climate of the coast, without a change of elevation, or, the climate remaining the same, the elevation of the coast must have been several thousand feet higher than at present. All the vapor which floats above these mountains would then have been congealed and precipitated, and the amount of moist air so precipitated upon the mountains would have been vastly greater than now. For instead of the mountains presenting isolated peaks rising above the line of congelation, they would form an unbroken wall, of which the summit, white with perpetual frost, would rob of all its moisture the wind, then, as now, flowing over it from the Pacific. This precipitation, though greatest on the western slopes, and forming by its congelation sheets of ice, which would reach far down its sides, crowding themselves into the angular valleys, which now lead toward the Pacific, would also extend its influence to the eastern slope, fill many of its basins, now dry, with water, give greater volume and efficiency to the streams, enable them to score deeply the surfaces of the plateau, and force mountain barriers to reach the ocean, cutting deep channels in its shores where we now find them. (See Pacific R. R. Exploration Reports, Vol. 6.) It must be obvious that in attempting to approximate to ever so imperfect an estimate of the head waters of the Sacramento in times of freshets, great as the volume of water undoubtedly is, we must banish from our minds the idea that these deep canons and chasms have been caused by the simple freshets known in our generation; for Lieut. Beckwith in the work cited, states that from the most reliable information he could obtain from the residents of two or three years standing, it appears that the amount of snow which falls upon the mountains is large, but upon the river itself is small—never exceeding four or five inches in depth; and the river-banks being completely sheltered from the winds, snow never accumulates in drift—being deposited in the sheltered sides of the mountains long before reaching the stream. The river is also never choked up with ice, but rises at least ten feet in times of freshets.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT THE above named Corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange Business, in all its branches, in this City and in the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic Cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with articles of association will commence operations on the 5th day of July next, at the Banking House now occupied by Donahue, Ralston & Co., Corner of Washington and Battery streets

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply in business matters. The regular meetings of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members

First.—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the Stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each certificate of Stock.

Second.—Loans cannot be made to Stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

TRUSTEES.

D. O. MILLS,
LOUIS McLANE,
WM NORRIS,
JNO O. EARL,
HERMAN MICHELS,
W. C. RALSTON,
J B. THOMAS,
THOS. BELL,
A. J. POPE,
O F GRIFFIN,
JAS. WHITNEY, Ja.

San Francisco, June 18th, 1864.

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

1864. 1864.

HARVEST MACHINES.

TREADWELL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Goods and Hardware, offer for sale, at their Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, the following desirable Machines, etc:

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWER.

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Combined MOWER & REAPER.

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"BUCKEYE,"
MOWER AND REAPER.

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Russell's, Spencer's, Pitt's, Whitman's, Treadwell's, Emery's.

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PORTABLE Steam-Engines, ON WHEELS.

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STEEL AND CAST
Plows, ALL KINDS.

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3 TO 40-HORSEPOWER
Steam-Engines,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

RUBBER AND HEMP
Packing.

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ALL NUMBERS
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Hardware & Agricultural

IMPLEMENTS,

In Great Variety.

21-1



SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND ....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skilful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Soissofoin Grass;
English Rye-grass, Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover, Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c]

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, TULIPS, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, HYACINTHS, Ranunculus, Peony-roots, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some Irresponsible Establishment.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

11 SAN FRANCISCO

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

....AND ....

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES

Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery

13 SAN FRANCISCO.

To Pot an Egg in a Small Necked Bottle.—This seemingly impossible act is performed as follows: Soak the egg in strong vinegar; in about twelve hours, its shell will become soft, so that it may be extended lengthwise without breaking, and thus inserted into the neck of the bottle; by pouring cold water with some soda dissolved in it, upon it, when in the bottle, it will resume its former figure and hardness when the water can be poured out. This is a complete curiosity, and baffles those not in the secret to find out how it is accomplished.

A writer says: We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of a cold of long standing, which may turn to consumption and premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by a constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offending matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and often recommended to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring at night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm-pits.

It was one of Boston's own poets, we believe, who in some magazine article first gave that city the soubriquet "the hub of the Universe." It was done in playful irony, as intimating that Boston was considered by its people as chief among the cities. It was a Canadian official, if we mistake not, who, on the celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk railroad between Montreal and Portland, called the latter city "the natural seaport o Canada." This title, "the natural seaport," has ever since been proudly accepted by the Portlanders.

Sickly Bet.—In Marysville the other day, a man offered a bet as follows: That if the Federal Flag waved over Richmond in thirty days, he would take a dose of ipecac, every day for thirty days; if, at the end of thirty days, the Confederate flag waved over that city, his opponent to take the same dose for the same period. The offer was accepted. The Copperhead that offered that bet will have a chance to spew out some of his treason.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH

Robinson & Snow,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PICTURES,

FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.

Frames Made to Order.

Nos. 29 & 30 Sansome, and 427 Washington street

SAN FRANCISCO.

Portrait and Picture Frames,

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

..AND..

GERMAN ENGRAVINGS,

ETC.

Special attention will be given to framing Pictures and Paintings designed for the coming Fair in our city. We have designs of which there are none superior. 15-3m

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
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How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Mapes's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
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Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.
And many other valuable Books at lowest prices

MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

PINAOFORTES

.. AND....

Harmoniums,

MANUFACTURED BY

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,

Paris.

Warerooms in San Francisco,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner of Montgomery and Post streets.

Wholesale Agents for

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS

—AND THE—

STODART PIANOFORTES.

Importers of

Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks,

ETC.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO these beautiful instruments from our own manufactory in Paris, and which we can confidently recommend as equal in quality to those of any other European manufacturer.

PICOLLO PIANOFORTES are now in universal use on the continent of Europe, having completely taken the place of the old style of Square Pianos. They possess all the merits ever claimed for the Square Piano, with many advantages that are peculiar to themselves.

Our assortment comprises six different styles varying in price from $275 to $400 each.

Iron-framed Picollo Pianofortes.

These instruments are a "specialité" of our manufacture, are constructed with a special view to withstand the peculiar climate of the interior of California, and are warranted to stand any change of temperature.

Price $400 to $450 each.

STODART PIANOFORTES.

We have had the exclusive agency for the sale of these celebrated Pianos for the past twelve years, and refer with confidence, as to their quality, to the many hundreds of instruments themselves now in use throughout the whole extent of the Pacific Coast. A general assortment of these instruments will at all times be found in our warerooms, comprising Grand Action, Square, Upright, and Overstrung Pianos, in plain or richly carved cases. We offer them at the same prices at which they are sold at the manufacturers' warerooms in New York, thus saving to the purchasers here the cost of freight, insurance, interest, and attendant charges. Prices range from $240 to $500 each.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS.

In connection with our manufactory of Pianofortes at Paris, we have established a manufactory of FRENCH HARMONIUMS, suitable for parlors, music-halls and churches. These instruments, like our Pianofortes, are all in rosewood cases, and are made with the improved "transposition attachment," which enables the performer, in voice accompaniments, to adapt the instrument to any particular "key," thus entirely obviating the necessity of any transposition of the music. Nine varieties $100 to $1,000 each.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the Harmoniums of our manufacture possess many valuable improvements not to be found in any other instruments of this description, among which is the peculiar disposition of the reeds. This improvement is based upon purely scientific principles, rendering the reeds doubly sensitive and much less liable to become deranged or get out of order.

For full description of Piccolo Pianofortes and Harmoniums send for descriptive catalogues.

PRINCE & CO'S

Melodeons, Doub reed School Organs,

and Organ Melodeons.

Being the exclusive agents for the sale of these celebrated instruments in California, we are prepared to furnish them at the catalogue prices, as sold at the warerooms of the manufacturer in the East. The assortment comprises twelve different styles of instruments, ranging from $60 to $425 each. Illustrated catalogues, with full description and price of each instrument annexed, will be furnished on application.

12-3m

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

San Francisco, December 29, 1863.

Jacob Zech, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STOHR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich and tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist.
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

Sacramento October 6th, 1863. 13-3m

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

HORACE WATERS' COLUMN.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

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"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225; do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Toned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pale tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 300 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freemen's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 128 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Catt. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55, per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't
481 Broadway, New York,
Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller; "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," galop, by Mrs. Parkhurst, "Le Petit Polka," "West Point March," 25c each "Cinetepe Waltz," "L'Armetee Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Even ing," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence, "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland, "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. H. Thomas, "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
SAN FRANCISCO

8

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be required to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16 The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-11

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BENICIA—FOR MALES ONLY. The next session of the Institute will commence on the

Twelfth Day of July, 1864.

The Institute has lately increased its facilities both for the comfort of its Pupils and for their instruction. Persons wishing full particulars in regard to the courses of study, etc., will receive a circular by applying to the Principal.

TERMS, PAYABLE THREE MONTHS IN ADVANCE:

Pupils under fourteen, for Board and Tuition per month	$30 00
Pupils over fourteen	32 50
Washing, per month	2 50

No extra charge is made for book-keeping nor for the Modern or Ancient Languages. No charge is made for bedding, rooms or lights. No Entrance Fee is charged.

C. J. PLATT, Principal.

19

The Benicia Law-School.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the

Twelfth Day of July,

And continue twenty-one weeks. A new class will be formed at the commencement of the term.

It is the design of the School, by a systematic and thorough course of instruction, to afford advantages for the study of the Law which cannot be obtained by the usual method of reading in an office.

For circular obtaining full information, address

J. E. ABBOTT, Regista,
C. J. PLATT, for the Trustees.

Benicia, June 6, 1864. 20

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

..AND ..

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

19

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages

....OF....

CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform.

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it."

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

increasing the vital energy; and on the other as a generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarhea, Scrofulous Sores;

Also, in Chronic Bronchits, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepared expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 206 BUSH STREET, opposite the [new] Adolphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street Block, San Francisco. 16-3m

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT

BY PURCHASING PERFECT SPECTACLES

—AT THE—



EMPORIUM,

C. MULLER, Optician,

No. 3 Montgomery street (Masonic Temple),

SAN FRANCISCO.

OLD FRAMES RESET WITH SUITABLE GLASSES, or BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Having made the above particular Branch of business my Exclusive Study for many years, I have obtained a thorough knowledge of

The Eye and all its Changes,

together with ten years practical experience, I am enabled to decide with certainty on the more inspection of the eye what sort of lens is best suited to correct the defected vision.

☞ Every Spectacle will be accurately adjusted to the eye, so as to enable the wearer to pursue the most minute employment, either by day or candle light, with perfect ease and satisfaction, without creating that sense of weakness or fatigue to the organ generally complained of.

P. S.—Citizens, and Strangers visiting the city, are respectfully requested to call and receive a Descriptive Circular of a most Valuable Improvement in SPECTACLES.

C. MULLER,

19-3m No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-12

Richards & Whitfield,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome Streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....JULY 15, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 330 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1864.

THE following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the Agricultural and Mechanical Societies of California, so far as we have obtained them:

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 13, and continuing four days.

Mechanic's Fair—will commence in this city, August 30, and probably continue as long as the interest is maintained.

The San Pablo District Fair—Will be held at Napa City, commencing

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State?]

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

WE ask our readers' special attention to the following in this week's issue:

Dr. Logan's valuable scientific paper, on the 6th page, also the Imports and Exports of our country for 6 months.

Adda Claro—Some thoughts of this writer worthy of note in the Home Department, and the story of a "True Woman" also. Our lady readers will find them pleasing.

Our readers who remember our New York Correspondent will find his pleasant letters in this week's issue, as usual full of interest.

The cause of education this month demands an extra share of our time. This we know will be approved of, as June and July are the months for schools and colleges. If we take good care of the *young plants*, the trees will yield good fruit.

"Poland"—By F. Spilvalo, is in type, but deferred till next week.

"Music"—Two fine collections, just received; "Woman and her Era," Letters on "Agricultural Fairs," all will appear next week.

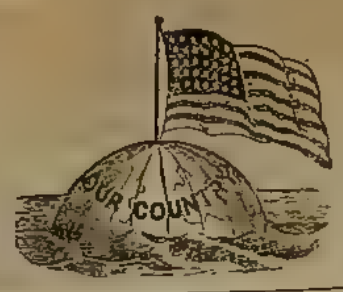
Remember!—"Gold or Greenbacks!"

WE have generously offered, for six months or more, to take *greenbacks* at par, for *old dues*, but we wish those in arrears to *remember* our terms, as advertised are, *cash in advance*, or $1 per year extra, for delayed payments. We will give till *August 1st*, for those to pay that intend doing so. The present depressed rate enables all who ever *intend* to pay, to do so, easily. After *August* we shall make *new terms*. Bills will be sent and we expect *payment promptly*; as a matter of justice, gold should come. We leave all to their own sense of justice.

A New California Book Coming.

A Novel by our esteemed correspondent, C. E. Richards, Esq., is now in press, at Carleton's, New York. "*John Guilderstring's Sin*," will prove a valuable work if it is a Sensation Book, for we have every reason to believe it will do good and command a large and ready sale. The title of the work indicates the subject on which it will treat; it will develop great Physiological Truths. The author has chosen one of the greatest subjects ever brought before the mind.

WHAT CAUSES GOLD TO RISE?—If we import *two hundred millions* of dollars, in luxuries, more than we can pay for with our exports, is it any wonder that *gold is scarce*, when that is the only thing that will pay the debt? *Read the tables of Imports and Exports!*



Independence Day.

No State in our Union, we venture to say, has kept this day with more earnestness and sincerity than our own Eureka State.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the roar of cannon, and at early morn our whole city seemed to be in motion. Never have we seen such a universal giving up of every other business or pleasure to the observance of the day. At the appointed time the military, engine companies, and the various associations, were formed at their respective places, ready to join the grand cavalcade.

Dr. Sheldon, the Grand Marshal, was prompt and efficient, being well sustained by his Aids, and the cavalcade began its career of marching at the moment named. The pageant was a showy one, the turn-out of military very large; the fire companies looked fine; The various associations were generally in full numbers; the trades were represented; the children were most lively and joyous. But old Boreas, not having received a "special invitation card" from the civil or the military authorities, and the Grand Marshal in the numerous claims on his time, having failed to assign a place for the Wind in the cavalcade, it made such a fuss, and *kicked up such a dust*, that it spoiled all the fun. Never was there known such a "blow up" on the Fourth of July before. And what was remarkable, Boreas seemed to show his spite upon the beautiful little children, and their curly hair and white dresses, snarling the one, and tumbling and crumbling the other. However, they bore it with fortitude.

The grand display was a mile long, and *longer* in passing. Everybody saw enough, heard enough, and was cold enough, for a more unpleasant and uncomfortable day has not been experienced this season.

The exercises at the Theater—the oration and poem, etc., were all excellent, and gave general satisfaction. Everybody had plenty to do, and plenty to say, and plenty to eat—especially *dust*. Business was almost universally suspended, and the day given to the jubilant feeling that was appropriate.

The only, and the great error, that seemed to have been made on the Fourth, was the place for the display of the fireworks. No place more inappropriate could possibly have been selected, and the general opinion seemed to be to *rail* at the affair, as the railroad company were the only ones that were pleased. They pocketed the dimes without a single murmur.

But it is over, and we rejoice to know without any untoward event, save chills and colds, and these we understand are to be cured at the expense of the Grand Marshal and the railroad companies, as they were all *taken* at that "Slough of Despond" during the brilliant display of fireworks that few only could enjoy. Had Telegraph Hill or Russian Hill been selected, the whole city would have been illuminated, and the display, grand and satisfactory, as it was, the light went out in darkness and the beauty of all nearly lost. Another year we hope Union and Peace will illuminate the heavens from one end of our country to the other.

Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, and all the interior cities and towns, were full of patriotism and glory, save a few dark spots where TREASON lurked. Stockton particularly had a proud day. The Sanitary Fair produced some $7,000 to $8,000 for the fund. One grand feature of Stockton was the gorgeous illumination scene on board the splendid clipper steamer Cornelia—Capt. Conklin She was at midnight in a blaze of glory. No such sight has ever before been witnessed. It was just such a gorgeous scene as one would expect from the Cornelia, her spirited captain, and his officers, who are co-workers in all such admirable affairs We may again refer to it.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 330 Clay Street.

VALUABLE Congressional Documents, have been received through the politeness of Hon. Cornelius Cole.

Valuable Agricultural Books and Pamphlets from Hon. Isaac Newton, at the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.

A large collection of Catalogues of the Pianos and Organs from the warehouses of Siberia Ott, Esq, 748 Broadway, N. Y., whose collection is one of the largest in the emporium of that great State.

A copy of the Wool Report of the Boston Board of trade of 1863. The report is signed by Geo. Wm. Bond, Esq., and Geo. Livermore, Esq., the largest and most distinguished dealers in wool in New England. The report embraces many interesting facts, which we give in appropriate columns.

The San Francisco Postoffice.

NO. VI.

THE public is now so well aware of the condition of the San Francisco Postoffice, that it is unnecessary for us to give any more proof, that a change *must* come. Should the last old clerk or two run away, give up in despair or be removed, we dont think the machinery would go a great while, and we think the very best thing possible now, is a memorial from the citizens to the Postmaster General for a *relief*. We think two-thirds of our business men are ready to express their opinion that a change is necessary and *must be had*.

MANY of the new recruits, after getting their bounty money remind one of a printing-office in distress—because they go into *pie*.

The Steamer Yosemite and Washoe.

"Let Justice be done though the Heavens fall."

NO EVENT has occurred in our community for a long time which has occasioned more intense feeling or drawn forth so much and so general an expression of condemnation as the recent act of the collision of the two rival steamers, the Yosemite and the Washoe. The event was one likely to occur at some time from the very nature of the relation held by these two lines of steamers. But the nature and character of this collision, the time and place at which it occurred, rendered it one so apparently intentional that the public mind, highly excited by such a seeming high-handed wrong, becomes suddenly excited and expresses itself not only in judgment upon the act itself, but upon the commander of the steamer, the pilot and all hands.

For any act of premeditated wrong, of this kind, or for any act of carelessness, or neglect of duty, on the part of the commander, or of the pilot, or of any other officer on board, we have no word but that of utter condemnation, and punishment in the extreme. But let that punishment fall only on the *guilty party*, whoever it may be, whether it be the captain, pilot, or the directors of the company.

The press of our State has spoken, especially of this city, and we have waited patiently to see the spirit that has dictated its action. A writer over the signature of "W.," in the Bulletin, responds to the card of Captain Poole, but in a measure more to incite to acts of injustice than to subserve the cause of justice and right. We publish Capt. Poole's card.

CARD.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The undersigned, for many years in command of steamers on the inland waters of this State, can point with just pride to his past record as sustaining the assertion that he has always been vigilant and zealous in the protection of life and property committed to his care, and that he has never wantonly trifled with or deliberately injured the life or property of others. He feels that wherever he is known, notwithstanding the vituperation with which he has been assailed, he requires no justification; and from that portion of the community with whom he is unacquainted, he asks a suspension of opinion in regard to the collision between the steamers Washoe and Yosemite, until the result of the investigations in relation thereto can be made public and the blame fixed where it properly belongs.

E. A. POOLE,
Master Steamer Yosemite.

The article says:

"I have read Capt. Poole's card in the Bulletin with surprise. The coolness and confidence with which he parades his past career as captain of steam vessels to excuse his extraordinary act of running into the Washoe, is refreshing. Upon the same principle any respectable citizen might fire my premises, jeopardize the life of my family, destroy my property, and then fall back upon the merits and virtues of former life, and claim that always having been a clever fellow, generous, liberal and respectable, and having never been guilty of notorious, flagrant wrongs, therefore the public should suspend its opinion, and still esteem the incendiary a good man and virtuous citizen. Whatever claims Capt. Poole may have to the good opinion of the traveling community for having *simply done his duty*, there can be no excuse for the act of running into the Washoe."

The writer further says:

"This is an affair in which the people generally are interested."

"The public and the journals of California should therefore express themselves on all such matters in tones of the strongest condemnation; nor should any officer, however high in reputation he may have been previously rated, be excused for a wanton act."

We agree with "W." in this fully, and we will condemn any wanton act, by which life or property is jeopardized; but while we do this we will *not condemn any man*, unheard, or upon circumstantial evidence merely, lest by so doing we may condemn the innocent. In the case of the Yosemite and the Washoe a great calamity might have resulted. A gross dereliction of duty is very apparent, and to all appearances a gross and wickedly premeditated wrong. We shall do as the writer, W., says, *speak* out, and we now ask, who are the guilty parties? Who is the guilty man? All the blame seems to be placed upon the commander of the Yosemite, Capt. Poole. It is true that the commander is and should be responsible or at least accountable for those under him; but in the name of justice let us ask, may there not be some acts of wrong done on his steamer of which he is not cognizant and which he would condemn as ready as any person else? May it not *be possible that Capt. Poole* is entirely guiltless of this very great and wicked wrong? We have known Capt. Poole for *fifteen years*, personally, and intimately; we knew him on Mormon Island, as a trader, in 1849 and '50. We have known him through all his long years on the Sacramento river, as commander, and this is the first charge we ever heard uttered against him, therefore we say, in the name of Justice, withhold judgment until *he can be heard*. Were he ever so wrong he should be heard. What specious arguments are these of "W." in the Bulletin, "that however *good a man* may have been all is life before it is no excuse for a wrong act." Capt. Poole only asks *suspension* of a hasty judgment, he does not ask excuse, for he does not admit he is wrong. When it shall be proved that he is guilty of so foul a wrong, *then* let justice be done. But let us ask "W.," does not our courts, judges and jury, allways make a distinction between an old criminal and one who stands arraigned for the first time for wrong? It is an invariable rule that he whose past life is clean is recommended to mercy by the very jury that say "guilty," then shall not *one who has not yet been proved* guilty have mercy, have a hearing? Private malice and revenge may stimulate to popular violence and innocent parties may suffer. We desire not to be misunderstood. We would not lift our voice or write one word to defend those who should be guilty of so heinous a sin as that of running down a steamer or vessel under any circumstances, for our own life has been more than once endangered thereby, neither would we have the innocent suffer. Having known Capt. Poole so long and so well we only speak the convictions of our own heart, and we do this voluntarily. No living soul has ever desired or prompted us to give an opinion, save "W." of the Bulletin, who demands the opinion of the whole press, we therefore give ours, and believing Capt. Poole to be *innocent*, we shall cling to that belief until he is proved otherwise. We aver that this terrible outrage could have been committed, and without the knowledge of the commander, too. We ask all reasonable men to reflect: Suppose, for instance, that the *owners* of these steamers desired to injure or damage the Washoe, so as to compel her to be hauled off, would they be likely to employ Capt. Poole to do this? Would they not be much more likely to urge him to avoid a collision, or any act that seemed like revenge for opposing their monopoly, would they not be more likely to say to Capt. Poole, be you courteous, conciliating and not manifest anything but good will, and perhaps we (the company), may buy him off and then if any other, or dangerous work is to be done, privately and without the knowledge of Capt. Poole, employ some other party to do it? And then when calamity should come Capt. Poole, not knowing, would be a witness in favor of the Company, and guiltless before God and man. But, says "W.," how could any body else do this while Capt. Poole is the commander of the steamer?

That is the easiest thing in the world. We will now suppose a case—remember we only *suppose* a case—which, were it so, would prove Captain Poole guiltless: Suppose a *Pilot* was privately engaged to cripple the Washoe, not intending to peril life; suppose, as usual, on making the wharf, Capt. Poole on his part promptly *pulls his bell* to stop the engine, and the Pilot (bribed without his knowledge), fails to obey his command and runs into the Washoe, who is the guilty party? Although Capt. Poole has command of the steamer, who controls the steamers course—the captain or the pilot? Should the pilot be bribed and the captain totally ignorant of it—is the *Captain* guilty? We do not say such a case exists—but might it not? If so, then would it not be just and right that Capt. Poole, as a gentleman known to our citizens for long, long years, as man unusually esteemed. Should not such a man be heard before he is condemned? As this is a case of great moment to the public we have given it a careful thought, and close as we began. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

Opposition Steamer Day.

THE traveling public will be glad to see the announcement of the People's Line for the 23d day of July, from this side. The America, a splendid ship, will leave on the day appointed, promptly, and will connect at Aspinwall, via the Panama Railroad, with the new and magnificent steamer Golden Rule. This new steamship, is, as advertised, the largest, fastest, and most elegant steamship on the Atlantic Ocean, and by this line passengers will be put through to New York, quicker, and with more comfort and dispatch than by any other route.

It is a most fortunate thing for our State and its inhabitants that we now have an honorable opposition line, one in whom the people can confide, therefore it will pay them to wait for this line a little time. Shortly, with the new steamers building, the M. O. Roberts Line of New York, and the People's Line of California, will furnish trimonthly or weekly lines, up to the full demands of the people, to whom they look for encouragement and support to maintain a line of steamers equal to any in the world, and at a *low rate of fare*. The people should all remember that it is for them to say whether the rates of fare shall be high or low. To the People's Line, the true Opposition Line belong the credit of reducing the fares, should that line ever be withdrawn the prices would be doubled instantly, so the people must testify their approval of low fares by giving their approval and support to the People's Line.

Physical Culture.

WE are very glad to know of the success of Dr. Lewis in the cause of Physical Education. We are happy to give the following evidence of his success:

The "Normal Institute for Physical Education," incorporated in 1860, and under the management of Dr. Dio Lewis, opened its Seventh Session on the fifth of July in Boston.

The demand for teachers of the New Gymnastics has become such, that the last two classes of Graduates, consisting of about ninety ladies and gentlemen, were at once engaged, and hundreds more might find profitable employment.

Well-known medical men assist in preparing the pupils to act as guides in Physical Culture.

In the department of Gymnastics, Dr. Lewis personally trains every candidate for the New Profession.

If any reader would know more of this pioneer institution in a new and noble profession, let him or her send for a full circular to Dr Dio Lewis, Boston.

We are glad to know we have a college of a similar character now in our city, under the charge of Mr. Robinson, where ladies and gentlemen are engaged in classes, and the school is in high repute.

"To Dr. Dio Lewis, more than to any other man in the country indebted for the present deep, *practical* interest in physical culture. He has done a noble work."—Mass. Teacher.

"We look upon Dr. Lewis as one of the benefactors of his race."—Grace. Greenwood.

"Success to Dr. Lewis's Gymnasium. No better Institution exists."—Knickerbocker.

"Dr. Lewis's book is the most practical, sensible work on this subject, extant in any language."—Continental Monthly.

Splendid Samples of Wool.

BACHELDER and Cotter, of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, have sent us twelve samples of their Spanish Merino wool, also twelve samples of the half-blood, very handsomely arranged on card. They have been very successful in raising a splendid Spanish Merino flock, one that cannot be surpassed in the State. At our last State Fair they won, not only general admiration, but the premiums, too. Some of the handsomest bucks and ewes ever shown in this or any other State have been bred by them, and their specimen animals will again win them honor.

Great Central Sanitary Fair, Philadelphia.

HAVING published the call of the officers of this Fair in May last, and becoming interested in it by a remembrance from California, we are happy to know that this Great Central Fair has been so eminently successful, realizing about one million *dollars*. We take the liberty to make a few extracts from a private letter addressed to us by one of the lady Directors, containg a beautiful silken badge, with the hymn alluded to, which we give in our columns. This hymn has been set to music, a copy of which we have also received. We hope our humble contribution of seeds may spring up into trees richly productive to the noble cause. This will amply repay us for what we have done.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1864.

COL. WARREN.—*Dear Sir:* Your letters have all been received, also the parcel containing seeds for the benefit of our Sanitary Fair, for which please accept my thanks. They have been placed into the hands of scientific men to be raised and disposed of at the highest price possible, and credited to my department. I hope they will bring something handsome, and prove another "Golden Bag of Flour," for the sake of the cause in which we are all deeply interested. * * *

Our Fair closes a week from next Wednesday. It has been, I am happy to say, a complete success. There has never been seen in this county, before, such a splendid display of taste and beauty in the arrangement of the whole affair. It seems a pity to destroy the fairy scene of the Horticultural Department, the splendid display of art everywhere manifested, but the end attained, we must all fall back again into our quiet home-life, realizing the past few months only as a bright dream. Ours is the last of the series of Fairs for the Sanitary Commission. I trust that peace will soon be restored that the need of this great and good work may have its requirements lessened.

I am very glad you have Dr. Bellows with you, he is very pleasing, and untiring in his exertions in behalf of the soldier.

I inclose you our Inaugural Hymn, by O. W. Holmes. It is set to a very pretty German air, and quite appropriate to the times.

I will write you the fate of your offering, and trust it will realize our most earnest wishes.

With respect, very truly yours, E. B.

HYMN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Written expressly for the Great Central Fair.

FATHER, send on earth again
Peace and good will to men;
Yet, while the weary track of life
Leads thy people through storm and strife,
Help us to walk therein.

Guide us through the perilous path;
Teach us love that tempers wrath;
Let the fountain of mercy flow
Alike for helpless friend or foe,
Children all of thine.

God of grace, hear our call;
Bless our gifts, Giver of all;
The wounded heal, the captive restore,
And keep us a nation evermore
Faithful to Freedom and Thee!

A Soldier's Record.

IT is proposed by the ladies whose names are subjoined, to make a collection of extracts from the letters and diaries of soldiers, both officers and privates, for publication, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. It is believed that much material of interest might be thus brought to light, in Thrilling incidents of heroic conduct, and self-sacrificing patriotism, pure aims, and noble sentiments, expressed to mothers, wives and sisters on the eve of battle, from camp and field, post and out-post, ship and gunboat.

Persons possessing such records are earnestly invited to respond to this appeal, by sending copies of them, with date, name and circumstances under which written.

Editors are respectfully solicited to give this notice a conspicuous place in their journals, in order to effect its general circulation.

Communications may be addressed to Mrs. Clinton Newbold, No. 52 West Twenty-first street; Ellen Collins, No. 97 West Eleventh street; Susanah Shaw Minturn, No. 16 West Seventeenth street; Ellen R. Strong, No. 74 East Twenty-first street; Lydia Minturn Post, No. 61 West Twenty-eighth street.

We give the above notice gladly and hope every journal in the land will aid in this work. A volume of records of the noblest and purest thoughts that ever emanated from human heart will be the result, and we trust every facility will be given by the press, and by those who have letters, to the patriotic ladies engaged in this work, and forward them as desired.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BENICIA.—This fine College is now open, on its new term, and is an excellent place for boys; location fine, grounds 30 acres, large airy buildings, gymnasium, etc. The cost of this College and grounds, is over $[illegible],000; C. J. Platt, Esq., Principal; J. E. Abbot, Esq., Law Department.

California Made Whips.—Never buy an imported *Whip*, when you can purchase of Messrs. Main & Winchester a *better* and handsomer whip at the manufactory, and while sustaining our own home labors, save the gold from going abroad.

LILLIES' BURGLAR PROOF SAFE LOCK.—As an evidence of the high value and estimation given to this famous lock over all others, we can say that two of these locks have been affixed to the vaults of our City Fathers at City Hall, and four at the vault of the new Banking House of Donahue & Kelly corner of Sacramento and Montgomery.

Sheet-Iron Safes not Burglar Proof.—The next point is to show the Sheet-Iron Safe not Burglar Proof. It will be observed from noticing the structure of the Sheet-Iron Safe, that the steel plate is the only protection that can be given to the Lock. This plate will be found deficient first, from its want of solidity to protect the Lock against the action of the Burglar; second, for the reason that the temper may be extracted in a few moments, and the plate be drilled or cut through. But this is not all. The Safe may be bored into any point; sufficient powder applied to blow it to pieces, or it may be cut into in a very short time, or the band be easily pried off with the aid of a crowbar. Consequently it has been proved worthless as against Burglers.

Agents for Lillie's Safes "The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company," 100 and 102 Battery street, San Francisco.

Santa Clara College.

THE LIBRARY.

A visit over this College enables us to give some matters of interest, to the cause of education. We shall endeavor to give quite a history of this Institution in continuous numbers.]

The Library of the Santa Clara College contains over 10,000 volumes, and can truly be called the largest and most valuable collection of books in the State, if we judge them for their antiquity and adaptedness to History, Science, Education, and for such an Institute as is here established. The Library room is lofty and spacious, 40x40 feet, handsomely arranged, with shelves suitable for each department of literature, and as we have said it embraces everything valuable in History, ancient and modern, Biography, the best Prose and Poetical writers of all ages. Art, Science and Literature in all its phases. We wish it were possible to enumerate all the interesting works we examined, but we have only space to speak of the most rare:

A large volume—Annotations and Meditations on the Evangels, a very rare work, bearing date 1607, in grand, bold type; every feature of the Gospel, illustrated in tracts, these represented in figures, to the very life; perfect pictures of the scenes intended to represent "The child Jesus in the Manger when the Shepherds came to Him," is most admirably done; "The Last Supper," in all perfection, and several striking features connected therewith—Peter and Judas to the life. The "Day of Judgment"—wonderfully and vividly portrayed; the whole series are perfect illustrations; this is indeed a rare work, type clear and bright as if printed in the present century, the cuts are far superior to the majority now sent forth; everything connected with this work—the Natural History portion, fruit, flowers, and animals, all perfect.

Another branch of this Library is the Ecclesiastical portion, being a collection of old Bibles, some 200 volumes, from the first to the ninth century—the rarest collection, probably, in the United States. In this Library is found the works of the famous Bossuett, complete in fifty volumes. Here too are found the *four* first works ever printed: Cicero de Oratore, St. Augustine, Civitati Dais, Nastantius' New Testament. These were the first four volumes printed in Rome, by Duke Maserno; these volumes are printed on thick paper, clean and beautiful type, both better than now used, yet they bear date 1440—over four hundred years ago. The paper of these volumes is a soft brown color, perhaps a delicate *flesh color*, easy for the eye, and these old books are now perfect in their pages, the typography equal to the present day and wonderfully preserved; they are properly called the works of the "Fathers of the Church." Another rare work—the Old Church Chants, on parchment, *all written out* by the early monks, and beautifully illustrated in scenes of natural history, and in colors, too; this work goes back some 150 years. Thus Virgil, Horace and Cicero were all transcribed by Monks, else they would have been lost forever.

The rule of the old world Monastic Institutions was to work in the field, portions of the time, then to transcribe all the Classics, the Sacred Works, Poets, Histories of the Greeks and Turks. By this means they were all preserved by the Monks—the works of St. Benedict and others, the Old Monks of England, Germany and Switzerland, went to the wilderness-built Churches and Monasteries; from these sprang all the cities of Europe, such as Winchester, Manchester, Chichester—all cities ending in "*chester*," founded more especially by the Monks; this was their origin.

It would afford the student and man of learning great pleasure and satisfaction to visit this valuable library.

Adjoining is the "Medical Rooms," with a complete collection of the best medicines, imported from France, no pains or expense have been spared in this department. The next is the Bathing Rooms—hot, cold, and shower-baths for the whole College; next them are the convalescing rooms, as companion to the Infirmary, each and all complete in every part.

The President and Professor's rooms are also here, and neatly furnished.

The clothes room of the students is neatly arranged with shelves, all marked and numbered; this room has a teller who delivers the change of dress *twice* a week, on Wednesday and Saturday; two attendants select and place the clothes upon the student's bed, ready for all; the pupils never go to this place, when clothes are wanted they apply to the attendant, everything in perfect order. The Refectory is a fine room and will accommodate 200 pupils—there are about 160 attending now.

The dormitory for small scholars is a neat, clean, and well ventilated sleeping apartment, with two wings, containing over 100 beds, with the name on each bed of the pupil to whom it belongs. The rooms are well ventilated, and water is near, with force pumps of great power, so as to use in case of fire. It can flood the whole building.

The large study room in the new building is 75 by 40, with 75 desks, of new improved pattern. This is a fine and well ventilated room. The cover of the desks we esteem a great improvement. It is made in two halves, and slides out. This prevents the desk-lid, when lifted, from being used as a screen for talking to each other, for by this new plan it cannot occur.

A special study room for drawing has been prepared (linear drawing). Every pupil should be master of this art. Many of the drawings are splendidly done. The paints and drawing materials are all imported from France, and are of the very best quality. The cost of the new College building was nearly $40,000, and it is money well expended. We shall speak of the other buildings and departments in our next.

All the cows in the State ought to do their best now in the way of yielding milk, when butter is fifty cents a pound, and the makers of it afraid to sell at that price.

St. Catherine's Academy, Benicia.

The closing exercises of this Academy of Young Ladies, took place yesterday evening; it was a very satisfactory examination, to parents, pupils and friends, as well as highly creditable to the Lady Superior, the Sisters, and the management of the College. The day was pleasant, and made more so by the very beautiful position of the College; high up, nearly on the summit of the hills, commanding a most picturesque and perfect view of the country surrounding Benicia. The scenery around is in itself very fine; but by the position of the Academy the balmy breeze is felt in all its inland purity.

Many in passing Benicia, look upon the place as a barren spot, but to be fully appreciated and enjoyed, let them visit it, go upon its rolling hills and look upon the beautiful in nature, and Benicia will no longer be barren of beauty to them.

Benicia is the "Athens of the Pacific," as it is claimed to be—is so truly; a beautiful and fertile spot, and we are surprised that the landholders do not improve more, a soil so capable of high cultivation. But from the soil without we turn to the richer field of labor, the soil of mind and heart. Plants, not perishable, like the earth and its seasons, but to bloom forever and to yield fruit according as mind has been cultivated.

The pupils of St. Catherine's Academy number about 75, and are under the charge of Mother Louise and the Sisters, who are very much beloved by the pupils.

The Recitation Hall, standing high up on the hill, has the advantage of pure air and free light. The Hall was neatly festooned with evergreens, and on the walls were displayed the beautiful painting, embroidery, and needle-work of the pupils; some one hundred pieces all highly creditable, and drawings of very beautiful designs and execution.

The pupils all ranged on raised seats, at the end of the hall, presented a truly beautiful sight. The thought, uppermost in our mind was, how they possibly could form any conception of the part they are to play in the great Drama of the future of the Pacific.

The morning exercises commenced at 9 a. m., and continued to 1 p. m. The audience was large, many of the Fathers of the Church were present, and parents from various parts of the State, and the friends of the College. The exercises of the afternoon were from 2 to 5 p. m. The distribution of Premiums occupied an hour or more and caused considerable interest and excitement. The Pupils, crowned with bright wreaths and wearing their medals, presented a very beautiful appearance.

The recitation of the classes, the original essays and dialogues were all excellent, and the classes examined showed a thorough knowledge of their studies. The exercises in music were of a high order, generally. Some pieces were performed with marked excellence, receiving great applause. As these exercises were so near the time of our going to press, we shall defer our full notes until next week, when we intend to speak further of this excellent educational Institute. For the courteous invitation received, to be present at these exercises we return thanks, having enjoyed them very much.

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

Our readers will please see the notice of the new term of this excellent institution for the third of August. The last term was closed with great credit, both to the principal, Miss Lammond, and her corps teachers, and to the pupils themselves. It is a most fortunate thing for our State that we have so many excellent institutions of learning, and particularly so when these are devoted to the education of females. It is all important that girls should be educated, and well educated—not only the head, but the heart too; not merely intellectually, but morally.

The location of Miss Lammond's Seminary is admirable, a combination of most attractive scenery around the Seminary, and always healthy; the buildings large and convenient, with ample material in globes, apparatus, library, etc; a musical college, almost, there being eight pianos in practice, and Jacob Zech's (our own California make) a prominent voice among them.

When the great question of the future of California shall be properly considered, when it shall be remembered that the future weal or woe of this State will depend upon the manner in which the youth of the present time are educated, and more especially the females of the present day, when it shall be truly remembered that the girls of to-day will be the wives and mothers of the future, and the destiny of this great and growing State is to be in their hands, then, and not till then, can we rightly estimate the importance of the education of the female at the present day. We have a hope, however, for the future, when we know that such institutions as Miss Lammond's are making their good impressions upon those who are to wield so great an influence in the future.

Miss Lammond is eminently qualified for the high position she has assumed, appreciating truly the great responsibility resting upon her in forming character. She has secured for the new term the best of teachers in the several departments of the Seminary. In Languages: the French teacher is Mdme. Vonchamberg, a very distinguished lady, one that as a teacher will give promise of success; the Spanish, Senor Vallejo, an accomplished teacher; Music, Professor Hartman, whose name is a guarrantee of success; Painting, Professor F. A. Buttman, whose works of art are gems in many a collection of beautiful paintings. In addition to these are other teachers of high merit, not forgetting the useful, in the domestic economy and happiness of the female character. Miss Lammond has shown her sense of the responsibility of her position in thus securing, for her Seminary, teachers of the very highest character and ability, and we are confident that the numerous friends and patrons of this favorite Seminary will appreciate the effort.

The Benicia Female Seminary has done great good for the education of the females of California. Many a highly gifted mind has been made to shine, and we know of great good that has been accomplished. So we look to the future of this excellent college, while under the control of Miss Lammond, as destined to do a still greater amount of good than has ever yet been accomplished. We wish it unbounded success.

Mrs. Blake's Young Ladies Seminary, Oakland.

We regret that we could not be present at the exercises of this excellent Seminary, recently—duty called us elsewhere. We learn, however, that the examination passed off with great eclat. The whole series of exercises, literary and festive, were of high order, reflecting much credit upon the lady principal, her assistants, and the pupils also. We received a communication relative to these exercises, too late for publication. We regret we could not give the entire programme, but other exercises were in type and we were obliged to defer them.

Prospectus of St. Ignatius College.

The prospectus and catalogue of the scholars enrolls more than five hundred pupils, from August 1863, to June 1864, the largest number of pupils in any one College in California. This is a very prosperous Institution. It was established and opened in 1855, and now numbers about thirty professors and teachers.

We were present the last evening of the exercises, having just returned from San Jose and Santa Clara Colleges. The audience, at the St. Ignatius, was immense—we should think nearly three thousand. The dramatic representations were very fine. "David and Saul" was performed with great spirit. The pupils appeared to great advantage and won repeated plaudits for their correct acting.

The St. Ignatius is among the prominent Colleges of our land.—We have more to say in our next.

School Books.—We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Tyler & Brothers, in our Journal. This firm has prepared a very full collection of books, so that orders from colleges, schools and academies, can always be supplied at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

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First Day of August.

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Rev. I. H. BRAYTON, Oakland.

23-1m

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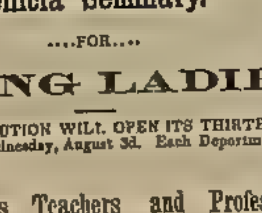
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The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing; it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

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The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

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They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

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ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones*. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

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We are surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very Coarse Wool, Hair, Moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the REAL PULU. Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest ONE WAY by which all purchasers

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N. B.—We have a NEW MACHINE in our cellar for crushing Grapes, and will be happy to show grape growers how to make their wine. These machines we will sell.

22-3m

FOR SALE,

A WELL-IMPROVED 80 ACRE FARM, ONE MILE west of Petaluma.

Terms $4,000—half cash at once.

17 JOHN KENDALL.

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

LETTUCE AND I.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

I look 'cross the street to the rich man's house
With turrets and casements high—
There's crape on the door, and gloomily grand
A hearse goes mournfully by.

And Lettuce and I sit down with our love,
Reading each, heart unto heart,
Thanking God we are willing to go
When he shall bid us depart.

No ephemoral wreath, no castle is ours,
With turrets and casements high;
But Lettuce says, we have builded us ours
Imperishable in the sky.

We never were rich, but sometimes I think
A lord and lady we are,
When Lettuce sits down i'the twilight to sing
Touching softly her guitar.

They say we are old, but Lettuce seems young,
With her eyes of quiet brown—
Sure there's some silver flecking her hair,
Like dust on her wedding gown:

But she sings and smiles just as sweetly now
As when hair and gown were fair,
Wearing her years as light on her brow
As she wears her silver hair.

We look 'cross the way to the rich man's house
With turrets and casements high,
But 'tis not envy, nor the empty hearse
That brings the tear to our eye.

Adda Clare.

We copy a few thoughts of this lady from the Golden Era. However singular may be some of her ideas, we like to pick out the good ones and hold them up for all to enjoy. Some weeks since, amid a mass of subjects from every quarter of our country, we clipped the following that we esteem truthful and good—the subjects "Women" and "Babies."

Speaking of the health of women, she says:

"Happily, for a few years, a great change has been going on in the public standard for women. Organic disease has ceased to be cherished by sentiment, the heroine of romance no more wears the hectic flush, and the perforated lung is no longer admired in the female bosom.

"After all, I believe that when women become generally healthy, that brutal husbands will be much rarer than they are now; for what is more adapted to stimulate all the worst impulses of a bad man, than union to a miserable, pining, ill woman. None but the higher order of men can be intimately associated with a sick woman without despising her."

The last paragraph is worthy the special thought of women:

Speaking of the great and growing disregard of little children she thus speaks.

"The other day, I left my own little child at the circus, seated in a reserved chair. When I came back, a great strong, bearded man had pulled him out of his chair seated himself in it, and compelled the child to stand in the crowd, never offering to hold him. What a nature that man must have had, to whom that little pale face, and four tender years of age could plead nothing. I pity that man; something of the man was left out when he was fabricated.

"I do not mean now to say that every man, old, young, married, single, etc., in San Francisco is engaged in trampling down children in the streets and otherwise ill-treating them. To the willfully obtuse I will state that there are any number of exceptions to these remarks, and numerous gentlemen whom, should I include in them, I should be basely slandering; to those who do not misunderstand me this last remark is not offered.

"But a little child should be sacred to the roughest minds, and no man can have business important enough to make him offend one of these little ones. A little of the religion of kindness to the children would be a better investment than copper and silver, in that treasure-house where neither "moth nor rust can corrupt," and where there is no depreciation and no panic in the market. Let humorists be sarcastic about children let men of the world sneer at them, and let it be fashionable to find them nuisances, for my own part I think the world would be a poor place without their sweet little faces, in which there is no speculation and no calculation, and I say God bless the children and make them better men and women than we are in our generation.

"To those who shall treat these lines with contempt, I can only remind them of the sacred lips which said of him "who shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a mill-stone were tied about his neck, and he were cast into the depths of the sea."

The last two paragraphs are surely full of beauty and truth and we hope these words will be treasured, as they should be, and have their effect.

Boys.—Boys, when they are boys, are queer enough. How many ridiculous notions they have, and what singular desires, which in after life change and shape themselves into characteristics Who remembers when he would have given his birthright for a rocking horse, and his new suit of clothes for a monkey? Who forgets the sweet faced girl, older than himself, against whose golden hair he leaned and wept his grief away? Who recollects when the thought of being a circus rider appeared greater than to be a President; and how jealously he watched the little fellows that wore spangled jackets and turned somersets, and desired to become like them? If memory preserves not these caprices, or something similar, the boy is lost in the man. Happy visions! they come quickly and go quickly, leaving us ever to sigh for a return of what can never be again.

If you wake up thirsty, diet, that is, eat nothing; if you have diarrhea, be quiet, that is, do nothing, drink nothing; and if not better in twelve hours, send for a physician.

THE TRUE WOMAN.

[We give our readers the following very beautiful story, "a waif" on the stream of time. It is a picture of a "True Woman," beautiful as it is true, and as there is a fearful panic over our State, and the prospect of many ruined fortunes, we point to this noble woman as an example worthy of imitation to all those wives who may be similarly situated in these trying times—and happy will be those men and those homes where the "True Woman" is found.]

"I'LL have to go Mary, there's no help for it."

She looked—the lady to whom these words were addressed—in a way which showed it had struck and hurt her. She was scolloping a child's skirt, and the needle-work had followed her rapid fingers along the flannel like a line of snowy foam, but now the work fell suddenly, unheeded to the floor.

"Ah, John, has it come to that?" asked Mary, the wife of John Malcolm; and the soft words were spoken with a kind of gasp, as though just beneath them by a mighty swell and rush of feeling that well nigh overpowered her voice.

"Yes, Mary, it must come. God knows I've struggled hard as any man to weather the storm, and I could have done it, too, if those western houses hadn't gone under. But they'll carry us with it."

"I can't realize it yet, John," looking at him in a half-bewildered, half-frightened way, that was pitiful to see; the shock for the moment had half stunned her.

"O Mary, it was hardest for your sake," and the words came in a sharp groan which is terrible to hear from the lips of a strong man. The tones roused her at once into a full consciousness of what had befallen them, and the part she must bear in it

"Don't John—don't take it so hard," her voice struggling through a sob into a note of cheerfulness, and her lips fashioning a smile, which though weak at first, you felt certain would grow stronger each moment; just as you had the sweet promise of the day when the first faint sunbeams struggle weakly out of the morning mist.

"I could have borne up, Mary, if it had not been for you and the children; but that thought cuts me to the core—it's more than I can bear."

And for the first time the young wife and mother heard a sob from the lips of her husband, as he bowed down on the arm of his chair. The pride of his manhood gave way at last, and John Malcolm wept like a little child. Then the woman's heart, the woman's power to cheer and comfort and strengthen, roused themselves, the wave went over her but one moment, and then Mary Malcolm forgot herself, and rose up to the hight of her true womanhood—to the exaltation of self sacrifice.

"John," said the soft brave officer, "do not say that again. Let everything else fail, the heart of your wife never will."

And now she has come close to him, and he felt her small arms around his neck, and her head lay on his shoulder, as tender and confiding as in the days of their brightest prosperity. All through one day he had been looking forward to this hour, and shrinking away from it; and once or twice—God for give him—he had glanced out of his office window to the river, which rolled its dark sullen waters in the distance, and a fierce temptation had rushed over him to hurry out and bury all his pain and anguish under the dark ruffled sheet of water. But John in his secret distress, knew that the temptation was the voice of the devil entering into his soul; he was a man who feared the Lord and kept His commandments; he put the temptation aside.

The young husband had not doubted his wife's heart for a moment; but he had expected to see her almost stricken to the earth, with the first tidings of the ruin of the house in which he was the heaviest partner. He knew that her youth had been nurtured in all the grace and luxury that wealth confers, and he feared the thought of going into the chill and darkness of poverty. He had not looked for loud lamentations, or bitter reproaches, but he dreaded the silent tears, the mute despair of the white face.

So John Malcolm raised his hot face, stained with the tears that were shed for her sake, and looked into the eyes of his wife; she answered with a smile that set her face in a new sacredness and beauty to her husband's eye—a smile so sweet and tender to him, so brave and defiant for the worst the world could do for them, and it said to him at once all that her words would and could not.

"Ah, Mary, my wife," said the merchant, "I thought when I came into my house an hour ago, that I was a ruined man; but I feel now as though I were a rich one."

"Ruined with me and the children, John?" and now there was a faint reproach in her voice; but she clung closer to him.

"But Mary, poor child, you don't know what it is to be poor, to give up so much of ease and luxury to which you have been accustomed."

"You say that, John, before you have tried me, and seen what of courage, and powers of self-sacrifice there are in my nature."

The noble words had a fitting emphasis in the sweet smile, in the steadfast, dauntless tones.

"But we shall have to give up the house, Mary."

"Well, we can be just as happy in a smaller one. Our love has a broader foundation than stately rooms and costly furniture. We'll take a cosy little cottage somewhere in the country, and instead of three servants get along with none."

Hearing these words, John Malcolm looked at his wife, but he did not then say what was in his heart—a thanksgiving to God for the angel he had sent to walk with him. He took her hand and held it close in his, while he told her of the temptation which had beset him before the failure of his house became certain—a temptation by yielding to which he could have saved himself from failure.

But it must have been by dishonest means; by taking advantage of others in his power—in short, by a fraud, which though man's laws never could reach, God's did, with that eternal "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

"O, thank God! thank God! you were delivered from this evil," said Mary Malcolm. "I had rather you should go down to your grave without a dollar than have committed this sin," and the tears filled her blue eyes as she spoke.

And afterwards there fell a little silence between the two, husband and wife. It was broken by the latter. She looked into the man's face, and her fingers sifted themselves through the dark hair that had no specks of gray, and her look, bright, grateful, loving and touching, conveyed a great deal.

"What is it, Mary?"

"I was thinking, John, how much better off I am to-day than thousands of wives throughout the land. How many there are who sit in their lonely homes, wearing the slow hours away, with hopes and fears for husbands that are gone to the war, and whose dreams at night are filled with visions of battle fields where the one beloved face lies white and ghastly on the sodden grass, with no hand to offer the last cup of water, no ear to catch the last low word. Ah, John, my eyes have never searched, as so many eyes do, for your name among the list of killed and wounded; and 'failed' seems a word to thank God for, when I think of that."

She was crying now—the broken merchant's wife—crying for joy.

"Mary," said John, "I never thought of all this, never once; thank God for it, through this day, that has been the darkest and brightest day of my life; for out of the thick cloud has its blessed light shined."

And after awhile their talk went on the practical matters and uses which so nearly concerned them—the retrenching their expenses, and selling off the furniture at once, and settling themselves in the cottage as Mary called it, always giving it a sweet flavor of home.

"I can get a clerkship, and we can contrive to live on a small salary, till the war is over, which God grant may not be long, and afterwards, doubtless, I shall see my way clear into business again. But, Mary, don't you know how folks will pity you behind your back, and say you've come down dreadfully in the world, and say that it's a shame you ever threw yourself away upon such a poor dog as I am."

"They don't know what they are saying, then, and I certainly shan't care for it."

Her smiles were clear and bright now, as sunshine that has struggled with the cloud, and come out of it triumphant.

"Well, Mary, a strong heart makes a stout arm, and I shall toil with both for you and the children, as a man does for those who are dearer than life to him."

"Dear John!" her hand fluttered down on his shoulder in a pretty caressing way, though the tones needed nothing more.

"I came home, Mary, a miserable, discouraged, broken-spirited man; and now I feel as brave, as cheerful, too, as I ever did in my life—aye, richer, for it needed this day and this trial to show me what the woman I have married was worth, and all she could be to me. Oh, Mary, if there were only more wives in the world like you."

Dear reader, have you ever stood, like this woman, face to face with adversity? And have you, too, learned in what spirit to take it?

The Sanitary and Christian Commission.

Their work will tell, and the good accomplished will never be fully known and appreciated until the war is over, and the soldiers' tongues unloosed. Then the South will know the North better, and the spirit of fraternal love will be revived, and the Union restored to beauty and glory. We give items elicited from the wounded soldiers, which were gathered at the battle of Fredericksburg. These are facts, and they show the heart's current:

"There can be no doubt at all as to the despondency of the rebel soldiers who have fallen into our hands. Yesterday, at Belle Plain, while dressing the wounds of a soldier of the Forty-fifth Georgia regiment, a surgeon said to him: 'We are glad to help you; a wound covers all differences. May be you'll find the Yankees are not, after all, the bad fellows you expected to find them.' 'Oh, sir,' he said in reply, as a grateful look came into his face, 'I've found out already that there are kind-hearted, true men at the North.' Continuing the conversation, he remarked that the people of the South were not animated by any such hatred of the loyal North as was attributed to them; the war was the work of a few leaders; the masses had nothing to do with it. Lately conversing with a member of the Thirty-seventh Alabama regiment, now here in hospital, with four wounds in his breast and head, he remarked that his time of service expired last Fall, but 'the scoundrels wouldn't let him go;' they compelled every man, he said, to stay in the ranks, whether he would or not; but, he added, 'they can't keep me any longer.' These men, of course, fight stubbornly and bravely, but they do it only under the domination of a brutal instinct."

Patent Hat Rack.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE WOULD invite public attention to a new

PATENT HAT RACK

which is now on exhibition at the California Farmer Reading-room This is an entire new thing in style, and of peculiar form. It is a valuable invention and worthy the attention of Furniture Dealers, and Inventors. This Invention is patented and the undersigned will sell Rights for the County or State, or other parts of the Pacific Coast. This Patent was sold for a high price in New York. Call at Farmer Reading-rooms and see the model. For particulars call on Editor of Farmer. 13-3m

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B C., Farmers Office.

ELECTRICITY

THE GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the word of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr J. H Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 615 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no med cine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism, none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of the Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panacea for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1402
Dyspepsia	1367
General Debility	1310
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	833
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	603
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	562
Panama Fever	561
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,168
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned has used the above method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment given him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering from a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 615 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was confined with rheumatism, and also had the chills and fever, so that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me from first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured the disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicine. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this institution, for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Solano County.

September 19, 1860

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 13, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You request me to let you know how I feel after being at home a few weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks, and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble, my sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before the disease had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone, and so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Please accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please; I am sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWLES.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of October, A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state it to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no weakness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks without one drop of medicine. You had hard work in making me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will boast you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERRINGER, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival at home I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me. In returning me from a painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I left you and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by me to friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid instrument. I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick one that come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of November, A. D., 1860. F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 1st, before me. You wish to know how my bronchial affections are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone and never bothered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you promised me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of November, A. D., 1860. B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. The disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After having twenty treatments with his improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever have acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicine but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D O. HARR.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D O. Harr, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, 1860.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cures performed in my case. Below I append it.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to be a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefits on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his office, San Francisco, No. 615 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 615 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the interior. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extending to its usual contents. For some hours exposed to wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains — pains in the back, limbs and legs, so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail. Finally our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Bath and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Bien.—El Dorado Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore resorted to, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 615 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn has obtained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the cure of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 615 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal.

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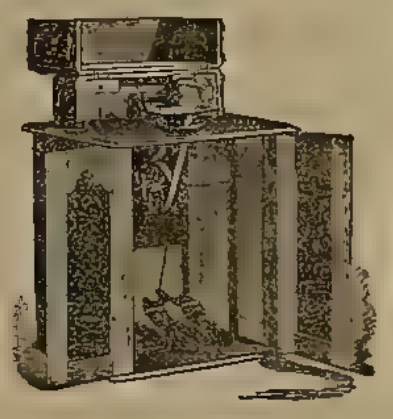
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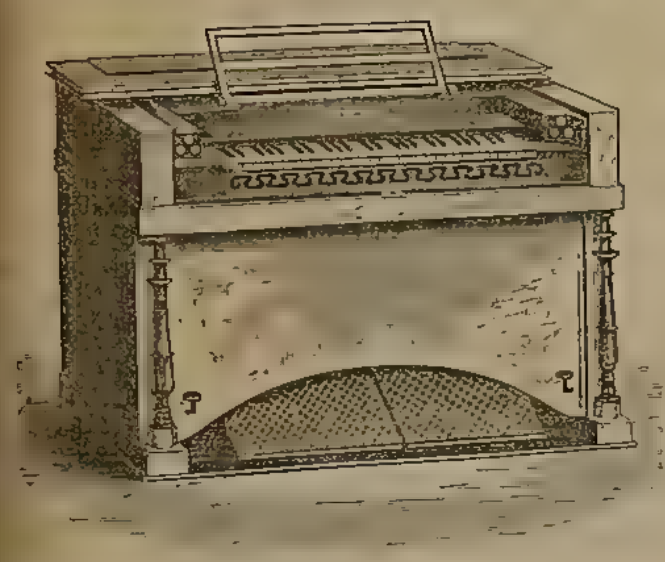
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Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN'S



For Church, College, & or Parlor.

Grand Cabinet Organs.

These unrivalled Instruments are now the favorite with thousands of people in every State where they are known. Their beautiful style of Instruments, from the delicate small Organ, suitable for a Lady's Boudoir or Chamber, to the large Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, with their Power and Compass of Tone, stand unrivalled among the sources from whence Music is drawn.

These Instruments are now being introduced into California, and the undersigned have the sole agency of the same. From their first introduction into notice, they have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM twenty-eight times, and on every occasion where entered: receiving ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS and SIXTEEN DIPLOMAS. The prices of these Instruments vary from $85 to $500—for particulars see pamphlets at Office.

KOHLER'S Musical Warerooms,

424 SANSOME STREET.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
1 SAN FRANCISCO

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparse, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,
and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3m

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete.

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

New York Combined Machine

STEEL CUTTER BAR,

Improved for 1864.

IMPROVED SPRING-SEAT,
IMPROVED CUTTER-BAR,
IMPROVED SLIDING-HUB
That will not wear.

THE BEST

Reaper and Mower

IN CALIFORNIA.

To the well-known superiority of this Machine as a Reaper, we now guarantee an equal superiority as a Mower. The new Steel Cutter-Bar places it far in advance of all other combined Machines.

Also the California Giant improved, and extras of all kinds, just received by

J. D. Arthur & Son,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
San Francisco.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED, and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper.

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREA reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coas

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY

Cider & Wine MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $22.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

FOR SALE BY

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,

106 and 108 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

18-1m

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MABURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville

Horner's First Premium ANTI-FRICTION DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET Marysville.
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

DOMIANO MANCARINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Figures, Statuary, Flowers, Ornaments, Etc.,

No. 743 Clay street, Opposite the Plaza.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

☞ Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order.
16-3m

Melrose, Zorn & Co.,

510 FRONT STREET,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEments, consigned to them from R. H. Allen & Co, N. Y.

One Eagle Plow, Plain, 18¼	$3 50
" " " 19	$6 00
" " " Side-cutter 19½	$3 25
" " " 20	$10 00
" " " Wheel and Cutter 36	$12 75
" Plow No. 1, Cylinder Skin and Wheel	$12 50
" " No. 00, Side-hill	$7 50
" " 3 1, "	$9 50
" " No. 1½, Double-mold	$4 50
" " " 1½ "	$6 00
" " " 2 "	$7 50
" " " 19, Steel, with last share plain	$8 00
" " " 19 1 2, Steel Wheel and Cutter	$12 75
" " " 20 " " "	$13 25
" Cultivator, 5 teeth, Steel and Wheel	$7 00
" " 3 " and 2 molds	$3 50
" " 5 " Cast Iron	$4 50
" " 3 " Steel	$4 50
Two Thermometer Churns, No. 1	$1 00
" " " " 2	$4 50
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Cylinder Churns, No. 1	$2 00
" " " " 2	$2 50
" " " " 3	$3 00
One Spanish Churn, No. 1	$3 75
" " " " 2	$4 00
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Corn-sheller, Single Wheel	$6 50
" " Double Wheel	$7 00
Two Trucks, No. 1,	$4 00
" " " 2	$5 00
" " " 3	$6 00
One Truck, Patent, No. 2	$7 00
" " " 3	$8 00
Two Gar en Barrows	$5 00

16

Encourage HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale 21 6

Literary Shrubbery.

SONNET TO GARIBALDI.

TENNYSON, after visiting Garibaldi, addressed him the following sonnet:

"True thinker and true worker, hand in hand,
Unlike, but yet how like each bears his part:
Hero and poet with the same great heart.
In one the life-blood of the southern land
Pulses with sudden throb, as beat the waves
Where the blue sea his rocky islet laves;
The other, master of the mighty rhyme,
Had pierced the dusky mantle of past time,
And seen the shadows of the noble dead;
The knightly throng, with Arthur at their head—
Writing their Idylls in deathless song;
Deeming perchance, such life a dim ideal—
Its gentle strength, its fearless scorn of wrong—
Or Garibaldi gazed, and found it real."

In the course of an examination for B A., at Cambridge, under an examiner whose name was Payne, one of the questions was: "Give me a definition of happiness?" to which a candidate returned the following laconic answer—"An exemption from Payne."

"I am glad this coffee don't owe me anything," said a financier at breakfast; for, if it did, I don't believe it would ever settle."

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-6 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	3 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Sixpenny Magazine	3 50
Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50	Harper's Weekly	3 50
Intellectual Observer	5 50	N. Y Illustrated News	3 50
Mining & Smelting Mag	6 00	" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50
Hunt's M[illegible]'s Mag	5 50	" Criminal Zeitung	3 50
The Banker's Magazine	5 50	Literary Companion	3 50
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50	Flag of Our Union	3 50
London Lancet	5 50	Waverly Magazine	3 50
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50	New York Ledger	3 00
All the Year Round, Eng	4 50	" " Mercury	3 00
Chem. Journal (monthly)	3 50	" " Home Journal	3 00
Blackwood's Magazine	3 50	" " Sunday Mercury	3 00
The Four " Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00	" " Independent	3 00
Churchman's Fam. Mag	5 50	" " Leader	3 00
The Horticulturist	3 00	National Intelligencer	3 50
American Agriculturist	2 00	Missour Republican	3 50
Phrenological Journal	2 00	Forney's War Press	3 50
Water Cure Journal	2 00	Boston Weekly Journal	3 50
Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00	" Transcript	3 50
S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	3 00	" Pilot	3 50
" " Bulletin	5 00	N Y Herald for Cals	3 50
Sac. Weekly Union	5 00	" Weekly Tribune	2 50
Con. Globe and App'dx	8 00	" Weekly Times	2 50
" Daily Times	18 00	" Weekly Mines	2 50
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	$4 00	" Weekly World	2 50

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] July 15, 1859.

Our Market for Grain and Produce the past two weeks has shown much firmness. Prices have been well sustained and show an upward tendency. Sales of Flour have been effected of considerable magnitude for export as well as Government, etc., at prices fully up to ruling rates of Wheat, Barley and Oats, and command full figures, holders evincing no anxiety to dispose of present stocks. Receipts of both old and new Grain are very light. Millers have some difficulty in obtaining supplies for their immediate use.

The Hay and Potato Market is well sustained; all the offerings find ready sale, at no material change from last week's quotations. There is but a limited demand for Wool. The bulk of the choice parcels on the Market has been taken, and of the quantity still on hand but little other than burry or inferior remains to select from.

Our exports are as follows: Per brig Shoot Anchor for Victoria, 213 sks Barley, 780 qr-sks Flour, 205 sks Oats, etc. Per British Bark Collingwood, for Melbourne, 13,751 hf 438 qr-sks Flour.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 5054 sks, Barley 3279 sks, Potatoes 442 sacks, Bran 30 sks, Flour 2374 qr-sks, Wool 141 bales, Hay 3761 bales, Corn 1210 sks, Straw 183 bales, Oats 915 sks, Salt 300 sks, Onions 60 sks.

Also Coastwise: Wool 424 bales, Wheat 634 sks, Potatoes 50 sks, Barley 770 sks, Beans 611 sks, Buckwheat 50 sks, Flour 100 qr-sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		——₱ bbl—	
Shipping		Superfine	7 00@7 50
Milling	2 50@2 75	Extra	8 00@8 50
Barley, new	3 25@3 37	Cornmeal—	
do old	3 40@3 52	Domestic ₱100 lb	4 25@4 50
Oats	2 75@3 00	Hay ₱ ton	22 50@32 50
Corn	1 00@1 12½	Ground Feed ₱ ton	35 00@40 00
Rye	2 25@2 50	Bran	37 50@40 00
Buckwheat	2 00@2 25	Middlings	45 00@50 00
Potatoes, old ₱ sk	2 25@2 50	Beans ₱ 100 lbs	2 50@3 00
Potatoes, new	4 00@4 50	Onions ₱ ton	2 ..@3 50
Squash ₱ ton			

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.			
Wool, Oregon ₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ₱ lb	12@ 13½
do Best Am'n pgd	20@ 22	Green salted	2½@ 3
do Medium do	15@ 18	Sheep skins, woolen	@ ..
do Short Staple	18@ 20	do do plain	5@ 10
do Burry	10@ 15	Goat skins	each @ 37
Wool sacks, new	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.			
Butter, Cala ₱ lb	37@ 40	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	10@
do Eastern	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱ lb	@
Eggs ₱ doz	@ 40	Parallon eggs ₱ doz	@

San Francisco Cattle Market, July 15.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality, 6@8c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5@7c.
do 2d do 3@7c.
Mutton—6@8c ₱ lb. Lamb—7@8
Pork—undressed, 6c; dressed 10½@10c ₱ lb.
Veal—4@6c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—July 15.

Hens ₱ doz	6 00@7 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	4 00@6 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	@1 50
Turkeys ₱ lb	18@ 20	do domestic	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	6 00@7 00		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—July 15.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables—C. W. Ham & Co. No. 1; Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76; Meats—Geo. N. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Gallagher & Reardon, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 48 and 49.

FRUIT.			
Apples, new ₱ lb	10@ 3	Crab Apples ₱ doz	@ 15
do cooking	@ ..	Peaches	3@ 10
Pears, Bartlett	@ ..	Limes ₱ doz	@ 25
Vicar of Winkfield	@ ..	Oranges	@ 50
Duchesse d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons ₱ doz	@ 0 00
Winter Nelis	@ ..	Pine Apples ₱ each	@ 75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas ₱ bunch	@ 12
Easter Beurre	@ ..	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	@ ..	Grapes, white ₱ lb	20@ 25
Fal Butter	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	8 ..	Muscat de Alexandria	@ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba	@ ..
cooking	@ 5	Hamburgh	@ ..
Strawberries ₱ lb	@ 20	Los Angeles	@ ..
Raspberries	@ ..	Common	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Cherry Plums	@ ..
do English	@ 00	Yellow Gage	@ 19
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons	@ 10
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums	@ 25
Blackberries pwild	10@ 15	German Prunes	@ 37
Lawton Blackberries	@ 00	Yellow Egg plum	@ 30
Cherries, com var	@ ..	Almonds Cala	@ 37
Bigarreau	@ ..	Filberts	@ 25
Black Tartarian	1 00	English Walnuts	@ 15
Apricots	10@ 15	Grecn-gages	each @ 12
Nectarines	10@ 15	Pa-melon	@ ..
Figs, new	15@ 25	Watermelons	each 25@50
Peanuts	@ 25	Sicilian Muskmelon	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	@ ..	Canteloupes	@ ..
Bloodgood Pears	@ ..	English Black Currants	@ ..
Basket of Peaches	75@1 50	Dearborn Seedling Pears	@ 15

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus ₱ lb	@ ..	Okra, Dry ₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr) ₱ doz	1 50@ 75	do Green	@ 12
Brussell s sprouts ₱ lb	@ ..	Potatoes	@ ..
Beets ₱ doz	@ 31	do New	@ 5
Broccoli ₱ doz	0 ..@ 0 00	do Sweet Carolina	@ ..
Cabbage	@1 50	do Yams (S Isle)	@ ..
Cauliflower	100@1 50	Pumpkins	@ 4
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips ₱ doz bunches	@ 37
Celery	@ bunch 12	Parsley	@ 37
Cress ₱ doz bunches	@ 37	Pickles, in Jars	each 20@ 62
Cucumbers ₱ doz	@ 2	Rhubarb ₱ lb	@ 12
Cranberries ₱ gall	@2 00	Radishes ₱ doz bunches	@ 50
Dried Herbs ₱ doz	@ 50	do yellow	@ 37
Egg Plants	@ 25	do black, ₱ bunch	@ 12
Garlics new	@ 12	Red Peppers	@ 50
Green-Beans	@ ..	Summer Squash	@ 10
Green-Corn	@ 6	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green-Peppers	@ 50	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green-Corn, cars ₱ doz	@ 50	String-Beans	@ 12
Lettuce ₱ doz	@ 50	Spinage	@ 12
Mushrooms, ppg grth ₱ lb	@ ..	Salsify ₱ bunch	@ 5
do cultivated	@ ..	Turnips ₱ doz	@ 25
Onions ₱ lb	@ ..	Tomatoes, fresh ₱ lb	@ 12

POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild ₱ pair	@ ..	Snipe ₱ doz	1 50@1 75
do tame	@ ..	English	@ ..
do Canvas-back	@ ..	Venison ₱ lb	@ ..
do Mallard	@ ..	Quails ₱ doz	@ ..
do Teal ₱ doz	@ ..	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	@ ..	do wild	2 00
do tame each	@1 50	Hares each	50@ 62
Chickens	50@ 62	Rabbits, tame	50@ 75
Turkeys ₱ lb	25@ 30	do wild	12@ 15
Hens each	62@ 75	Squirrel ₱ pair	25@ ..

FISH.			
Salmon ₱ lb	15@ ..	Crabs, large ₱ doz	1 50
do smoked	12@ ..	do small	@50
do pickled	10@12	Soft Crabs	1 00@1 50
do do	10@ ..	Mackerel, pickled, each	@12
Smelts	10@ ..	do fresh	@ ..
Perch	10@ ..	Shrimps ₱ lb	12@ ..
Rockfish	10@ ..	Flounders	@12
Codfish	10@ ..	Sea Bass	@12
Herring, fresh ₱ lb	@ ..	Halibut (rare)	@ 20
do smoked ₱ lb	@ ..	Sturgeons	@ 5
Tomcod ₱ lb	@ 15	Crawfish	@ 12
Sardines (fresh)	@ 5	Oysters ₱ 100	1 00
Solefish	@ 15	Clams	@ 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal's ₱ lb	40@ 50	Cheese ₱ lb	15@ 25
do Eastern	@ 50	Lard California	@ 20
Eggs, Cala ₱ doz	@ 50	do Eastern	16@ ..
Duckeggs	@ 50	Honey, in comb	@ 50
Turkey eggs	@ 35	Maple Sugar	@ 37

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—July 15.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

New Apples 2@10cts ₱ lb. Apricots 4@10c ₱ lb. Pears 2@5 ₱ lb, do. Table, 4@15. Plums 5@20 ₱ lb, Grapes 3@5. Peaches 4@10c ₱ lb. White Grapes 10@25, Foreign do 3@75, Figs 2,@50 ₱ lb, Strawberries 10@25c, Raspberries 10@15 ₱ lb. Blackberries 10@15c ₱ lb. Oranges $2 50@3 ₱ 100.

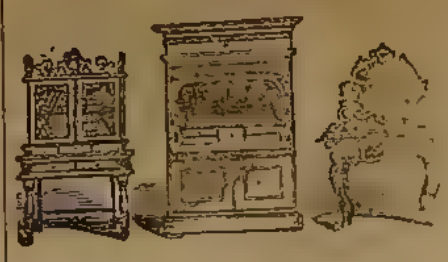
Fruit is in excess of demand—prices very low this week.

THE CA

FURNITUR

....AND....

CARPETS.



W. J. STRING-

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

Furniture, Carpets,

Bedding, Oil-Cloths,

Window-Curtains,

....AND....

Upholstery.

520 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO the Assortment of

Parlor and Bed-room Furniture.

The Public are invited to call. Country Orders solicited. Furniture sent to any part of the city and to the wharfs Free of Charge, and every order promptly and carefully attended to.

W. J. STRINGER,

15-3m 520 Washington street.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

20-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Iron Pipe for Farmer's Use.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTS ALL SIZES OF Iron Pipe for irrigating purposes generally, together with all fixtures to complete the same.

THOMAS DAY,

733 Montgomery street,

13-tf San Francisco.

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $5,000, who desires to invest in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential. 20-tf

Situation Wanted as Superintendent of Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, every way qualified for the superintendence of a large Farm, who is now in the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family, and every way qualified for such a place. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by addressing the Editor of the Farmer.

English Steward, or Gardener.

A PERSON JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA IS DESirous of securing a place as Steward or Superintendent of a Farm. The very best references can be given of his character and capability for the situations. Apply at the office of Editor of Farmer or by letter. 21-3

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office. n12

Splendid Windmill for Sale.

ONE OF DR. FRANK JOHNSON'S SELF-REGULating Windmills is offered at a low price, if called for immediately. This is a good 12-foot mill, 3-horse power, of the very best make and model, and finished in the most workmanlike manner. For particulars inquire of the Editor of California Farmer. 10

A Lady Teacher.

A LADY TEACHER OF EMINENT ABILITY AND qualifications, one who fully understands the great responsibility of the position, wishes a situation in some Seminary, or School, where she can have a responsible trust. The Lady has long been employed as a Teacher, and can bring the most ample testimony of ability and qualifications. A note addressed to A. B. L, care of Editor of Farmer, will be promptly attended to. 10

To Inventors, Manufacturers,

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "It will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,

Publishers of the Farmer.

Wood and Willow-ware.

Newman Brothers

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware,

HAVE FOR SALE:

Brushes of Every Description,

Twines of all Kinds, Clothes Lines, Strawberry Boxes, Market Baskets, Corn and Potato Baskets, Oyster Baskets, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Blacking, Wicking, Steamer Chairs, House and Rat Traps, Sieves, Chopping Trays and Bowls, Baskets of all Kinds, Clothes Pins, Pastry Boards, Children's Wagons, Wisp Brooms, Children's Gigs, Skirt Boards, Wash Boards, Trays, Mats, Brushes of every description, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Rolling Pins, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Faucets, Chopping Knives, Churns, Clothes Horses, Hand Bellows, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Butter Ladles and Molds, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in wooden-ware stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

20 No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento.

LIFE-SIZE BUST

....OF....

Thos. Starr King.

COPIES OF THE BUST OF THE LATE REV. THOS STARR KING, by P. J. DEVINE, are soon to be issued to subscribers. The Bust and subscription list may be seen at Mead & Van Tassel's store, Montgomery street, or at Grant & Devine's Marble Yard, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. The public are invited to see the Autograph Subscription list which comprises many of Mr. King's personal friends.

Opinions of the Press.

The following criticisms are from the leading newspapers of the city:

After the many attempts at Busts of the late Thos. Starr King which have been made, it is gratifying at last to have one we can praise. It is a work of art, for expression is there as well as outline.—Bulletin

Nothing heretofore executed, either as a portrait or bust, will equal it as a work of art or valuable memento of the dead.—Alta.

It is an admirable work, and is pronounced a perfect likeness of the deceased by those most capable of judging.—Democratic Press.

The friends of Mr. King, who have critically watched Mr. Devine's progress, express themselves highly satisfied with the result. It exhibits a fidelity of likeness and artistic grace that has not yet been equaled.—Golden Era.

As a work of art it is wonderful, seeming to be exact and complete in every detail to which the eye may be directed or recollection recalled.—Sunday Mercury.

We have for many years looked with interest upon the labors of the artist. In the present effort he has been completely successful.—Cal. Farmer. 13-tf

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 11 San Francisco.

Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 11 San Francisco.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Coffee. Coffee.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY COFFEE

Is now used in every First-Class Hotel and Principal Restaurant in San Francisco. We have received the following certificates from the proprietors since we have introduced our NEW PATENT ROASTER:

The undersigned, having tested the quality from all the different manufacturers of Coffee in the city, cheerfully recommend MARDEN & FOLGER'S as

Superior to any Brand,

Either foreign or domestic.

HARDENBERG & DYER, Russ House.
L. LELAND & CO, Occidental Hotel
ALSTROM & JOHNSON, Lick House
J. W. SARGENT, American Exchange.
F. E. WEYGANT, International.
C. A. JAMES, Railroad
STEVENS & OLIVER, Restaurant.
GREENE'S Restaurant.
UNITED STATES Restaurant.
NEW YORK Restaurant.
TEHAMA Restaurant.
PORTER & COLLINS, Restaurant.
ENGLEBERG & WAGNER, Restaurant.

We are putting up the above Coffee in Fancy Glazed Papers for the trade, and ask but a fair trial to substantiate the above recommendation.

Order MARDEN & FOLGER'S JAVA COFFEE from any of the Grocers, or from our own manufactory.

P. S.—The brand of Pioneer Mills Coffee is second quality, and has no reference to the above brand.

MARDEN & FOLGER,

17_3m 220 Front street, San Francisco.

LILLIE'S PATENT

Wrought and Chilled Iron,

Burglar

and

Fire-Proof

SAFES,

and

BANK LOCKS.

Agents for LILLIE' SAFES,

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company,

19 106 & 108 BATTERY ST.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,

(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq. containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the offices of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr. Paulo, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM DIHLER.

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 708 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit. Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion.

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine.

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher,

Cider Mill, No. 47 Metropolitan Market.

☞ We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Cider and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated: he wants a good place in the country in preference; can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as that was his usual post. Apply at this office. n12

TRAVELING.

Opposition Steamer Day, July 2 d.



THE PEOPLE'S

OPPOSITION

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES

THE OPPOITION STEAMSHIP

AMERICA

THOS. H. MORTON ..... Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

Saturday, - - - July 23, 1859

From Mission street Wharf

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD

With the Magnificent New Steamship

GOLDEN RULE

3,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

The GOLDEN RULE is the largest, fastest, and most elegant Steamship on the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.

5-tf No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.



THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS SHIPS will be dispatched from this port in the Month of July, 1859:

July 2—GOLDEN CITY, Wm P. Lapidge, Commander.
July 13—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.
July 23—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf

At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,

Agent P. M. S. Co.

11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

Central Pacific Railroad.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:00 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 11:45 a. m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:15 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln, and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with the cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom to Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,

19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 2 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, REO BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Battery and Front streets.

v17 13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SELECT them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent titles can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 13

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money by mail and Register at the Post-office, and the money will come safe and sure.]

WELLS, FARGO & Co., *at all their Offices in this State*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
J. W. SANBORN, *Benicia.*
W. J. SWEANEY, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
KNAPP, RUSSELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, *booksellers, New York City*

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1864. NUMBER 24.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION--IN GREENBACKS.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged.

To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid or in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The State Agricultural Society—Its Management, Condition, Prospects, Etc.

We have received numerous letters like the following in all the past five or six years, and have refrained from entering into an extended discussion, because we did hope a change in the management of the Society would give a promise of "better days," to an institution *intended* to accomplish great good. But for five or six years the condition of the Society has been getting more and more embarrassed until at last we fear it is as "Solano" inquires, hopelessly involved. We know this letter of inquiry comes from a source worthy of reply, from one who takes a deep interest in the cause and progress of agriculture and one who has expended thousands for the good of the State, and for this reason we are in duty bound to respond. It will be impossible, however, for us to answer all these questions fully, and particularly now; it will require time, to collect data that is reliable. But we shall endeavor to give such answers and to offer such facts as we esteem it our duty to publish.

Having originated the establishing of this Institution, in the early years of our State, and having labored earnestly for the cause, we should be false to our duty should we fail to give such data as is within our knowledge, of an Institution that has received so much from the Treasury of the State, and the peoples' pockets. In order, however, that we may accomplish this duty in the best manner for the good of Society, the State and the friends of Agriculture all over the State, we shall be compelled to take up the work in a series of numbers, which we can only do hereafter, of which, No. 1, shall appear in the opening of our new volume, next week.

In the meantime, for general information, we would say that from all the information we can gather, the State Agricultural Society will not hold a Fair at their Hall, but only a show of stock, at the Grounds, with races, etc., and thus hold their title to Agricultural Park. State Agricultural Society, No. 1, next issue.

DENICIA, July 12th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Can you inform us, of this county, whether or not there is to be a State Agricultural Fair this season? If there is to be one, then will you please inform us whether it is to be held in connection with the Mechanic's Institute, at San Francisco, or by itself, on the grounds, at Sacramento?

We have seen it stated that the Agricultural Society is bankrupt—that its finances are in such a condition that it will not be able to hold a Fair this season, and that consequently all its grounds in Sacramento, with their improvements will, by by the condition of the gift, revert to the original donors of the land. Is this so? It is said that there has been bad management—if not, something worse, in the handling of the finances. We are told that the Agricultural Society has received from the State, alone, $100,000; that when it left Sacramento,—after the first State Fair—there was a considerable balance in the treasury and that since that time all that money has been expended, besides the amount taken in at the Hall and Fair Grounds, and the Society is now twenty thousand dollars in debt. Will you tell us how much truth there is in the above statements? Will you give us a full account of the past management and present financial condition of the State Agricultural Society? We also wish to know how much money the Society has received; how much has been paid out in premiums; how much in improvements; how much in salaries, and how much for *food* annually used during Fair time. It is said the Society is in a bankrupt condition; we wish to get at the facts and the cause. SOLANO.

AN EXHIBITION of sheep is advertised to be held in the hall of the Boston and Maine railroad depot, in Boston, on Wednesday the 6th August We understand that specimens will be shown of the Merino, Cotswold, Leicester, Texel, Southdown, Oxfordshire-Down, Scottish, Black-faced or Mountain, and perhaps other breeds. Free tickets of admission may be obtained at the agricultural warehouses in the city.

"Woman and her Era"

THIS is the title of a work recently issued in two volumes by Mrs. E. W. Farnham, at New York, whose name and fame as an advocate of "woman's rights" is very generally known on the Pacific Coast. The work before us, the authoress says, is the result of nearly a quarter of a century's labor and study. It must be admitted by every reader that these volumes evince much study and thought, and that in them are scattered many very important and valuable scientific truths.

Many portions of these books are unexceptionable, much that is in them is admirable because it is based upon physiological truths, upon the nature and powers of the human physique as tending to human development generally. Mrs. Farnham is a talented woman, possessing a fund of valuable knowledge with a retentive memory, and by a year of practice as a public lecturer she may be classed among those who are termed "eloquent woman lecturers."

The work before us has been carefully prepared so as to preach a certain doctrine. *Woman and her Era* comes before us comet like, it shoots up before us to startle, and perhaps to dazzle, by its peculiar light, it is written in a bold and masterly style.

A New-York cotemporary thus speaks of it:

"No knight of old ever flung his glove into the list with more defiant gallantry, no modern prize fighter ever 'shied his castor' into the ring with a greater confidence of victory, than she pitches her two volumes into the face of the whole male sex, and dares them to take up the gauntlet.

* * * *

"Mrs. Farnham contends that woman is the superior of man in her physiological structure, that she is a finer and more complex organization, endowed with higher powers, fraught with richer susceptibilities and charged with nobler duties. In short, sex itself is a higher grade of the development of the human being, and woman, as the highest form of human existence, is the 'Natural Soverign of the Globe.'"

"It is scarcely necessary to add," says the New York critic, "that Mrs. Farnham treats this subject with equal enthusiasm and vigor, at times, indeed, she is very animated, persuasive, and poetical; but her style is not always worthy of the thought; it is hard and untractable; she uses too many abstract words, is too oracular and didactic in tone, protracts her discussion to weariness, and wants the smooth and easy grace which is the charm of the best writing."

Such are some extracts from one of the leading journals of New York. From Harper's Monthly we take the following, and we do so because the title of the work and its author demand it. "Woman and her Era" are truly to regenerate the the world, i. e. the *true woman and her reign* will do so, but they will come in another form and another guise.

Harper says:

The idea of this work, as it is pompously announced by the author, is to demonstrate "the Superiority of Woman," not simply, as appears in the course of the argument, that she is superior in certain respects and for certain ends, but that she is absolutely superior. We say in the outset that in our judgment the book is every way a bad one: bad in purpose, bad in tendency, and bad in execution. To justify our opinion we proceed briefly to lay down its leading points, usually in the words of the author. The leading argument is thus stated in a syllogistic form: "Life is exalted in proportion to its Organic and Functional Complexity; Woman's Organism is more Complex and her Totality of Function larger than those of any other being inhabiting our earth; Therefore her position in the Scale of Life is the most exalted—the Sovereign one." The arguments by which the minor proposition is supported belong rather to the lecture-room of the anatomist than to the library of the non-professional reader. Michlet should have pondered it before writing his "L'Amour;" perhaps, in that case, one bad theory might have neutralized a worse one. The "Organic Argument" having been presented, the "Religious Argument" follows. From a mass of obscure utterances upon this point we extract the following, which we present as the last summary of the whole: "Organic Superiority is in itself proof positive of Super-organic Superiority.....Life is the most advanced which employs, in the service of the greatest number of powers, the most complex mechanism for the End of Use. We are therefore prepared to find in it" [the feminine structure] "the embodiment of a larger number of powers and higher aims in its Use,.....a deeper feeling for the Ends of Use, a more abiding faith in and loyalty to Development, as the one aim that makes life worthy of acceptance, and sweet in its passing taste, and on the other hand to see that its failure herein is more fatal and destructive than it is in the masculine life.....The feminine includes the masculine, transcending it in both directions." Herein lies the argument of the book, which is spread over two volumes of cloudy phrases. The final conclusion is reached near the close of the second volume. Here it is: "The question of Rights settles itself in the true statement of Capacities. Rights are narrowest where Capacities are fewest—broadest where they are most numerous.....It is plain, then, as between masculine and feminine, where the most expanded circle of Rights will be found; and equally plain the absurdity of man, the narrower in capacities, assuming to define the sphere of Rights for Woman, [he broader." Such is Mrs. Farnham's idea of "Woman and her Era." We trust that it will be long before Woman adopts it.

Having given these criticisms we append a few thoughts touching these two volumes, that have been so long promised to the world by this writer.

The author of these volumes has visited these shores, on several occasions; at each visit she has *made her mark*, and by her public lectures and her *private* teachings has won a name that will not soon be forgotten—many a household will long remember the "Woman and her Era."

Most unfortunately for a cause so noble as the "Elevation of Woman," the moral status is wanting in the teachings on these sublime subjects. We have all read of the child charmed by the serpent that came to his feet and looked up into his eye with that entrancing power, until all control was gone, and the child fell a victim to the delusion; so *some* books are put forth under a garb as delusive. The glowing metaphors and stealthy sophistry are like the glances and coils of the serpent, the slime of the serpent is not felt until the fangs are fixed so deep that it it is too late to save life—admirable and grand as some of these arguments would be, emanating from a pure source, yet, when the career of the writer in her life and teachings on the Pacific Coast is remembered, the slimy trail, and the wound of the venomous adder will long be remembered, from the shores of Santa Cruz to all the surroundings of this fair city, wherever those fatal doctrines, for which the same writer has been famous, have ever been scattered.

In years past, Abner Kneeland and his infidel doctrines had their day, so with the companions to that time, Fanny Wright, to whom the eastern public paid homage for awhile; but where there is the *moral balance power wanting*, permanent good can never be expected. A teacher of Woman's Elevation and Advancement must possess the very highest moral power, else it will manifest itself so clearly that, like the plague spot, we shall know it by the colors. So with all the phases in this new work, it is wanting in high moral sentiment, without which woman can never advance in her scale of being.

If the arguments of Mrs. Farnham were sound, if woman is so superior to man in all the finer, purer, and nobler sentiments, why should her progeny be so inferior? Woman is the creator of man in all save, perhaps, the physical strength. Certain it is the mental, moral, and affectionate powers are the creation, in a great measure, of the maternal fountain. The very nature of the child in all that is intellectual, moral, social and affectionate, is the result of a mother's influence and character; she makes or mars the man. It is true that there are many counteracting influences, but if that mother is pure and good, if she is refined and noble, if she is the delicate, chaste, and susceptible being thus pictured, then her offspring must inevitably bear that stamp, and it is because she is not always the ideal thus pictured that man is so perverse and wicked.

All will remember those remarkable influences of maternal power for good in our own American history: Washington's mother, Randolph's mother; also, that of Sir Benjamin West, where he says to his mother "that kiss made me a painter." The life training of Napoleon's mother, made Napoleon what he was—and so with every other man. It will be remembered, too, that sad case of the condemned criminal on the gallows who, calling out to his mother, said, "you, mother, have brought me to this."

All history, and every living being must testify to the power of maternal influence, and while we cheerfully and readily admit, as we have always advocated, their great power, we never can believe they all possess, universally, as a sex, all that is noble, pure and great, and that man is an inferior animal; were it so, was woman thus, our race would have made much more rapid advance in the *last two hundred years*.

That woman was *intended* by the Creator to be perfect, we admit; that she *should be so* we agree; that she *is not so* we lament, for, being the creator of men, when *she* fails of her standard man must fall below it.

Our motto is, and has been, give us educated and refined mothers and we will run the risk of the boys. And never until woman is highly educated, elevated and refined, pure and noble, never until the laws that govern our physical and moral natures are obeyed by *woman first*, can men be made better, or the world purified, all that may be written or said by the author of "Woman and her Era," to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Our object in giving this extended notice of these volumes is not to bring them into notice merely, but to present the subject of "Woman and her Era" before the public. It is a theme of the greatest moment, yet we do not believe it has been presented by this author as it should be, because she is not qualified for so great a cause—some one else will be found nobler, purer, and better, and then the cause will advance.

Remember!—"Gold or Greenbacks!"

We have generously offered, for six months or more, to take *greenbacks* at par, for *old dues*, but we wish those in arrears to *remember* our terms, as advertised are, *cash in advance*, or $1 per year extra, for delayed payments. We will give till *August 1st*, for those to pay that intend doing so. The present depressed rate enables all who ever *intend* to pay, to do so, easily. After *August* we shall make *new terms*. Bills will be sent and we expect *payment promptly*; as a matter of justice, gold should come. We leave all to their own sence of justice.

Poland.

[We give our readers the following original Essay on Poland, by C. R. Splivalo, which was admirably delivered at the Commencement Exercises of the Santa Clara College, on the 27th of June. We esteem it a very creditable production and it will be read with interest at the present time.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The news of battles fought and victories lost or won, borne every day and every hour of the day across the continent, from the Atlantic sea board, on the obedient wings of the tamed thunderbolt, reminds us that a million of our brothers are standing in martial gear on the tented field, or sleeping the soldier's glorious sleep of death, for the maintainance of the integrity of that Republic, and the preservation of that liberty for which a Pulaski and Kosciusko imperiled their lives in the gloomy days of our revolution. When I think of the glorious sympathy with which America used to encourage all people struggling to be free, I feel that so great an office as speaking in behalf of oppressed Poland, should not be allowed to degenerate into hands like mine. I seem to hear the voice of that great man who, in the capitol of the United States, pleaded the cause of Greece, and welcomed her into the family of nations, with a dignity and splendor of eloquence that rivalled her own.

But the lips of Henry Clay are closed forever, and there is none to fill his place. Had he but lived, or could he now revisit the glimpses of the moon and speak his thoughts as of old, think with what potent magic he would rouse from end to end of the land the sympathy of his countrymen—for the home of Sobieski and Kosciusko.

> "Had he but lived, though stripped of power,
> A watchman on the lonely tower,
> His thrilling trump would rouse the land,
> When fraud or danger were at hand."

Would to God that in his passage to immortality, his mantle had fallen upon my shoulders, that I, too, might excite in your hearts feelings of indignation against the tyranny which has cloven Poland to the earth, and placed the armed heel upon her radiant forehead—of gratitude towards a sister nation whose sons rendered us such eminent service in the midnight of our adversity; and caused you to cry out from the very bottom of your hearts. God speed the white eagle of Poland wherever it soars, may victory light on the banner of Sobieski, whenever it waves in the breeze. About eighty years have passed since Poland occupied one of the highest stations among the nations of Europe. Governed by sovereigns of her own election who had no aim but the welfare of their country, no will but hers, Poland was made the asylum of every lover of peace and happiness, of every one who longed for the so rare blessings of freedom. Even Jews, the unhappy wanderers of earth, found an undisturbed abode within her borders. Her forces were composed of men who would rush headlong into the thickest of the fray to save their country from dishonor, and of men who for the space of twenty years formed the principal bulwark of Europe against the progress of the sworn enemies of Christianity. Her lands, teeming with vegetation, and cultivated to an inch, by her industrious inhabitants, made the trade of Poland one of the largest in the world. In a word, the name of Poland resounded from one end of the earth to the other carrying nothing but glory with it, and became a spell and a watchword to every lover of freedom.

Such, Ladies and Gentlemen, was the state of Poland when, in 1683, the formidable army of the Turks, which had so long loitered at the frontiers of Christian Europe, broke through them, and marking their cheekless career with fire and devastation halted at last before the gates of Vienna. Should Vienna fall, Christianity and civilization would fall with her. The Moslem was thundering at her gates; there was no hope left, but from Poland; what would Poland do? Help Austria? Help her bitterest foe? It would injure her ancient repute. But no! thus did not think John Sobieski, her magnanimous King. He saw Europe menaced; he saw civilization and Christianity threatened with destruction; he saw the tide of barbarism that had been again and again rolled back, about to sweep away all the land-marks of enlightened freedom in its resistless career; he saw all this, and forgetting Poland's grudge, bade his Poles gird on their armor and march bravely against the common foe. So they did—and John Sobieski, who justly deserves the name of the greatest of Poland's sons, routed the enemy, saved Europe, reestablished order in affrighted Vienna, and returned crowned with an immortal wreath of victory to meet the embraces and receive the heartfelt congratulations of his cherished subjects. Could Europe ever forget this? Could the warm and heartfelt gratitude of Austria ever grow cold? There are certain acts in the transactions of Europe, so vile, that it is impossible to believe they can have had their source in the bosom of Christians; acts so cruel, that even the unbridled ambition of an Al-Raschid, or the bloodthirsty men of Tamerlane, would have disdained to perpetrate. After the death of John Sobieski, in 1690, the blood-hounds of civil war were let loose upon her soil, and the Poles, once so united, so attached to each other, lost that harmony which had so long rendered them the heroes of Europe, and began to quarrel among themselves about the selection of a new King. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, under the false pretext of vicinage interfered, each one favoring a different party. At last it pleased Catherine, the Empress of Russia, to settle the dispute by appointing a Sovereign of her own choice under the name of Agusta III, while the other two Powers left the field to Russia, contenting themselves with the partition of about one-half the territory of Poland among themselves. From this fatal act dates the slavery of Poland—an act which will remain forever inscribed in indelible characters in Polish history, to bear witness against the base ingratitude of Austria and the rapacity of Russia, and which will remain stamped on the heart of every Pole to kindle his avenging wrath in the thickest of the fray. Up rose the astounded Poles, headed by the valiant Pulaski, fearlessly took up arms and marched against the destroyers of their liberty; but for what? to meet death at the mouth of the cannon; to be butchered like cattle beneath the blows of overwhelming numbers. Pulaski, after vainly attempting to rekindle, in the hearts of his countrymen, the almost extinguished flame of patriotism, resolved to die in a land free from the bonds of slavery, and so came to America to battle with her people for that independence, and for that renown which he in vain endeavored to acquire in his own country. He saw a new field opened for vindicating, with his sword, the same principles, the same rights of mankind, and the same unchangeable laws of justice, as for which he had wielded it with so much courage and singleness of purpose in his own country. He arrived at Philadelphia in 1777, during the darkest hours of our revolution. Would to God he had met in his own country that unbounded generosity, that heartfelt sympathy for his sufferings, which he met in the United States. Like a true Pole, like a true son of freedom, he fought the battles of our revolution, and at last found the death he always longed for, the death of a soldier, on the bloody banks of the Savannah. Kosciusko, after Pulaski's death, left the American army, in which he had acted a hero's part, to tender his talents and his sword to his own country. He soon, through his industry and his untiring zeal, collected a little band of patriots and marched towards Warsaw. Good fortune sped this undaunted phalanx, and after battling on the walls of Warsaw with a courage worthy of their ancient character, this heroic band succeeded in taking possession of that city, Kosciusko was unanimously proclaimed dictator. But soon the Russian army, headed by the famous Suwarrow, was seen approaching. Kosciusko again mustered a small army and prepared them for the coming onset, beneath the walls of Warsaw. The battle began on the 8th of June, 1796, and was maintained with equal valor on both sides. But alas! that into such a small band of heroes foul and sneaking treachery should have found its way. Yes, through the treason of one who deserves not the name of Poland, the little band was routed, and well may the school-boy exclaim again and again that "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell." With the fall of Kosciusko the American and Polish hero, the Star of Poland, which had for a while gleamed above the horizon, was sunk in the thick gloom of oppresion. You have heard the history of Poland, you have compassionated with her in her sufferings, you have followed her to her grave, you have bedewed with your tears the sods beneath which her liberty lies buried, and will any one of you who claims the right of possessing a heart that feels, will any one of you now ask whether Poland should be free? If such a question were put to me by a free-born American citizen, by one who possesses all the blessings that an untarnished liberty can shower upon him, by one who has been born and nurtured on a soil which also was once defiled by a tyrant's foot, I would answer. Should your own country be free? Should your own country which once, not unlike to Poland, oppressed by the tyranny of England, now be what she is, the free and independent Republic of the United States, respected and loved by all the other nations of the earth? But no! let us not dwell upon such supposition. I know, too well, the feelings of your heart while musing o'er the fate of unhappy Poland. But now she has risen again; she has broken the chains that had bound her limbs and she is now struggling manfully to reestablish her independence; to behold herself once again as she was, Poland the free, Poland the mighty and respected. But at least one thing she requires of you, and it is this, that since you yourselves are now overwhelmed by the cares and dangers brought on by an accursed civil dissension, since you cannot give her a hand in the mighty warfare she is waging, she entreats you to mingle at least your hopes and fears with hers, and if at last she does fall, if fall she must, she may fall and lie buried deeply within your bosoms, she may fall, but not unavenged, not unwept. But she must not fall, as long as there is a God who wields the sword of justice, and who watches over the fate of Nations, to support her cause. No, she shall not, must not, fall. Her Star of Hope, its cloudy casement having already been pierced through and through, with vigorous arms, is now shining in all its splendor before her; it is recalling to her mind the days of her past happiness, the days in which she held the reins of Europe in her mighty hand, and it invokes her to fight bravely, to fight manfully, to fight as long as there is a Pole remaining to uphold her, to fight till she conquers or falls. She is now obeying that invocation; the hounds of war are devastating her territory, and her streams have dyed their sparkling waters with the crimson hue of Russian and Polish blood. She is bleeding, but not in vain; she is struggling, but for as noble a cause as ever nerved a patriot soldier's arm, for her altars and her firesides. And the pleasant gales that swept her lands bearing the harsh injunction of the tyrant's voice, now breathe nothing but *war. Away with the oppressors*—Liberty and Independence.

> But, turn my soul, from presages so dark,
> Great Poland's spirit is a deathless spark
> That's fanned by heaven to mock the tyrant's rage;
> She like the eagle will renew her age,
> And fresh historic plumes of fame put on—
> Another Athens after Marathon—
> Where eloquence shall fulmine, arts refine,
> Bright as her arms that now in battle shine.
> Come—should the heavenly shock my life destroy
> And shut its flood-gates with excess of joy,
> Come but the day when Poland's light is won,
> And on my gravestone shine the morrow's sun.
> Should fate put far—far off that glorious scene
> And gulfs of havoc interpose between,
> Imagine not, ye men of every clime,
> Who act or by your sufferance, share the crime,
> Your brother Abel's blood shall vainly plead,
> Against the "deep damnation of the dead."

A Valuable Scientific Paper.

[CONCLUDED.]

Leaving this branch of our subject to Geologists and Engineers, who may find, therein almost endless matter for useful reflection, we proceed to examine briefly the hygienic relations of the river.

Let us assume that the Sacramento river supplies on the average throughout the entire year a vertical column of water from 15 to 30 feet, for about 300 miles more or less above the city. Now if the mean elevation of the primary tributaries be estimated, the accelerating velocity which such a body of water would acquire in falling from this hight to a level with the city of Sacramento would be almost inconceivable, but little less probably than that of a shot fired from a cannon, instead of being as at present only from two to three miles per hour.

In falling down an inclined plane, this water parts with its velocity every moment by friction against air, rocks, banks, curves, the bottom of the channel, and other resisting media—hence affording time for important changes to be effected, before it reaches the more level parts of the valley. In the region of the lower Sacramento, the rain, the filteration-water of the river itself, and the watercourses in time of high water, do not run *into* but *from* the river, and consequently they carry off into the *tulares* or marshes, or low lands—animal, vegetable and mineral matters capable of solution, suspension, transportation and putrefaction. Hundreds of miles above the city of Sacramento the tributaries of the river—every swollen brook, rivulet and stream, reach the larger affluents charged with these matters, which during its journey towards the south, under the influence of a hot sun, undergo great modifications. New chemical compositions and decompositions must occur—the heavier debris sinking, and mineral and other matters being newly combined. Hence every condition exists favorable to the dissipation of deleterious gases arising from the putrescible matter in the water; and accordingly we find this whole region infested with intermittents. But though loaded with detritus on reaching Sacramento city, the river water, having undergone self-purification, becomes comparatively pure and salubrious—the more so, because the lower Sacramento is no longer a sewer to receive filth—the drainage during floods being in the opposite direction.

This theory is sustained by the comparative absence or diminished ratio of diseases attributable to marshes and inundations in the lower divisions of two of the largest rivers of the world—the Mississippi and the Amazon:—the one debouching near the border of the torrid zone—the other in its center. As stated by Dr. Bennet Dowler, of whose valuable paper on the Mississippi (See New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journal, Vol. XV, No. 4), we will freely avail ourselves, the Illinois river, during its periodical season of inundation, extends over an area approximating that of the lower Mississippi during the rise of the latter. The water of the former compared with that of the muddy Mississippi is clear.

The Amazon, running nearly parallel with the equator, has of course no variety of climate, so far as heat and cold are concerned, with the exception of that from the elevation or depression of the land and from the rainy or dry season. Its inundations extend beyond its banks for hundreds of miles—being in this and many other respects, including its hygienic influences analogous to the lower Mississippi.

The sanitary condition of Para, the largest town on the lower Amazon, situated one degree, eighteen minutes south, may be cited to prove this. Mr. Edwards, of New York, who resided in this city previous to an irruption of yellow fever there in 1850, says in his voyages, p. 252 et seq., "Multitudes of persons from the northern States now visit the south in search of health, or spend their winters in the West Indies, at great expense, and little gain, who in Para could reside for comparatively nothing, with a certainty of recovery. The novelty and beauty of the country, as well as the luxury of the climate, afford sufficient inducements to the invalid for seeking both health and pleasure in Para. Its climate is peculiarly favorable, the extremest heat being less than in New York. Para has no kind of epidemic. The people live to a good old age." He says that while intermittent fevers are rare on the banks of the Amazon, where he never met with but one case, they abound on its tributaries, instancing the Madeira river (pp. 163, 195). Of the lower Amazon, he says: "Its climate is singularly healthy." In the upper Amazon, Humboldt says, fevers are very prevalent. (Narrative, V. 164 Lond.)

We see no reason why this exemption from epidemics and fevers upon the lower Mississippi and Amazon may not be in some degree owing to the same hygienic influences as have been found to obtain in the lower Sacramento. The comparative purity of the waters, and the cooling effects of evaporation from a vast expanse of inundation, by lessening one of the principal causes of some diseases, namely heat, cannot be questioned as to sanitary influences. In fact, the highest authorities, even among miasmatists themselves, show that noxious gases may be absorbed or imbibed, or otherwise limited, or totally arrested by bodies of water. With regard to the proposition, so far as it relates to the Sacramento, the water is of unusual chemical purity—containing but one part in 23,000 of soluble material, according to a careful analysis by Dr. James Blake. (See Cal. State Med. Journal, Edited by J. F. Morse, M. D., April 1857.) We have found it to bear on an average, in mechanical suspension, one thousandth part by weight of harmless mineral sedimentary substances, consisting chiefly of clay, mica and fine particles of sand. Light, therefore, can but imperfectly penetrate its turbid, rapid, torturous current, and for this reason it is almost entirely devoid of infusorial and cryptogamic organisms, which have been supposed to vitiate more sluggish streams. This proportion of sedimentary matter is still vastly greater during a freshet. We are not aware that a sectional area admeasurement of the river has ever been made; but estimating the amount of water which passes down the river each second, during high water, at 327,600 cubic feet, we find on an average, there are carried in suspension past Sacramento city—(a certain portion being deposited as is shown by the elevation of the low, as well as high water marks on the chart),—150,569,012 and 389,485ths grains per second, or 38,717 and 8-10ths tons every hour, more or less, according to the stage of the American river—this affluent, owing to mining operations, being always most charged with detritus. The solid material, thus ascertained to be suspended in the water, is found on calcination to be sufficient to cover in one year a square mile to the depth of 256 and 5-10ths feet. With these facts before us we cannot refrain from the expression of our opinion that if the etiology of epidemics and endemics can be solved by the present methods of topographical and meteorological research, the Sacramento river and its influences must be paramount in unravelling the enigma of the diseases of its basin. In this latter point of view it may be examined by us on some future occasion as opportunity may permit. At present we will conclude this contribution to its natural history by referring to a tabular view of its temperature, being the first series of observations ever made. The contemporaneous temperature of the air and of well-water is also included for comparison.

Monthly mean temp.	River.	Wells.	Air.
January	45 00 deg.	57.00 deg.	45.50 deg.
February	49.75 "	57.33 "	54.02 "
March	50.75 "	57.33 "	59.45 "
April	56.00 "	57.25 "	63.12 "
May	60.00 "	60.00 "	70.35 "
June	72.00 "	59.00 "	73.45 "
July	74.00 "	59.00 "	71.03 "
August	61.33 "	59.33 "	68.84 "
September	70.00 "	59 33 "	62.56 "
October	54.66 "	58 00 "	53.26 "
November	48.66 "	59.00 "	46.70 "
December	44.66 "	57.00 "	
Means of 10 years,	58.20 "	58.18 "	59.91 "

It will be noticed in this table that the uniform temperature of well-water forms a strong contrast with the changeful alterations of wind and air. While, however, the marked horary change in the air which is not shown by the table, is enormous, that in the river is scarcely perceptible. Neither the maximum nor the minimum in the latter is ever found as great as in the former. The nearest approximation between the river and the air occurs at sunrise, or in the night. Yet, notwithstanding the difference in maximum, minimum, horary and diurnal, the annual mean of both, as shown in the table, is nearly the same, and coincides with that of well-water. Any marked diurnal or weekly change in the river, which, however, is extremely limited, is not so much owing to atmospheric changes as to the sudden rises and deliveries of its tributaries, more or less charged with melted snow and ice—as occurs in many other rivers. Humboldt says that for 27° latitude on both sides of the equator the temperature of the equinoctial seas is almost entirely independent of the atmosphere, being 83° to 84°; while the mean of the equatorial air is 79° to 80°.

It may not prove uninteresting, nor perhaps unprofitable, to close this paper with a few isolated data, illustrative of the thermology of some rivers, compiled by Dr. Dowler.

Temperature of the Mississippi for seven years: General Means—maximum, 85 75°. minimum 40-26°; mean, 63.14°.—[New Orleans Medical and Chirurgical Journal, July, 1858.

Temperature of the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, in July: Mr. E. S. de Rottermund says that this river and the Ottawa, which run together, without intermingling, for several leagues, have a temperature of 66°, the air being 82°.—[British Am. Journal Med, Sci. July 29, 1845.

In the temperate zones, says Humboldt, in Europe, the Danube and the Elbe, latitude 48—49°, attain, in the middle of summer, only from 17° to 19° C., (63° to 66° F.), the air being in the hottest month 18—19.5° C.; (65 to 67° F.—[Narrative VI., 588.

"Lieut. Lynch, U. S. N., who explored the river Jordan and the Dead Sea, in 1848, says that the width of the river in the lower part of its course averages 56 yards, and its depth 4 feet. On the 15th of April, it appears from his journal, the air rose 8° and the river 3°. In the same month he found the Sea of Galilee ranging from 70° to 90°, according to depth. The Dead Sea, less than 10 miles wide, was heated during a sirocco, on the 26th April, to 80°, and two days after to 82°, though on the 4th of May, a week later, the surface was 76° only. The air of the sirocco rose from 103° to 106°, blistering the eyelids. At Jericho, the river at 11½ A. M., was 74°, the air 82°.

"The Jordan, excepting its hallowed historical associations, is one of the most ill-arranged and worthless of streams—abounding in rapids, cataracts, shoals, whirlpools, rocks, angles and curves. Its tortuousness is almost four times as great as that of the lower Mississippi, as in 200 miles it traverses but 60 in a straight line. Such diminutive seas and tiny rivers become heated by the hourly changes of the air, and can have but little hygienic influence.

"Lieut. Lynch says that the most powerful microscope can detect no animalcules in the waters of the Dead Sea. The same, I believe, is true of the running water of the lower Mississippi. But the cause is different in each case. The former is truly a *mare mortuum*, having no living animals, and being positively deleterious to organic life: its mineral and saline ingredients amounting to one part in four. The absence of animalcular organisms in the lower Mississippi is probably owing either to its purity, notwithstanding the quantity of its suspended detritus, or to the opacity of its running water, whereby light is intercepted; or, perhaps, a cause may be found in the absence of microscopic plants or other food necessary to the animals—a peculiarity which does not obtain in the upper rivers. Professor Drake quotes Professor Bailey's researches, showing that the river at St. Louis contains numerous shoals of microscopic animals, twenty species of which the latter found in great numbers."—[Valley Mississippi, I. 71-2.

"Mollusks or shell-fish, at least such as inhabit the upper river, are not found, I believe, in the lower Mississippi. This, if true, is a fact that has not been, so far as I know, alluded to, much less explained, by naturalists. The absence of the food of these animals, as the *algæ* or *confervæ*, and other fresh water plants and infusional animals, or the want of a firm bottom of earth, sand or pebbles to rest on, and prevent suffocation in the fine mud, or the turbidity of the water, which arrests the transmission of light, or all of these combined, may serve to explain the non-existence of these bivalves, etc., affording, at the same time, a presumptive proof that the river is less productive of plants, infusoria, etc., than the upper shoal-rivers, and consequently purer and more salubrious. Such a course of hygienic reasoning may be far from being demonstrative, but it is at least suggestive."

The Rust of Wheat and its Remedies.

From the article on "The Wheat Plant," by Lewis Bollman, of Bloomington, Ind., published in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, we extract the following remarks in relation to rust:

"The oldest of our histories, the Bible, frequently alludes to it as common among the Jews, and represented it as one of the punishments inflicted on that disobedient people. They were warned that disobedience would be followed 'with blasting and with mildew;' and when thus punished, the prophet Haggai says: 'I smote you with blasting, and with mildew, and with hail, in all the labors of your hands; yet ye turned not to me, saith the Lord.' The Hebrew name for the rust, *yarcoon*, meaning a yellow color caused by moisture, is indicative of the cause and appearance of the disease then as we find them now. The Grecian and Roman writers have transmitted to us like names and causes. The Greeks called it *erusibe*, and the Romans *rubigo*. Ovid, describing the rubigalia, a religous festival established by one of the earliest rulers of Rome, makes the priest say, "If the sun fervently heats the moist stalks, then, O dread goddess, is the opportunity for thy dread wrath. Be merciful, I pray, and withhold thy rusting hands from the crops.' In all times, and among every civilized people, this disease existed, and a moist stalk heated by a hot sun is the cause of it; hence heavy dews, precipitated by clear, cool nights, succeeded by a hot sun during the day, soon develop the disease now as it did in the most ancient periods. It was not until the microscope was invented that the true nature of the disease was known. There is a species of plant which lives on the sap of other plants, called parasite. The rust and smut are plants of this character. The microscope shows that the rust is a perfectly formend plant, havig roots, stems, and branches, and producing seed too small for the unaided eye to discover. These exist in innumerable quantities in the atmosphere, awaiting the condition essential to their germination and development. What these are we have already seen. In the language of Ovid, they are the sun fervently heating on the moistened stalks. When this moisteure proceeds from showery weather, no danger need be apprehended; but when from dews precipitated by cool nights, then the rust rapidly develops itself. Whether the moisture in drying so rapidly causes a contraction of the outer portion of the stem so as to induce splitting, or whether the coolness of the night causes it is not certainly ascertained. Be this as it may, the result is the same—an imperceptible splitting of the straw through which the sap oozes out. The invisible and multitudious seed of the rust attach themselves to this sap, and burying themselves in it, rapidly vegetate, striking their roots into the openings of the straw, thus diverting to themselves the sap of the plant, which should go to the filling out and ripening of the grain. Hence it so rapidly shrivels, and often becomes worthless.

"What is the remedy against this evil? The Romans sacrificed a red bitch on the altar of the Goddess Rubigo, the priest entreating her to withhold her rusting hands. If the farmers could be persuaded to sacrifice all bitches to the goddess, then an altar ought to be erected to her on every farm, for the indirect benefit to the wheat crop by increased sheep husbandry would more than compensate all losses from the rust.

"The Jewish prophets regarding the blasting and mildew as a punishment for the sins of the people. When a people by rebellion, under such high condition of prosperity as exhibited by the census of 1860, seeks its own and the destruction of others, and the overthrow of the best government the world has seen, blasting and mildew of the wheat crop will not stay their impious hands. But regarding the remedy for rust, through the microscope, we find that it is not in all stages of the growth of the plant that the straw is liable to split under heavy dews and a hot sun. It is not in its growing state, but in its ripening stage only that this result is produced. Hence, whatever rapidly shortens the ripening stage lessens the danger. For this purpose there is nothing equal to stable manure, the precise effects of which on the soil and on the wheat crop will be stated under the head of manures. Another remedy is in immediate harvesting when the crop is affected by the rust. The following instructive experiments on this point I find in Mr. Klippart's essay on wheat. Mr. George D. Headricks, of Preble county, Ohio, writes Mr. Klippart as follows:—'In 1842 I had a large field seriously affected by rust, and, having read in the Genesee Farmer the necessity of early cutting, I put a hand cradle to work and left; was absent a few days, and, on my return, found my hand had cut only a few dozen of sheaves, avowing that it was so green he knew it would be worthless. I then procured hands, and had the field cut, but too late for more than half a crop, whilst the portion cut at first was plump, and had well filled-grains.'"

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Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, Esq:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano, ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior *square piano*, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

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Letter to Jacob Zech.

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WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing; it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in interior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders,

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.



The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade,

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the inclosed Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

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WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,
PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given Send for Circulars, and address

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EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$3 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	5 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	3 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week,	5 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	3 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BENICIA—FOR MALES ONLY. The next session of the Institute will commence on the

Twelfth Day of July, 1864.

The Institute has lately increased its facilities both for the comfort of its Pupils and for their instruction. Persons wishing full particulars in regard to the course of study, etc., will receive a circular by applying to the Principal.

TERMS, PAYABLE THREE MONTHS IN ADVANCE:

Pupils under fourteen, for Board and Tuition per month	$30 00
Pupils over fourteen	32 50
Washing, per month	2 50

No extra charge is made for book-keeping nor for the Modern or Ancient Languages. No charge is made for bedding, rooms or lights. No Entrance Fee is charged.

19 C. J. FLATT, Principal.

The Benicia Law-School.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the

Twelfth Day of July,

And continue twenty-one weeks. A new class will be formed at the commencement of the term.

It is the design of the School, by a systematic and thorough course of instruction, to afford advantages for the study of the Law which cannot be obtained by the usual method of reading in an office.

For circular obtaining full information, address

J. R. ABBOTT, Benicia,
C. J. FLATT, for the Trustees.
Benicia, June 6, 1864. 20

Oakland College School.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE PREPARATORY AND Primary Department of the College of California will commence on Monday, the

First Day of August.

The Instruction is conducted by a large corps of experienced Teachers. Students from abroad board in the Institution. Expenses from thirty to thirty-five dollars per month. For further particulars apply to

Rev. I. H. BRAYTON,
23-1m Oakland.

Benicia Seminary.

....FOR....

YOUNG LADIES

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN ITS THIRTEENTH Year on Wednesday, August 3d. Each Department will be supplied with

First Class Teachers and Professors,

For Instruction.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Will be taught by a NATIVE, who will make it the common language of the family for her pupils.

Catalogues for further particulars may be had by addressing

Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal.
23

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.

16 JACOB ZECH.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....JULY 22, 1864

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1864.

THE following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the Agricultural and Mechanical Societies of California, so far as we have obtained them:

San Joaquin District—At Sockton, commencing September 13, and continuing four days.

Mechanic's Fair—will commence in this city, August 30, and probably continue as long as the interest is maintained.

The San Pablo District Fair—Will be held at Napa City, commencing

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State?]

VOLUME TWENTY-TWO.

Our next issue will be No. 1, Volume XXII. With that opening number we shall present No. 1 of a series of letters on *Agricultural Colleges*, to which we shall ask the special attention of all who feel an interest in the cause of Agriculture.

We believe that we shall be fully sustained by all thinking men, when we say that the *one great cause of the non-success of the cultivators of the soil* in this State particularly, is the want of a just conception of their employment, in other words, the want of an education for their own business.

It is an admitted fact, that while all other trades and employments require a regular apprenticship and study, any clodhopper may claim to be a "farmer;" and while all Europe, even among the most despotic governments, have Agricultural Colleges richly endowed, and schools without number, we, as Americans, the great mass of all who till the soil, are without a true scientific knowledge of the soil they cultivate, and, alas, too many do not understand its first principles, and thousands are engaged in it that cannot either read or write.

Our National Government, and our State Governments are awakening to a sense of duty in this respect, and liberal grants have been made to every State that will co-operate and establish colleges for educating their sons to that most honorable of all employments, Agriculture.

We have able aid now promised us on this subject, to which we shall give earnest attention. We have also an additional stimulus to our work, in promised aid from numberless pens, most able for the cause of education generally. We also have promised aid from many new friends, on every subject appertaining to the best interests of "home, health, and human happiness." These are most generally found in the rural districts and in rural employments, and may we not for our *New Volume* have the generous, nay liberal aid, of all the friends of the cause we plead? We leave it for them to respond.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We think we cannot give our readers a better item for our Home Department, than the letter of our ever attentive correspondent, whose "Out-of-Town" sketch may stimulate others to *travel* a little during our summer months.

The conclusion of the able scientific paper of Dr. T. M. Logan, of Sacramento, will be read with interest. We regret the omission of his name at the head of the article. It was a oversight.

We have an interesting letter from our friend and corresponden t, M. A. S., which will appea next week.

The "Watchers," in our Poet's Corner, by Whittier, is one of those spirited pieces that will be read with interest now.

A letter on the "Culture of Tobacco," from our kind correspondent, J. D., will appear next week.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 220 Clay Street.

From a lady friend, some valuable copper coins for our cases, for which we return thanks.

A box of teazles, raised from French seed, of remarkable length and brightness, superior to any imported, grown by Edwin Doak, Ione Valley.

We again refer to the very handsome samples of wool (of Spanish Merino) received from Messrs. Batchelder & Cotter, of Elk Grove. We invite wool-growers to call and see them. The style of their putting up samples of wool is worthy the attention of our wool-growers. The flocks of Messrs. B. & C. are an honor to them.

We have received the list of premiums of the New York State Agricultural Society, for their 24th Annual Fair, and of their Fair at Rochester, Sept. 20 to 23. The list of premiums are most comprehensive, and is strictly confined to the matter of the agricultural and stock interests. The rules and regulations are admirable, all evincing a true eye to the cause itself.

The American Pomological Society, which held their Fair previously, will exhibit their collection of fruits at this Fair. The Wool-growers' Convention of the State will convene at the same time.

We have the pamphlets of the committee of the Wool Manufacturers of Rhode Island, with their arguments presented to the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, touching the high duties on wool. These documents present arguments to show that high duties on wool will lessen our financial ability without benefiting wool-growers. We shall give the arguments hereafter.

We have received pamphlets on the question of taxing the mines, entitled, "The Mines of the West. Shall the Government Seize them?" by Sylvester Mowry of Arizona. We shall review them soon.

We have received catalogues of the colleges of San Jose, Santa Clara, and St. Ignatius, College of San Francisco, and others, for distribution.

THE WOOLLY HEAD—PULU TRIUMPHANT.—One of the most curious specimens of Nature's plans to make a wig can be seen at our office. Nothing ever yet invented by the most gifted genius of a Parisian Frizzeur, ever equaled the handsome wig, ready blocked, that we have. Its handsome well rounded crown, its bright nut-brown curls, all conspire to make it a great curiosity. We invite the Frizzieurs of our city to come and see it. What is it? J. & C. Schreiber, the famous Pulu men have sent us the *head and crown* of a Pulu plant, called the "Hapoine Pulu," from the "Waipunakei Land," Sandwich Island group, which is simply a Sandwich Island "fern." And this is a perfect wig with curly hair, ready finished and blocked. It beats all the hair-dressers in the world.

New and very Choice Music.

We have received by the last steamer a very choice selection of new music, from the general headquarters Water's Musical Emporium, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

Among the very many superior pieces, we will name the following as appropriate to the feeling and sentiment of the times:

"General Grant's Grand March." This is a beautifully illustrated piece of music, with battle scenes by land and sea, and a striking likeness of the General himself, with the names of his principal victories. Music composed by Jos. Raff.

"Little Joe, the Contraband." This is a right splendid song:

"And who are you, my merry boy,
With blacking-brush in hand?
Oh, I's a happy darkey, sah!
I's Joe, de contraband."

And other melodies of this character full of music. This piece of music is illustrated with Joe himself professionally.

"The New Emancipation Song," as sung by the Hutchinson family. The words and song are excellent.

"The Pure, the Bright, the Beautiful!"—Song and music arranged to correspond with the title of the piece.

"Golden Dreams and Fairy Castles." This is also complete in song and sentiment.

These four have been very happily arranged in their melody by Mrs. Parkhurst, whose many songs are making melody everywhere.

"Golden Cross Polka"—A new and very choice piece, by J. Davenport Kerrison.

"Heart Chimings"—A waltz, sentimental, for the piano, by M. Keller.

"Peter the Great's March," and "Florence," two of Brierly Richard's favorites. These, with other pieces we received, are esteemed as among some of the best music we have ever published.

FROM KOHLER'S FOUNTAIN-HEAD OF MUSIC we have the following new and choice pieces:

"Dear Nora I'm waiting for Thee" (a companion for "Kate Avourneen"). This is a beautiful ballad.

"Silv'ry Moonlit Hill" (companion to "Moon behind the Hill"), is another beautiful ballad.

"Christabelle" is an excellent ballad. These three are the new compositions of P. R. Nichols, Esq., and recently published by Kohler.

"I Have so Much to Tell." This is a new song, the words of which were written by Mr. Downing Evans, and the music by J. R. Thomas.

"Luddy Fuddy, the Cracksman's Chant," as sung in the drama of Rosendale, by Lester Wallack, New York.

"The Song of all Songs," by S. C. Foster, "I'd Choose to be a Baby," by Fred Buckley, these and many other new pieces for all tastes, occasions, and purposes, can always be had now at Kohlers, so we need never want for music, while "Charlie" and his aids are ever ready and waiting to serve their friends.

Patent Rights.

It has been and will be one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure "Patent Rights," and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We know we can facilitate them greatly, in this matter, as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

Poor Encouragement.

It has always been the aim of this journal to exert its influence, to the utmost, for the encouragement of all branches of "Home Industry," and we feel conscious that this was the true course to pursue in order to build up our State—but while we have been laboring for this interest it has been directly against our own *pecuniary interest* just in proportion as the wealth and influence of the Importers and dealers in foreign goods is greater than Domestic Manufacturers. The one has unlimited wealth at their command and are able to undersell and outbid almost any competition, while the new beginner is crippled to struggle against fearful odds, and while the one can herald their wares world-wide, and from their large profits, particularly now while exchange is largely in their favor, the "Home Manufacturer" has every thing to contend against and has not the means to make known his wares and merchandise, besides the opposition to his new manufactures is of the strongest kind, against which few can stand, and thus by reason of the wicked neglect of our Legislature to "Protect Home Interests," by careful and wise enactments, we see many branches that sometime since were prosperous, either wholly or partially abandoned.

There is also another evil which threatens to retard the prosperity of our State. There is no coöperation among *Home Manufacturers*. Each and all go for No. 1; no general combined interest; little or no sympathy for the cause of Home Industry. These things should not be; the manufacturer of brooms should coöperate with the maker of tubs, and the manufacturer of blankets and broadcloths should join the manufacturer of boots and shoes, their interests are one, and permanent success cannot come except by a union of interests and action. The success of our "Home Interests," depends upon our checking imports; this can only be done by combining together the manufacturers of every branch of industry, for the prosperity of one would then be the success of all.

Were the entire body of the manufactures of the Pacific to coöperate for their own protection, a new and surprising degree of prosperity would be made manifest at once, and until this is done the whole interest will be unstable and success spasmodic. Hundreds of enterprises in manufactures and the mechanic arts have been abandoned within a few years, for want of this kind of coöperation, and the whole interest seems afloat; every branch of them isolated, like trees and plants in a vast plain, instead of being connected as a beautiful whole—a very garden of fertility and fruitfulness.

We see, hear and feel the wrong done to many enterprises, by this want of a generous coöperation, among all who are interested in Home Manufactures. Why should tobacco-leaf be sent east and then re-shipped back here, only to add to its cost? Why will our own tobacconists give but 10 to 15 cents ℔ lb for the leaf, from the producer here, when they will give 50 cents for the same article after it has gone to New York and back again? Why should our wool-growers be compelled to sell to the factories here at 25 per cent cheaper than they can realize in New York? Why is it that the Pioneer Manufacturer of turpentine and resin is compelled to ship these articles to New York, when they are wanted here? Why is it the case that almost every article of *home product* meets with so little encouragement from those who are, in a measure, dependent themselves upon the public for support in similar enterprises?

Where shall we look for a proper encouragement to the growth of new products of the soil, if not to those whose business demands them, they of all others, we should suppose, would hail with delight the production of articles here at home, such as their business demands; but alas! do we find that this is the case? Do our own manufacturers step forward to encourage others in similar enterprises, is there a generous and hearty encouragement? Do our woolen manufacturers come forward and give the highest price for the wool of our sheep-raisers? Do our coopers and broom-makers give the highest price for hoops and staves for their barrels or the corn for their brooms? Do our cigar makers and dealers in tobacco come forward and offer full value for the leaf-tobacco, the growth of our own soil? We answer, emphatically, No! *No! NO!* On the contrary, there is often a combination to depress the value of each and every article, so that the greatest profit may be made by the manufacturer while the producer receives but a moiety of what he should receive.

We know this is so, and we deeply regret it, for we are aware that no permanent and abiding prosperity can come until there is a more just and liberal course pursued, for until the producer receives *his just share*, each and every branch of manufacture will be subject to fluctuation and ruin. We shall give facts by-and-by.

It is a fact, however, and we know hundreds of cases where measures have been adopted to undervalue and cry down our home products, in order to purchase them for less than their value. The result of this, however, will eventually work a great injury to these very parties, for before they are aware of it they will be cut off from home supply, and the new tariff will make them pay dearly for their short-sighted policy now. We sincerely hope a better action may be had and a wiser policy, so that each and all who are interested in building up our home interests may share the benefits that can only result from a general coöperation.

The San Francisco Postoffice.

NO. VII.

We can now only rejoice with the multitude that have been suffering, by reason of the derangement of our Postoffice affairs, in the hope that the *public voice* will demand a cure for the evil by the removal of the present Postmaster, and the appointment of one who will regard the public interest, and not let party spirit and personal pique destroy the value of an institution like the Postoffice. Any change will be for the better. Our first would be to restore one who was unjustly removed—but any change, only remove the evil, and have good, *efficient, loyal* men, to guard the correspondence and property entrusted to our mails.

Railroads Enrich our State.

It is a self-evident truth that every mile of railroad tends to develop some new resource and to enrich our State. It seems very strange that any intelligent man, or set of men should ever oppose the establishment of railroads, especially where they open up greater facilities of travel and intercommunication, or where they give the means of forwarding merchandise to the interior and at the same time to bring the produce of the new sections to a market.

Besides these advantages, they always increase the value of real estate along the entire route; increase the value of almost every product to the producer by lessening the cost of getting that product to market. Railroads are the "breath of life" to large sections of country that, without them, would lie dormant for years or centuries. Railroads are the electric flash, a touch and new life is breathed into waste places, and the wilderness is changed to a populous city. Were we to cite instances familiar: Look to the San Jose Railroad, look along that entire route and see the marked improvement, look to the largely increased value of land, look to the splendid buildings already erected and those about to be reared, some that will vie with the splendid Villas of Europe. Would these have been erected but for the San Jose Railroad? We say, No! Emphatically, *No!*

Besides this kind of improvement in lands and buildings, look at the Agricultural interests; see the rich products now brought daily to our city; see the bales of wool, the hay, the golden grain; see the live stock, and the thousands of boxes of fruit now coming, daily, as fresh and fine from San Jose and Santa Clara as if passed over the garden walls to your hands, and this by reason of the facilities of the railroad.

But, in addition to the facilities of business intercourse, an hour or two, and we fly from the city, its noise and its whirl of business, into the "Beautiful Country," there to luxuriate and enjoy a healthy and happy relief from care, or the citizen of the country may hie to the city on business or pleasure, pass the day and back again to the quiet "home spot."

What a benefit there results to us all from the completion of the San Jose Railroad! And surely, then, it should be appreciated, and for the great good accomplished, a due share of praise should be given to A. H. Houston, Esq., through whose energy and untiring enterprise so much has been done.

The Great Central Pacific Railroad, too. Who can estimate the immense wealth that will be revealed along the whole line? Who can look forward with the eye of a prophet and point out the cities and villages that must inevitably be the result of this great highway through the mountains? Already the travel and business along its route of only 31 miles swells, and swells, marking each day by some new development of prosperity, the results of which will be felt throughout all the avenues of trade like the rush of the pure life blood that gives activity and strength to the human body. Already the developments, along the line of the railroad, of quarries of valuable granite, hereafter to become a great source of wealth, with mineral discoveries, coal, and many other products, show the value of railroads in opening up and revealing the otherwise hidden resources of our State. We are confident that the Central Pacific Railroad, when it shall have sent its iron horse with flaming nostrils high up over the mountains, and through the rich mineral country where its route is marked out, the riches not only revealed, but gathered in, will astonish the world. The vastly increased taxable property will more than trebly repay the State for the aid she has given to this, the greatest enterprise of the age. When the first fifty miles shall be completed, there will be but few voices lifted against this important and mighty enterprise, and when 100 miles shall be traveled opposers will change to friends, and when 200 miles shall be traveled such will be the jubilant voice of praise awarded to those who, as the President and Directors of the present day, overcame the obstacles thrown in their path, that they will be crowned with chaplets of oak, as typical of living honors, while the memory of its opposers will have passed into oblivion almost. Perhaps it might be well to make a record of *present events* and to register them in the history of this great work.

And we would also suggest that a medal be struck off in memory of the Dutch Flat opposers, having on one side, a "Jolly Dutchman" upon a body of slippery ice, fallen on his back, hands and feet high in air, calling lustily for aid, while at the same moment the ice breaking away from the main land is sweeping him onward and downward over the cataract below; on the other side is seen a long train of cars sweeping through mountains and valleys, rich and fertile, loaded with passengers, and freight trains with the various products of the new country, while in the distance is seen the field of ice, with the *poor unfortunate still flat on his back*, solitary and alone, sweeping down the stream of time, helpless and forsaken, while over him, just as the sweeping triumphal cars pass on, there is seen on a scroll, these words: *"The Dutch Flat Wagon-road was a slippery place for me."*

What is Electricity? No. II.

THIS is a question easier asked than answered! Electricity is one of those mysteries in nature yet unrevealed, and still what would our world be without it? It pervades all space, and is linked inseparably with the life of all things. Without it, death would set its seal on all humanity, upon every living creation, both animal and vegetable. Without it, trees, plants, and flowers, would droop and die, and the earth become a great charnel house.

From Chamber's Natural Philosophy we take the following simple truths as worthy of thought and study:

All nature appears to be pervaded by a mysterious affection, which bears the name of Electricity, in consequence of its having been supposed by the ancients to reside exclusively in electron, or amber.

In its ordinary state, electricity is invisible; but when excited it assumes the appearance of a bright and subtile fluid. It is sometimes excited in very tremendous forms in the atmosphere; but it can be produced in less extent by mechanical means, particularly by the rubbing of amber, glass, silk, and a few other bodies.

When a piece of glass, or sealing-wax, is rubbed with the dry hand, or a piece of cloth, and held towards any light substance, such as a hair or thread, the light body will be attracted by it, and will adhere for a moment to the glass or wax. The influence which thus moves the light body is called Electrical Attraction. When the light body has adhered to the surface of the glass for a moment, it is again thrown off, or repelled, and this is called Electrical Repulsion.

It is the nature of electricity to remain in a state of equilibrium or balance in all substances; and when one body happens to have more than its natural proportion, while another has less, there is a tendency in the surplus, in the one body, if sufficiently near, to rush and make up the deficiency in the other.

The last paragraph will explain to those who have been wise enough to secure the aid of electricity as a *curative in disease*. By reason of sickness and disease, by derangement of circulation, portions of the working power of the human body have become powerless; and the overworking of the body or mind has exhausted the electricity, and there is no way by which it possibly can be restored save by quiet and rest, or by the application of the electric battery.

In California it is readily admitted by all scientific minds, that there is a great absence of natural electricity, and consequently every human being becomes as it were, a wrestler for his portion, so necessary for a healthy existence; and, according to Ohamber's Philosophy, when any one power that is weakened, and greatly needing electricity should approach another, they draw from it to balance the vacuum, even if it should take from one party to their injury. This, we believe, is the case in physical electricity, as has been shown clearly by the great injury to young and healthy children in sleeping with very aged persons, from whom electricity has departed. It is, therefore, one of the most important questions to every human creature who desires to enjoy a healthy constitution, to be sure that this vital principle is not wanting within themselves, and this can easily be learned by the simple experiment of the electric machine, either applied outwardly with a sponge, or by an electrical bath.

Let any person who is very much exhausted, so as to be hardly able to walk, go and receive a full charge of electricity, and the luxury of this bath and they will come from it almost new creatures. Some one who had tried it after a most exhausting day and night's incessant toil, said, "Why the machine has taken *all the tired out of me!*" For it had done this, because it had restored the electricity so thoroughly worked off. It had restored the balance of power, and made a vigorous man again. That such is the result, whether of fatigue or disease, there can be no question. *Electricity oils the machinery* of the human frame, and it works without injury or friction again.

Our own experience can attest to its efficacy and therefore we can most earnestly recommend it to all as the *great curative* and remedial agent. It is a life-saving power, and were we to turn the question at the head of this article, we would say, "Electricity is the breath of life," or its twin sister, the moving power of life.

We have spoken of electricity as a curative—we mean the Electropathic system—but if those all who treat on this subject that thoroughly understand the science, nor every operator that can work a cure. We know of only one complete apparatus, and this is the improved one, to which reference may be had in our columns, for we endeavor to give notice only to operators who understand what they profess. We have more to say on this subject.

Young Men's Christian Association.

One of the wisest and best Educational Institutions of our city, is this most excellent Association of Young Men, composed of members of the various religious denominations. They hold their meetings for social and religious intercourse and companionship, the result of which has been a vast amount of good to our community. Unostentatiously it has progressed, and having the leaven of good within, it has from small beginnings, become now a permanent and valuable aid to the moral and intellectual machinery of San Francisco, and its example will be extended to other cities.

Its meetings are regular, beneficial and of a high character; its annual meetings, other business meetings, and its social gatherings all evince a growing interest on the part of young men, and while there are so many attractions elsewhere, it is a happy thought to know that an institution of this kind has been established on a firm basis, and is in a very prosperous condition.

The annual social reunion took place at the new Hall, on Monday evening, and was a happy affair and largely attended. On Tuesday evening the Installation exercises of the "Social Union Society," connected therewith, took place, and formed a very pleasant feature of the working power of the Association. The new rooms of the Society are 526 California street, opposite the Mechanic's Institute, and consist of a neat Library Room, with a library of over 2,000 volumes, and papers, magazines, pictures, paintings, etc., and a very pleasant and highly creditable reception and business room; added to this a neat lecture room for the social, literary and religious meetings of the Society. The order of exercises on Tuesday evening, were addresses by J. Q. Adams, Recitation (Union), by C. F. Whitton, Song—Voice—Readings from Literary Papers—by Wm. M. Graham. After recess: Recitation—Miss ——, "Thanotopsis," T. Hanford; Lecture—Mountain Scenery of California, S. D. Woods. These various exercises were highly meritorious and gratifying to a very goodly number of friends present.

Other addresses and remarks were made connected with the meeting; one on the delivery of a Presidential Mallet to the new President by T. Hanford. Judge Wells, former President, addressed the meeting very happily, warmly eulogizing the Society, a letter was read from C. J. Flint, of Benicia. After some closing remarks of the presiding officer, this pleasant Society adjourned, after dispensing to the lady friends the bright flowers that were blooming on the tables.

The officers of the Literary Society are Wm. Cubery, President; C. H. Sanford, V. President; D. W. H. Bruce, Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. M. Graham, Editor Social Voice; E. Clough and J. Q. Adams, Executive Committee.

We are happy to make record of such associations; these are the *Trees of Knowledge* in the Agricultural Garden of God, that bring forth good seed and fruit. We return thanks for the courteous invitation to this happy festival and wish it success.

More of our Colleges.

We spoke last week of the Public Examinations at St. Catharine's Academy, at Benicia, and promised to refer to it again. We feel happy in doing so, as a matter of justice to the Institute. The Programme of the Day was arranged by Inspectory in music—a "March Triumph," which was very finely performed by the pupils, Misses Elizabeth and E Desmond; "A. Duett," or two pianos, by four young ladies; an Introductory Address—original—by Miss L. Hawkins, very happily spoken—the "Vacant Chair." La Traviata—duet on two Pianos, by four young ladies—admirably done. Then followed recitations of Fourth Class, in readings, followed by music. Examination of the Second Class, consisted of grammar, geography and natural philosophy, this was a thoroughly examined class—also with music. All these classes evinced a readiness and promptitude, showing well-trained pupils.

Examination of the first class. This class was examined in physical geography, and they were "ready." The examination was very thorough and complete, and the class won high encomiums; reference was had to the many prominent features of the geography of California, but we regretted that so little is ever said of our own mountains and waterfalls. We would have Shasta Peak, the Buttes of Yuba, Diablo and Yosemite—the beautiful and the grand placed over in the foreground of the studies of physical geography in California. "Home" first and other countries afterwards. Lieut. Maury and his theory of the winds was remembered, but the breath of "*Treason*," will waft his fair fame to the shades of oblivion, nearly.

Class No. 1, were honorably applauded; music of a high order followed this recital—two pieces exquisitely performed. "Fashionable Conversation," a Dialogue by little girls, was an admirable hit at the silly fashionable chat, too much in vogue now. The "Adopted Child," was spoken prettily by two sweet little ones; a Trio from Hayden's "Creation," and other Pieces, were performed finely; a March closed the morning exercises.

The Afternoon Exercises consisted in select music classes in "Anthetic" Astronomy and the "Use of the Globes." The examinations were highly creditable to the pupils and gratifying to all present. The music, interspersed, was very superior.

The closing exercises were the corronation and distribution of the premiums. This was a very pleasant and exciting scene. The happy young ladies crowned, for what? Good conduct, christian doctrine, excellence of deportment, and fine scholarship.

During these exercises, so happily interspersed with music, two original essays were spoken by young ladies. The one "Common Sense," by Miss S. Carrie, was a fine essay, and well delivered, for which she received hearty applause. The other, "Day Dreams," was also a fine essay, deserving, as it received, full applause.

It would be impossible to speak of the various pieces of music that were well executed; for when so many did nobly, it were invidious to name a few. There were, however, a few young ladies whose brows were crowned, and in whose hands the golden books and medals were placed, that evinced their high merit, and they were rewarded.

The "New York State Grand March" was finely played, and the pupils and audience marched away as from a pleasant and happy dream, yet it was a reality.

This exhibition has reflected high credit upon the Lady Superior, and the Sisters, who as teachers have won the public approbation. The audience were highly gratified and fully satisfied.

Fruit in Abundance.

Were we chronicle the fact that fruit is now very abundant, and promises to be more so, we regret to notice the *same great error* among our fruit-raisers, that of allowing too much fruit to hang on their trees. By this cause the fruit is small, it cannot perfect its juices; it becomes dry, shriveled, and almost worthless; in fact, it is not fit to eat, is unhealthy, and must be injurious to all who partake of it.

To buy or eat poor, half-ripened fruit, windfalls, etc., is the poorest economy in the world. It costs ten times as much to sweeten and prepare poor fruit for the table, as the cost of good fruit; and then the pains and aches, and the doctor's bills—what a waste of time and money to hunt up and buy cheap fruits

Fruit should be eaten freely, but in the early part of the day is the best time; and only full ripe and delicious fruit is the real cheap healthy fruit.

Our markets are liberally supplied now, and fruit is abundant in all our streets, but, we repeat fruit-growers do themselves great injury by permitting their trees to overbear—better shake off one-half, the balance would be better, and bring more money.

We can refer with pleasure to the market stall of Messrs. Addison, Martin & Co., where can always be found the very best fruit that comes to our market, pains being taken to secure the choicest always. San Francisco can boast of a market, for every variety of food, unsurpassed in the world; and we can boast too, of the greatest lot of *small fruit* that was ever seen in any market, and hundreds of cases where those who are so unwise as to try the experiment of sending such fruit to market, often *lose* their fruit and boxes too, the *cost* of transportation and sale eating up the whole product.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.—We passed a little time at this College this week, of which and its plans for the future and its prosperity, we shall speak in our next

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Now is the time to begin. Next week is No. 1 of Vol. XXII, and the FARMER is the cheapest paper in the State. See terms.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.—We received by last steamer an invoice of new Agricultural Books, to which special attention is called.

Steamer Passengers.

It is always a pleasure to know how our friends fare in our ocean steamers, going and coming, for this journal will advocate every plan and measure that is adopted for the comfort of those who "travel on the deep"

We had a pleasant call from a passenger on the America, on her last trip, D. N. Dills, Esq., of Michigan, who comes to our shores for the first time.

Mr. D. informs us that the fare on the People's Line was most excellent; officers were courteous and obliging; and while they were delayed at the Isthmus, everything was done to make passengers comfortable, contented, and happy. Mr. D. informed us that the passengers were much pleased that they had taken this line—that the Illinois was the best steamer on the other side, and all were contented and happy, especially, when arriving here, to know that they had been so much the gainers by that line. Mr. D. also informed us that he and many others had written home to their friends to have them all take the People's Line.

Mr. Dills says that the crops in Michigan were improving very rapidly in April, and there were prospects of a great harvest. Our new comer was much pleased with our city, and what he had seen of the State, and says the people of the old States have no conception of California, or they would come by tens of thousands. This shows the necessity of sending them the news of our condition.

The Chilled Iron Safe Burglar Proof.—Next as to its Burglar Proof qualities. By refering to its structure it will be observed that this Safe, on account of its great thickness, strength and solidity, and from the hardness of the material, it is impenetrable to the drill or any Buglar implement. That it has sufficient strength to protect the Lock both against the sledge and the punch, and is entirely reliable against the Burglar, if protected by my Burglar Proof Lock. Lastly, I propose to show some facts and statistics, to sustain my several claims. I do not deem it necessary to do more at this time, than to present a few actual tests which may have a tendency to sustain my last proposition: verily believing that the intelligence of the American people will properly investigate and and fully appreciate the many advantages the Chilled Iron Safe possesses over all others.

Agents for Lillie's Safes "The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company," 106 and 108 Battery street, San Francisco.

"Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me."—Lovers of beautiful children also love to look upon pictures of beautiful children, or even any form of beauty that represents these angels of earth. To all such, especially to mothers, we would say, go and see the group of exquisitely molded children, at Grant & Divine's marble works, corner of Sansome and Sutter streets. There are several most superb busts of children done by that admirable artist, P. J. Divine, that we know cannot be equaled by any other artist in this State, nor excelled by any living artist. This is saying much we know, but go and see; all mothers should go. We are glad to know that Mr. Divine will exhibit them at the Fair. Were they in Europe they would create a furor.

The President has issued a proclamation for five hundred thousand men for military service. It is futher ordered that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of his proclamation, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every town, township ward of the city, precinct election district, or country not subdivided, to fill its quota, which may be unfilled by volunteers by the fifth day of September.

Notice.

METROPOLITAN MARKET.

W. F. NORCROSS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and the public that he has refitted Stalls Nos. 15 and 16 (Market street entrance) in the above Market, and will open the same on

Saturday Next, July 23, 1864.

When he will be prepared to supply CHOICE FRUITS IN ALL THEIR VARIETY; also Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Honey, Jellies, Syrups, Sauces, Cranberries Pickles, and everything pertaining to a well-appointed Market.

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THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS POPULAR INSTITUTION commences on MONDAY, July 25th. Professor Louden, of Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Professor Winn, a graduate of Harvard, have been added to the corps of teachers. In the Commercial College Department young men are fitted for accountants and the mercantile pursuits in the shortest possible time, and least expense. A full and complete graduating course for ladies, in the Academic Department. For catalogues or application for rooms, address

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The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA—
At Oakland, commences August 1. Also Oakland College School (Preparatory Department) commences August 1. *Rev. I. H. Brayton, Principal.*

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commences the last week in August.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC—
At Santa Clara, commences July 21.
E. Bannister, President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commences in August.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Santa Clara, commences the second Wednesday in July. *Rev. D. Tuthill, Principal.*

SAN JOSE INSTITUTE and COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—
At San Jose, for both sexes, commences July 25.

BENICIA FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At Benicia, for Young Ladies only, commences August 3. *Miss M. Lammond, Principal.*

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Benicia, for Boys only, commences July 12.
C. J. Platt, Principal.

BENICIA LAW SCHOOL—
At Benica, commences July 12.
J. E. Abbott.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commences last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commences July 25. *W. S. Turner, Principal.*

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—
At Napa, commences July 20
Miss J. A. Happley, Principal.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commences last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, President.*

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences August 8. *Mrs. M. B. Swedenstierna, Principal.*

UNION COLLEGE—
At San Francisco.
Rev. Dr. Huddart, Principal.

PIPE FOR IRRIGATION.—We call attention to the iron pipe imported by Mr. Day, and advertised in our columns. Orchardists and culturists can use this pipe both for irrigation upon correct principles, or for drainage, and to great advantage.



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Children's Wagons,	Tooth and Nail Brushes,
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THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT THE above named Corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange Business, in all its branches, in this City and in the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic Cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with articles of association will commence operations on the 5th day of July next, at the Banking House now occupied by DONAHUE, RALSTON & Co., Corner of Washington and Battery streets

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply in business matters. The regular meetings of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members.

FIRST.—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the Stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each certificate of Stock.

SECOND.—Loans cannot be made to Stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 18th, 1864.

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As we have said much in favor of this Material FOR BEDDING, and advocated the famous

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We are surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very Coarse Wool, Hair, Moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the REAL PULU. Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest ONE WAY by which all purchasers

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NEW DRY PULU

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For this Terrible Suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured, all over the State, as they have just received at their Establishment 1500 Bales, the Purest, Dryest, and Best, ever imported by them.

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It has been ascertained for a fact that those ships that were infected by COCKROACHES had no

PULU MATTRESSES

On board. This would have saved the Ship and Cargo.
REMEMBER! No COCKROACHES come where the PULU is used!

The Best and Purest can Always be Had

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Home Miscellany.

THE WATCHERS.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Beside a stricken field I stood;
On the torn turf, on grass, on wood,
Hung heavily the dew of blood.

Still in their fresh mounds lay the slain;
But all the air was quick with pain,
And gusty sighs, and tearful rain.

Two angels, each with drooping head
And folded wings and noiseless tread,
Watched by that valley of the dead.

The one, with forehead saintly bland,
And lips of blessing, not command,
Leaned, weeping, on her olive wand.

The other's brows were scarred and knit;
His restless eyes were watch-fires lit,
His hands for battle-gauntlets fit.

"How long!"—I knew the voice of Peace:
"Is there no respite?—no release?—
When shall the hopeless quarrel cease?

"Oh Lord, how long!—One human soul
Is more than any parchment scroll,
Or any flag the winds unroll.

"What price was Ellsworth's, young and brave?
How weigh the gift that Lyon gave?
Or count the cost of Winthrop's grave?

"Oh brother! if thine eye can see,
Tell how and when the end shall be;
What hope remains for thee or me."

Then freedom sternly said: "I shun
No strife nor pang beneath the sun,
When human rights are staked and won.

"I knelt with Zizka's hunted flock;
I watched in Toussaint's cell of rock;
I walked with Sidney to the block.

"The moor of Marston felt my tread;
Through Jersey snows the march I led;
My voice Magenta's charges sped.

"But now, through weary day and night,
I watch a vague and aimless fight
For leave to strike one blow aright.

"On either side my foe they own:
One guards through love his ghastly throne,
And one through fear to reverence grown.

"Why wait we longer, mocked, betrayed,
By open foes, or those afraid
To speed thy coming through my aid?

"Why watch to see who win or fall?—
I shake the dust against them all:
I leave them to their senseless brawl."

"Nay," Peace implored: "yet longer wait;
The doom is near, the stake is great;
God knoweth if it be too late.

"Still wait and watch; the way prepare
Where I, with fold wings of prayer,
May follow, weaponless and bare."

"Too late!" the stern, sad voice replied;
"Too late!" its mournful echo sighed;
In low lament the answer died.

A rustling as of wings in flight,
An upward gleam of lessening white,
So passed the vision, sound and sight.

But round me like a silver bell
Hung down the listening sky to tell
Of holy help, a sweet voice fell.

"Still hope and trust," it sang: "the rod
Must fall, the wine-press must be trod;
But all is possible with God!"

[New York Independent.

[For the California Farmer.]

Out of Town.

"Barnum—We are going into the country to spend 'the Fourth,' so tell our friends when they call that we are 'out of town.'" And so early on the morning of the 2d of July, encumbered by carpet-sacks and dusters, we embarked on board the steamer, for Napa.

"All aboard;" and we steamed out into the stream, on our way to Napa city. Our party was a small one, and Mr. A. complained of a head-ache, which was the nearest approach to sea-sickness, for the wind tossed the waters of the Bay into a perfect vortex of commotion.

After the lapse of a few hours we moored at the wharf of Vallejo—and steamed rapidly by the fortifications of Mare Island. We had no flag up, and it was with some trepidation that I saw the fortifications frowning down upon us. What an awe seizes upon us when we silently pass under the jaws of death, knowing that but a spark would launch us into eternity. On his eternal round paces the grim sentinel, who by a motion might awaken the slumbering guns to a destructive fire, from the silent walls of brick, and startle the listening hills into a frenzy of reverberations.

The ropes are thrown off, and on we pass through the gates of "the Valley." Slowly—like a smile—the mouth of the creek opens, with its verdant banks, and we pass into the gates of a rural Paradise. On the one side "the cattle on a thousand hills;" on the other, golden fields of shorn grain, such as Ruth must have gleaned, when Boaz lost his heart.

Upward—onward—over the narrowing waters, to Buscol, and we catch a glimpse of the vine-clad home of Mr. T——n. The smell of hay-fields, the odor of ripening fruit, the twitter of swallows, come to the nostril and ear like a sweetly rythmed poem. But we cannot linger; like the bee and the butterfly we must wander on to some newer, fresher delight. Up the crooked, lessening creek, we pass, smiling in our souls; the foot-prints of God, like a trail of peace and prosperity on every side until the shrill whistle announces our approach to the city of Napa; and quite a genial little city it is, with its mixed colors, formed in the hills—like a picture of delight, and its wayward creek winding like a ribbon in the distance.

There was now more bustle—waiting for baggage—encumbered stages—a babel of discord. If one could travel without baggage, what a great blessing it would be. There is foliage around here to make something like an apron of—fig leaves such as Adam wore long before the present fashionable age of clean shirts and spotless linen. I have often wondered if our primevil parents had been born on the San Francisco foot-hills, how they would have found leaves enough to hide their shame; but here we have foliage on every side. Napa is a quiet little city; it has one fine hotel, a postoffice, with a polite clerk at the window (a great and rare consideration), and a learned institution, whose brick walls tower over every other building (as they should everywhere in our land). First, education, and all things of good report will follow. At last passengers are rested, trunks are lashed behind, the whip is cracked and the six horses plunge forward, with brute courage, bearing their precious freight onward to the White Sulphur Springs.

But our party was broken up into fragments, the stage would not accommodate all, and we took private conveyances. On our way we passed Oak Knoll, the scene of the late lamentable tragedy, and Mr. Osborn's name was on every lip. Thence, over a plain of scattered oaks and harvest fields, to Sebastopol, a gloomy town, with a church and country school house, such as we used to attend in primitive times.

After refreshing ourselves with green apples, we took a winding road to the base of a hill and pushed forward to St. Helena—a town consisting of a church, a few dwellings and some of the finest old oak trees that ever sprang from acorns.

And now begins the entrance to the cañon, at the end of which is situated the White Sulphur Springs. The way is such an one as the Pilgrim must have found in Bunyan's Progress, increasing in beauty with every step. The wild roses were not all dead and the dust had not dimmed the foliage of the trees. After a ride of a few miles we halted at our destination and were kindly welcomed by our friend (for since then we esteem him as such), Mr. B——g.

Dusty—hungry—thirsty—he kindly took us in, and soothed us with hospitality. Ye who have been travelers in a strange land can give a definition of the word "hospitality." It is not like a friend, at the sick bed, who refreshes and pours balm into the heart.

A sunset—a twilight, and then a deep and forgetful slumber, rushes in the Sabbath day. In company with a friend, I went to Church, in a neighboring town; I had the consolation of hearing a real old-fashioned sermon. And as I remarked to Mr. G ——, afterwards, the preacher must have known to what creed we clung, for he denounced the doctrine of election with all the power of his unpolished elocution. But I believe he was an honest God-fearing man, and a man had better be in earnest in regard to what he believes than have no belief at all. His only text seemed to be "Dear Brethren and Sisters," which from its constant repitition made an indelible impression on my memory, and I was glad to get out into the audience-chamber of God, where the broad fields and giant oaks—the vast sky and benevolent sunshine preached a sermon whose text was "The Infinite." A dusty walk home, through the fine-scented groves—a wild-rose in the button-hole, a practice we abhor in the city, but here only the kindly and withering sun rebukes us.

The young grapes in the vineyards, the greening fruit in the orchards, spoke happily of peace. The lowing of cattle, the long cry of the dove for its mate—the lengthening shadows of the mountains—the soft, dreamy quietude that crept down like a veil over the valleys—tolled the Curfew of Nature. A drink of the "bitter waters" (for these sulphur springs are anything but sweet to taste or or smell), and we slumbered on the threshold of the world's greatest anniversary-day—the day when prophetic patriots visioned out a future for our beloved land.

Would they forget it, here, in this far off quiet little cañon? Nay, God forbid! Even here the din and the smoke brought me early from the arms of sleep, and Young America reigned triumphant. This was but a small vein of the great National heart—but its pulse beat loudly and I was glad. Here was no blood-shed—no groans—no shuddering—no conflict—but children at play with the weapons of war—and sunshine and laughter, for here was Peace.

On one of the highest peaks was a flag-staff, from which a beautiful emblem unfurled itself to the morning breeze. Might I have wept had I been alone? I will not answer, but I prayed deep down in my heart that it might wave as peacefully from every hill-top, in our land, before another return of America's birth-day.

I don't believe in duels, I think them remnants of barbarism, and if a man should challenge me, I think him too far beneath me for notice, he would not be my peer—my equal. But nevertheless I had sent a challenge to a certain person, the night previous; yes, a challenge—and to fight, too. Our ground was duly chosen and the time fixed; our weapons (alas for sentiment), were wooden stones, and our fighting-ground the sides of the mountain; and my opponent (alas for my gallantry), was a lady! Miss M——n (and if this should ever meet that young lady's eyes I hope she will pardon me for introducing her so unceremoniously), and myself had determined to scale the mountain and salute the American Flag with some packs of fire-crackers, and thanks to her indomitable courage, we done it, too. It has been said, by somebody, that American ladies are lazy, or the same thing—but thank fortune there are some notable exceptions, or I should have lost one of the pleasantest rambles it has ever been my fortune to enjoy. I am under everlasting obligations to Miss M——n, for she took me some six miles over the mountains in search of a lake (that does'nt sound well, I know, for I was the guide until we got entirely lost), and then we gave up the lake until the next day, and climbed down a wild gorge, where never man's or woman's foot had trod before.

It is astonishing how courageous some young ladies would like to be deemed. For instance my companion slipped and would have fallen many feet on the rocks and stones below had not a certain arm been suddenly stretched forth for her salvation—and she persisted in keeping the accident as silent and treating it as lightly as a scratch. But she was courageous, though, for while my bones ached and I was racked with pain, all the next day, she never said a word about fatigue.

A word about dress: Why do city people go into the country—to live in houses and dress so daintily that they cannot even take a walk in the nicely trimmed garden? I ask for information: For such toilets as I saw here, frightened me; I thought of the sanitary fund and the poor wounded soldiers; but, alas! miserable Vanity Fair trails her garments even here. And now a word about good breeding: Are good manners only a city dress that men can throw them off when they go into the country? It would seem so, for they were very ragged here. For instance: I saw a gentleman (?) at table ridicule a lady old enough to be his mother; but such a man, like Guppy, must have had no mother. To-be-sure she was a "quaker," but what of that, she was gray,—and age should have protected her. If "thou," Mr. P——n, should see this note by the wayside, take it and hug it close to "thee," good. Alas for the repute of the American gentlemen, if "thou" art a type.

Fire-works in the evening, and next morning a company of ladies, including Miss R. and Miss M., with the aforesaid "Quaker lady," made a journey to the lake, carved our names on a tree, christened the lake with due form and ceremony, and came home tired and dusty, for lunch. If any future traveler should happen along the route he need not be surprised at seeing huge sign-boards, with a skeleton hand, pointing to "Lake Bramburgh," named after the greatest man in the cañon, the worthy host at White Sulphur. But, enough, I am trying your patience and wasting my ink.

C. F. R.

A Beautiful Wail

WOMAN.—"Oh the priceless value of the love of a true woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious! Title and honors confer upon the heart no such sincere happiness in our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude, with corroding care, gather thick around, and even while gaunt poverty menaces with his skeleton finger it gleams around the soul with an Angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy; distance but strengthens its influence; bolts and bars cannot limit its progress; it follows the prisoner into his dark cell and sweetens the home-made bread that appeases his hunger; and in silence of midnight it plays in his heart, and in dreams he folds to his bosom the form of her who loves on, still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hands of a loved one is soft to the weary limbs of the sick sufferer, and the potion, administered by the same hand, loses half its bitterness. The pillow, carefully adjusted by her, brings repose to the fevered brain, and her words of kindness revive the sinking spirit. It would almost seem that *God* planted this jewel in her breast, whose heaven-like interest should cast into forgetfulness by building up in his heart another Eden, where perennial flowers forever bloom and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains."

The Mind and its Uses.

A MAN'S mind, like his body, strengthens by use, and this is specially true of the will. It is held by many very excellent philanthropists, that some men cannot control their appetites. They say, for example, that an individual may have such a special proclivity to intemperance that he cannot, despite the voice of his reason, his conscience and his interest, keep sober by the exercise of his will. If the inebriate be of unsound mind, this doctrine applies, but not otherwise. In any other case it is as false in logic as it is impolitic and mischievous. It is not that the debauchee's appetites are by nature too strong for this volition, but that he exercises and pampers his appetites, and prostitutes the restraining power which God has given for good purposes, to bad ones.

TO CLEAN GLOVES.—Have a little milk in a saucer and a piece of common yellow soap, wrap round the forefinger a piece of flannel, and dip it into the milk, taking care not to make the flannel very wet; rub it on the yellow soap and afterwards pass it up and down the glove until all the dirt be removed.

VOLATILE SOAP FOR REMOVING PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, ETC.—Four table-spoonfuls of spirits of hartsborn, four table-spoonfuls of alcohol, and a table-spoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together in a bottle, and apply with sponge or brush.

"A Lady" in the Providence Journal advises the ladies to make their dresses so as to escape the ground one inch, instead of trailing two inches, and thus save, by the 1,000,000 of adult females of the loyal States, one dollar each annually, in the first cost of the article.

[We think the saving would be nearer $10 each.—Editor Farmer.]

FLORIST.

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Above Montgomery, at the Toll House, up stairs.

Makes to order

Choice Bouquets for Balls and Parties,

Also particular attention paid in preparing

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23 And Flowers for such Occasions.

Patent Hat Rack.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE WOULD invite public attention to a new

PATENT HAT RACK

which is now on exhibition at the California Farmer Reading-room. This is an entire new thing in style, and of peculiar form. It is a valuable invention and worthy the attention of Furniture Dealers, and Inventors. This Invention is patented and the undersigned will sell Rights for the County or State, or other parts of the Pacific Coast. This Patent was sold for a high price in New York. Call at Farmer Reading-rooms and see the model. For particulars call on Editor of Farmer. 13-3m

$2,500 Wanted on Real Estate.

THE SUM OF $2,500 is wanted on Real Estate in San Francisco County, upon land of undoubted title, worth double the amount. Address A. B. C., Farmers Office.

ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery gave a "start," and the child-hood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute diseases. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease give way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium to the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California, and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1380
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1290
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	690
Disease of the Eye	672
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	522
Panama Fever	503
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable	
	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1860.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied with chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

The undersigned has this method of acknowledging pub-

licly the benefits he received from the treatment of him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was afflicted with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague, and that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me at first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of the disease in twenty treatments, without the use of medicine. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize him, for he is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the cure is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of [illegible]

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. [illegible]

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You request me to let you know how I feel after being at the Institute a few weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks, and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble; I sleep in sound, and there is no disturbance of the natural functions of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before the disease had weakened my system. Not only is the general health entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone, and is so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disease of [illegible] years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Please accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please, as I am sworn to it, as you will see.

C. BOWLES.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of [illegible], A. D., 1860.

CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. [illegible], 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days; and there is no return of the pain, madam, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you choose to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feeling of any kind, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to convince me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and will do you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PEEBLES.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute.

NEVADA, Nov. [illegible], 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my return I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgment of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of a painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and have not taken a drop of medicine from you, or from any one else, while being treated by your splendid instrument, I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every invalid that I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GIRAUD.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of November, A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. [illegible], 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October [illegible], before me. You wish to know how my health and feelings are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I had such an affection of several years' standing, not to say your natural mode of treating disease, it has given me a horror of the things of the past. Since my arrival I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you promised me well I did not expect to ever hear from such. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GAUSE.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very bad. The disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After having twenty treatments with his improved Electropathic instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely free of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever was acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no mercury, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The cure was accomplished in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRIS.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harris, subscriber, and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. [illegible], 1860.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced me dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced by competent judges. It did not take but three months treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,

MRS. C. A. CILLEY.

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, is universally admitted by the medical and scientific world; it requires, however, experienced skill to apply it properly efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in a eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of cure can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known as a gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred localeuble benefits on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. To those who desire speedy and permanent relief from malic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at 645 San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Pacific Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those who are sick. We have in this city an Institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. This establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has had charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the various patients that have placed themselves under his care. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before putting themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Herald.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Having been solicited we make the following statement, premising that recent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some time since we were on an editorial trip, visiting certain places, and the stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where he was nearly overflowed by receiving the additional contents. For some hours exposed to the clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon knew the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back and limbs, so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail. Finally our attention was called to the Electropathic Institute and the appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after a few weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy as perfect the use of our limbs and body, as fully as before the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Sacramento Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been considered the most effective medical agents. It possesses advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore in use, as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, in all nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of the Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has already acquired merited celebrity for the many cases which have been treated favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of long experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a call.—[Weekly Journal.

...LER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.





SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING,
BINDING,
HEMMING,
FELLING,
CORDING,
QUILTING,
TUCKING,
GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

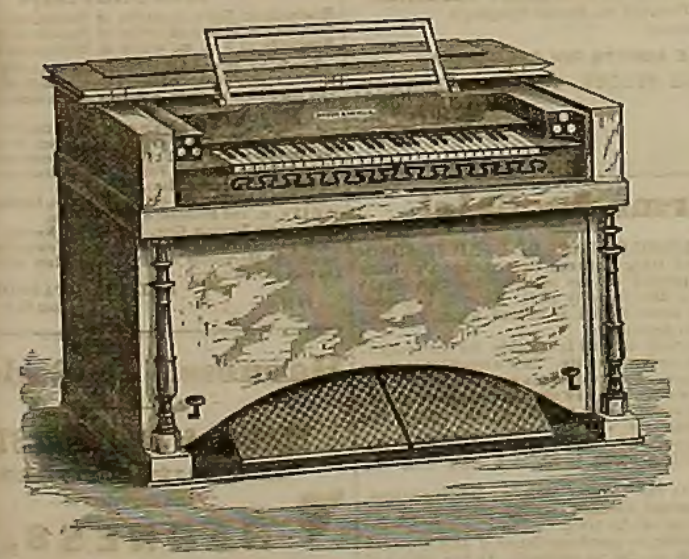
Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

For Church, College, or Parlor.



Grand Cabinet Organs

These unrivalled Instruments are now the favorite with thousands of people in every State where they are known. This beautiful style of Instruments, from the delicate small Organ, suitable for a Lady's Boudoir or Chamber, to the large Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, with their Power and Compass of Tone, stand unrivalled among the sources from whence Music is drawn.

These Instruments are now being introduced into California, and the undersigned have the sole agency of the same. From their first introduction into notice, they have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM twenty-eight times, and on every occasion where entered: receiving ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS and SIXTEEN DIPLOMAS.

The prices of these Instruments vary from $35 to $500—for particulars see pamphlets at Office.

KOHLER'S Musical Warerooms,

424 SANSOME STREET.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.
3000 bales do Table, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.

Sower for all Kinds of Grains.

A NEW SEED-SOWER of large capability is now offered for sale—the Right of Manufacture and Sale of it for the State of California, or for Counties.

The Machine can be made with

Three, Five, or Seven Tubes,

and arranged to sow any kind of grains at any given distance, and to sow a greater or less quantity, to seed thick or sparse, as may be desired.

By the construction of this Machine it can be made to sow on level ground or on ridges, and every variety of seed, from the smallest kind to Beans, Peas, Grain, Corn, etc.

THE SIMPLICITY,

as well as the accuracy, with which this Machine works, is wonderful. Every farmer can regulate it to suit every purpose and plan.

The Evenness and Precision

with which it sows the seed without wasting it, will secure great benefit to the farmer, as it makes a great saving of seed—enough in a short time to pay for the Machine.

These Machines can be made expressly for the sowing of

COTTON,
HIGHLAND RICE,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR-CANE,

and all the new crops, of which this State will, ere long, become famous.

For all particulars of the Machine, call at Farmer Reading Rooms, where the Machine can be seen, and where the price and terms of the Patent Right can be ascertained. 5-3

San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1864.

TO FARMERS.

THRASHING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

OF

E. Ball's Manufacture.

6 Thrashers and Separators Complete,

THE ABOVE MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN the market, and will be sold at lower rates for Cash or approved paper, than any other Machines can be bought at.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Inquire of

KLOPENSTINE & CO.,

No. 403 Front street, San Francisco,

Or 7th and J street SACRAMENTO.

16

New York Combined Machine

STEEL CUTTER BAR,

Improved for 1864.

IMPROVED SPRING-SEAT,
IMPROVED CUTTER-BAR,
IMPROVED SLIDING-HUB
That will not wear,

THE BEST

Reaper and Mower

IN CALIFORNIA.

To the well-known superiority of this Machine as a Reaper, we now guarantee an equal superiority as a Mower. The new Steel Cutter-Bar places it far in advance of all other combined Machines.

Also the California Giant improved, and extras of all kinds, just received by

J. D. Arthur & Son,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Corner of Davis and Washington streets.

18 San Francisco.

Wood's Prize Mower!

AS NOW IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED and adapted to the Pacific Coast, will beat all other Mowers in use, and has so been awarded at all Exhibitions in the world.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Mower in Market.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Can be had at our Stores in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. 1

BALL'S Ohio Mower and Reaper,

THE ORIGINAL

Buckeye Machine!

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
Sacramento,
and Marysville.

"Kirby" Combined Mower & Reaper

THIS COMBINED MACHINE HAS A GREAT reputation and is bound to supercede all other combined Machines,

Low in price, and splendid in performance.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
1 Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Want supplied.



FAMILY Cider & Wine MILL,

WITH

Press Combined.

Costs but $22.

Grinds 6 to 8 bushels of Apples; 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Currants, or Berries, per hour.

Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed.

Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

FOR SALE BY

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,

106 and 108 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

18-1m

The "Mabury Header."

THIS SPLENDID HEADER HAS COMPLETELY eclipsed all others in use in the Western States.

The advantages are, EASE OF WORKING, and the facility with which it TURNS ON ITS OWN GROUND, enabling the operator to keep the corners of his field square.

Other Machines are being laid aside in order to avail of the advantages of the MAYBURY HEADER.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville

Horner's First Premium ANTI-FRICTION DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—

E. BINET, Marysville.
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
18 Inventor and Patentee.

DOMIANO MANCARINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Figures, Statuary, Flowers, Ornaments, Etc.,

No. 743 Clay street, Opposite the Plaza.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand

A Large Assortment of Figures in Composition, Gelatine, Etc.

☞ Figures for Churches, Gardens, etc, made to order.

16-3m

Melrose, Zorn & Co.,

610 FRONT STREET,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consigned to them from R. H. Allen & Co., N. Y.:

One Eagle Plow, Plain, 18½	$3 50
" " " 19	$4 00
" " " Side-cutter 19½	$3 25
" " " 20	$10 00
" " " Wheel and Cutter 36	$12 75
" Plow No. 2, Cylinder Skin and Wheel	$12 50
" " No. 00, Side-hill	$7 50
" " E 1, "	$9 50
" " No. 1½, Double-mold	$4 50
" " " 1½ "	$6 00
" " " 2 "	$7 50
" " " 19, Steel, with last share plain	$3 00
" " " 19 1-2, Steel Wheel and Cutter	$13 75
" " " 20 " " "	$13 25
" Cultivator, 5 teeth, Steel and Wheel	$7 00
" " 3 " and 2 molds	$3 50
" " 5 " Cast Iron	$4 50
" " 3 " Steel	$4 50
Two Thermometer Churns, No. 1	$1 00
" " " " 2	$4 50
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Cylinder Churns, No. 1	$3 00
" " " " 2	$2 50
" " " " 3	$3 00
One Spanish Churn, No. 1	$3 75
" " " " 2	$4 00
" " " " 3	$5 00
" Corn-sheller, Single Wheel	$6 50
" " Double Wheel	$7 00
Two Trucks, No. 1	$4 00
" " " 2	$5 00
" " " 3	$6 00
One Truck, Patent, No. 2	$7 00
" " " " 3	$8 00
Two Gar en Barrows	$5 00

16

Encourage HOME MANUFACTURE!

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING TO ALL CALIFORNIANS to observe the steady increase of Home Manufacture. Then let the motto of all be "ENCOURAGE BY YOUR PATRONAGE," and the time will soon come when we will be able to supply all our own wants, and the wants of the Pacific Coast.

S. P. Taylor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER PAPER MILL,

TAYLORVILLE, MARIN COUNTY.

Paper Store,

No. 322 Clay street, between Front and Battery.

All Kinds of Paper on Hand, and Made to Order, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Junk and Rag Depot 111 and 113 Davis street. Second hand Bags for Sale 21 6

Literary Shrubbery.

STRAW BONNETS.

[In 1817, when straw bonnets first became general, it was common to trim them with artificial wheat or barley, in ears; on which custom the following lines were written:]

"Who now of threatening famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain!
See how the wheat sheaves nod amid the plumes;
Our barns are now transferred to drawing-rooms,
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To fill their granaries, may thresh their wives."

[Perhaps this is *doubly* appropriate for California, by the fashions of the times.—Ed. Farmer.]

TROUT FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A partner of the firm of Messrs. Pritchard Bros., Fulton street, N. Y., fishing-tackle manufacturers, has just returned from fishing at Milford, Pike Co, Pa., where he captured the enormous amount of eight hundred and fifty trout, varying in weight from a quarter to one pound each. This extraordinary feat was accomplished in three days, from the 24th to the 27th inst., and with only three different flies.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have, with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-9 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag.	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Halleck's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	6 00
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag.	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 00	The Four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
New York Ledger	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Mercury	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Home Journal	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
" " Sunday Mercury	2 00	Phrenological Journal	2 00
" " Independent	3 00	Water Cure Journal	2 00
" " Leader	3 00	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5 00
Missour Republican	3 50	" " Bulletin	5 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	Don. Globe and App'dx	8 00
" Transcript	3 50	" Daily Times	10 00
" Pilot	3 50		
N. Y. Herald for Cal.	3 50		
" Weekly Tribune	2 50		
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-2

Wanted.—Improved Property.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT IN the

CITY, OR OAKLAND,

Or a small Improved Farm, containing from 20 to 100 acres of land, within the influence of the sea-coast, and of easy access to the city; for which he offers to exchange

First-class Improved Lots in New York,

Within three miles of Wall-street Ferry, accessible by steam and horse cars; or will exchange

First-class Reese-River Mining Stock.

For further particulars inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] July 21.

In the Grain and Produce Market high prices are now ruling. Receipts are rather on the increase, but there are no accumulations other than Barley, much of which, however, is light and shrunken, and not desirable. Wheat and Flour are both particularly active and the highest prices, for years, are now ruling. If one may judge from the current reports of the yield, our crops will be very light, with the exceptions of some portions of Napa county and the counties bordering on the coast the reports are very discouraging. We are advised and by very good authority that Napa Valley, or the upper part of it, will yield two-thirds of an usual crop, while the lower part of the Valley will scarcely yield one-third of a crop. One farmer, from San Mateo county, harvested, from 150 acres, 76 sacks, his usual crop being from two to three thousand sacks; this is but one of many cases. With this information before us we can but look for very high prices to rule. Exportation must be abandoned, except at high prices. We are advised and have been conversant, for some time, of the operations of speculators, through their agents, buying largely in the country at prices above those ruling in this market. Some argue that with a small crop and no export we shall have an amount more than sufficient for our own wants. We think a small crop can and will be controlled, and know there are those ready and willing to buy who have the means to operate.

The quantity of Cornmeal bought and shipped from the east, for feed purposes, is represented as very large and report also speaks of Flour on its way here; these things are calculated to have an effect on the market. Some of the Cornmeal and Flour may be expected to arrive sour, such was the case of much received here eight or ten years since, and had the effect to check, in a measure, very high prices. Souring, on the voyage, does not destroy but only damages to a nominal extent.

Potatoes are well sustained in price. All that offers finds ready buyers. The Hay market is well sustained.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 10095 sks, Barley 14614 sks, Corn 1406 sks, Potatoes 718 sacks, Salt 1344 sks, Wool 34 bales, Hay 3978 bales, Beans 200 sks, Flour 1774 qr-sks, Oats 1172 sks, Bran 253 sks, Mustard Seed 24 sks.

Also Coastwise: Wool 611 bales, Wheat 1502 sks, Oats 500 sks, Beans 276 sks, Hay 38 bales, Corn 1464 sks, Barley 1048 sks, Potatoes 5 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Shipping		Superfine, ...	8 50@ 9 00
Milling, ...	3 25@ 3 50	Extra	9 00@ 9 50
Barley, new.....	3 25@ 3 37	Cornmeal—	
do old	3 37@ 3 40	Domestic₱100lbs	4 25@ 4 50
Oats, ...	2 75@ 3 12	Hay,.. ..₱ton	22 50@32 50
Corn	3 00@ 3 25	Ground Feed₱ton	55 00@60 00
Rye..	2 25@ 2 50	Bran..	37 50@40 00
Buckwheat... ..	2 00@ 2 25	Middlings	55 00@60 00
Potatoes, old ₱sk	2 25@ 2 50	Beans.. ₱100lbs	2 50@3 00
Potatoes, new.....	3 50@4 00	Onions..	3 ..@3 50
Squash..₱ ton ..	@		

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon...₱lb	20@ 21	Dry Hides ..₱lb	12@ 13½
do Best AmSpg clp	18@ 20	Green salted,..	2½@ 3
do Medium&low	16@ 18	Sheep skins,woolon ..	@ ..
do Short Staple..	16@ 20	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	10@ 13	Goat skins.. ..each	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	1 00@1 25	Refined Tallow₱lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₱lb	..37@ 40	Cheese, Cals ₱lb	10@
do Eastern ..	40@ 45	" Eastern ₱lb	..@
Eggs... ₱doz	....@ 40	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market, July 21.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 6@8c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 5@7c.
do 2d do 3@7c.
MUTTON—5@8c ₱lb. LAMB—7@8
PORK—undressed, 8c; dressed 10½@10c ₱ lb.
VEAL—4@6c ₱lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—July 21.

Hens	₱ doz 6 00@7 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	3 50@6 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	..@1 50
Turkeys.....	..₱ lb 18@ 20	do domestic.....	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	6 00@7 00		

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—July 21.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables—C. W. Ham & Co. No. 1; Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 75; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—Gallagher & Reardon, East Wing; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos 46 and 49.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱lb	10@ 3	Crab Apples.. ..₱lb	..@ 16
do cooking.. ..	@ ..	Peaches....	3@ 10
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes.... .. ..₱doz	.. 25
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	@ 50
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..@1 00
Winter Nelis.. ..	..@ ..	Pine Apples.. .. each	.. 75
Flemish Beauty ..	..@ ..	Bananas..	..@ 12
Easter Beurre....	..@ ..	do ₱bunch	.. 2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱lb	20@ 25
Fall Butter.. ..	..@ ..	Syrian	..@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	.. 8	Muscat de Alexandria	..@ 25
Madelaine	@ 10	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	@ 3	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Strawberries..₱lb	....@ 20	Los Angeles.. ..	.@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	..@	Common.....	@ ..
Gooseberries,common	..@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English	..@ 60	Yellow Gage.. ..	..@ 10
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ 10
Cherry-currants.. ..	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. 25
Blackberries,wild...	10@ 15	German Prunes ..	..@ 37
Lawton Blackberries	@ 60	Yellow Egg-plum ..	.. 30
Cherries, com var ..	00@0 00	Almonds Cals.. ..	.. 37
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 25
Black Tartarian ..	..1 00	English Walnuts....	 15
Apricots....	10@ 15	Green-gages.... ..	..@ 12
Nectarines..	10@ 15	Pie-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..each	25@ 50
Peanuts..	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Canteloupes..	....@..
Bloodgood Pears ..	.. ..	English Black Currants	..@..
Basket of Peaches ..	75@1 50	Dearborn Seedling Pears	.. 15

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₱lb	..@ ..	Okra, Dry.. ..₱lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₱doz	1 00@ 75	do Green..	.. 12
Brussell's sprouts..₱lb	@ ..	Potatoes..	@ ..
Beets.. .. ₱doz ..	.. 37	do New....	@ 5
Broccoli.. ₱doz	0 ..@ 0 00	do Sweet Carolina	5@ ..
Cabbage..	@1 50	do Yams (S Isls) ..	.. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	.. 4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ 37	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱lb	@ 12
Cranberries.. ₱gall	..@2 00	Radishes..₱doz bunches	.. 38
Dried-Herbs.. ..₱doz	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg-Plant..	.. 12	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics, new.. ..	0@ 12	Red Peppers.. .. ₱lb	.. 50
Green-Beans... ..	....	Summer Squash.. ..	.. 10
Green-Peas..	.@ 2	Squash, Marrowlst..	..@ 5
Green-Peppers.. ..	..@ 50	do Hubbard	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears₱doz	.@ 50	String-Beans..	..@ 12
Lettuce..... ₱doz	10@ 50	Spinage...	@ 12
Mushrooms, open grib₱lb	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₱bunch	.@ 5
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Turnips..... ₱doz	.@ 25
Onions.. .. ..₱lb	8@ ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱lb	@ 8

FISH.

Salmon.... .. ..₱lb	.. 10	Crabs, large.... ₱doz	..1 50
do smoked	@ 10	do small..	..@50
do pickled .. ..₱bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do .. ..₱lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts..	.. 10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	.. 10	Shrimps.... .. ..₱lb	.. 12
Rockfish..	.. 10	Flounders..	..@12
Codfish..	.. 10	Sea Bass..	..@12
Herring, fresh... ..₱lb	.. ..	Halibut (rare).. ..	 20
do smoked .. ₱lb	.. ..	Sturgeons	 5
Tomcod.... .. ..₱lb	.. 10	Crawfish...	 10
Sardines (fresh) ..	 8	Oysters....	₱100 1 00
Sole-fish	 15	Clams.....	 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱lb	40@ 60	Cheese.. .. ₱lb	15@ 25
do Eastern....	..@ 45	Lard, California ..	..@ 20
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	..@ 50	do Eastern....	16@ ..
Duck-eggs..	..@ 35	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Fallon-eggs	..@ 30	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ 27

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—July 21.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

New Apples 4@10cts ₱ lb. Apricots 4@5c ₱lb. Pears 2@5 ₱lb, do. Table, 4@15. Plums 3@15 ₱ lb. Gages 2@6. Peaches 4@10c ₱lb. California Grapes 10@25, Foreign do. 30@100, Strawberries 8@25c, Raspberries 8@15 ₱ lb. Blackberries 8@15c ₱ lb. Nectarines 3@8 ₱lb, Oranges $2 50@$4 ₱ 100.

It is very difficult to make sale of much of the Fruit that is sent in, at any price, it is so poor.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO JULY 19.

A dispatch of July 13th from Washington in speaking of the rebel invasion says: Skirmishing has been constantly going on, and our troops acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when rebel sharpshooters becoming annoying, it was determined to dislodge them from the front of Fort Stevens. This was effectually accomplished amid loud shouts of applause from those who witnessed the action. The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at the house of F. P. Blair, at Silver Springs, one hundred of their wounded, including eleven officers and their dead, upon the field.

The Washington Chronicle, of Tuesday, has the following account of operations about Washington; "Our cavalry, under Major Fry, stubbornly contested the ground, the advance retiring only when flanked by superior numbers. On Sunday they fought from 3 to 9 P. M., driving the rebels back five miles. On Monday, the rebels were kept at bay two or three miles out of Tenallytown, the force in the front being estimated at several thousands, the President and Secretary of War being present encouraging the troops. About two P. M., the rebels advanced towards Fort Stevens, five miles from the city, and their sharp-shooters got within 30 or 40 yards of the Fort. The Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry dismounted, drove them out of the houses, the fortifications protecting them and the houses were then burned, as they obstructed the range of the guns. The other regiments then arrived and drove the rebels back half a mile. Towards six P. M., the veterans from the Sixth Corps advanced and drove the rebels a mile and a half. General Franklin escaped, and arrived at Baltimore this morning.

The army of the Potomac correspondence of the Press says the artillery fight of the 15th, at Petersburg, lasted two hours, when our shells burst directly in the rebel embrazure, destroying their cannon and forcing them to retire. They lost at least six guns, and the breastworks lately occupied by the enemy during our advance towards Petersburg, have been levelled.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th has the following from Atlanta the 14th: Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochie at Moore's Bridge, nine miles from Noonan, last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry, driven back, and the bridge burned. The enemy are using artillery occasionally across the river.

General Sherman announces that on July 18th having previously crossed the Chattahootchie, his army advanced five miles south of the river, and crossed Beach Tree Creek. This advance was made without any resistance from the Johnston's forces except, a slight skirmish with his rear guard as he retired. This move necessarily forces Johnston into the defenses of Atlanta, and places the city in the range of Sherman's guns.

The World's special dispatch from Washington says it is reported in official circles, and generally believed, that Mr. Stanton has resigned his position as Secretary of War. The immediate cause of his resignation was a quarrel which grew out of the attack of the rebels on the city of Washington, Mr. Blair charging incompetency and cowardice upon Stanton and Halleck for their want of management during the raid. Among the candidates mentioned to succeed Stanton are Senator John Sherman and General Schenck.

An extra published at Washington July 14th., says: Information thus far accumulated strengthens the conclusion that the rebel force, was 35,000 strong, all under arms, with 34 pieces of artillery. Many of their troops were dismounted cavalry. The rebels are reported as crossing their main force at Seneca, and opposite Poolesville, yesterday, and their advance this morning along the roads in Loudon County leading in the direction of Ashby's Gap, commanding that neighborhood.

The Tribune's Washington special says that on Sunday evening our forces were seven miles beyond Leesburg, in pursuit of the rebels, who were making rapid time up the Shenandoah Valley towards Staunton. A number of stragglers were caught and sent to the rear. A provisional brigade was organized for the defense of Washington composed of the slightly wounded men from the various hospitals. It has since been disbanded, and most of the men sent to their regiments in the field. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, in their demonstration on Washington, is said to be over 2,000. The prisoners taken represent sixty-three different regiments and belong to five different divisions.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

20-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly in all Stages

....OF....

CONSUMPTION.

THEY IMMEDIATELY INCREASE the Strength, and deepen the color of the Pale Blood. They check the Night Sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days; the appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform.

"In no instance," says Dr. Churchill, "have I found the Remedy fail to produce every thing that could be reasonably expected from it."

"I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Townsend, of Chatham, Pa., "of the superior efficacy of the Hypophosites over all other medicines or methods hitherto discovered."

The Hypophosphites

Have a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: On the one hand as a prompt and powerful

NERVOUS TONIC,

increasing the vital energy; and on the other as a generator of

New and Healthy Blood,

Invigorating the whole system. They should, therefore, be used in all cases of

Nervous and General Debility,

Wasting of Flesh, Loss of Strength or Appetite, Paleness or Deficiency of Blood, Languor or Listlessness, Cough, Night Sweats, Chronic Diarhea, Scrofulous Sores:

Also, in Chronic Bronchits, Asthma, the Debility or Weakness of Young Children, and as an INVIGORATOR to women of feeble vitality during gestation and the period of nursing.

WINCHESTER'S

Genuine Preparation of the Hypophosphites

Is the only reliable form of Dr. Churchill's Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. USE NO OTHER, or any Remedy containing Iron.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION in 7 oz Bottles, prepared expressly for California, $2 per Bottle—Three Bottles for $5 in coin. Circulars, free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and by

J. WINCHESTER,

At the AGENCY DEPOT, 206 BUSH STREET, opposite the [new] Adelphi Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The Trade supplied by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast, Front-street Block, San Francisco. 16-3m

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT

BY PURCHASING PERFECT SPECTACLES

—AT THE—



EMPORIUM,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

OLD FRAMES RESET WITH SUITABLE GLASSES, or BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Having made the above particular Branch of business my Exclusive Study for many years, I have obtained a thorough knowledge of

The Eye and all its Changes,

together with ten years practical experience, I am enabled to decide with certainty on the mere inspection of the eye what sort of lens is best suited to correct the defected vision.

☞ Every Spectacle will be accurately adjusted to the eye, so as to enable the wearer to pursue the most minute employment, either by day or candle light, with perfect ease and satisfaction, without creating that sense of weakness or fatigue to the organ generally complained of.

P. S.—Citizens, and Strangers visiting the city, are respectfully requested to call and receive a Descriptive Circular of a most Valuable Improvement in SPECTACLES.

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WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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To Shippers.

ADVANCES MADE ON WOOL, HIDE, TALLOW, Copper-Ores, Etc, consigned to our friends in New York, Boston, or Swansea. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

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EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PAYABLE IN COIN OR Currency, for sale in sums to suit.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

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WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office.

n12

Coffee. Coffee.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY COFFEE

Is now used in every First-Class Hotel and Principal Restaurant in San Francisco. We have received the following certificates from the proprietors since we have introduced our NEW PATENT ROASTER:

The undersigned, having tested the quality from all the different manufacturers of Coffee in the city, cheerfully recommend MARDEN & FOLGER'S as

Superior to any Brand,

Either foreign or domestic.

HARDENBERG & DYER, Ross House.
L. LELAND & CO, Occidental Hotel.
ALSTROM & JOHNSON, Lick House.
J. W. SARGENT, American Exchange.
F. E. WEYGANT, International.
C. A. JAMES, Railroad.
STEVENS & OLIVER, Restaurant.
GREENE'S Restaurant.
UNITED STATES Restaurant.
NEW YORK Restaurant.
TEHAMA Restaurant.
PORTER & COLLINS, Restaurant.
ENGLEBERG & WAGNER, Restaurant.

We are putting up the above Coffee in Fancy Glazed Papers for the trade, and ask but a fair trial to substantiate the above recommendation.

Order MARDEN & FOLGER'S JAVA COFFEE from any of the Grocers, or from our own manufactory.

P. S.—The brand of Pioneer Mills Coffee is second quality, and has no reference to the above brand.

MARDEN & FOLGER,

17 3m 220 Front street, San Francisco.

LILLIE'S PATENT

Wrought and Chilled Iron,

Burglar

and

Fire-Proof

SAFES

and

BANK LOCKS.

Agents for LILLIE' SAFES,

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HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,

(Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOma County lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq, containing 14,000 acres of land is offered for sale in Lots or farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the offices of Haight & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma.

17 WILLIAM BIHLER.

California Cider and Vinegar.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR Friends and the Public to call at their Manufactory, 708 MARKET STREET, Exactly opposite Third street, to see somewhat of a curiosity in California: A CIDER MILL. And, if you wish, we shall be pleased to furnish you with new sweet Apple Cider, dripping right from the Press, and in its season the juice of Grapes, or any other Fruit. Drinking new sweet Cider is known to be healthy, giving a ruddy glow to the complexion.

Nearly all the Vinegar sold in San Francisco is a manufactured imitation, made from corrosive acids, and people have provided their families with what was sold as Cider Vinegar, but which was in fact a poison. We mean to keep nothing but CIDER and VINEGAR, and that genuine.

If we are to succeed in our experiment of substituting pure Vinegar for the villainous fluid which has injured the health of thousands in California, it can only be done by a general patronage, and we trust to receive a call from you.

Lebaron & Thresher,

Cider Mill, No. 47 Metropolitan Market.

☞ We have an Order Box at C. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street, and will deliver Older and Vinegar at any part of the City Free of charge. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., will be promptly attended to. 16-3m

A Miller Wants a Place.

A MILLER, WHO IS ALSO AN ENGINEER, wants a place where he can be permanently situated; he wants a good place in the country in preference; can bring the best references as to capacity and integrity. The advertiser is qualified, as a purchaser of Grain, and wishes a head position, if attainable, as that was his usual post. Apply at this office. n12

TRAVELING.

Opposition Steamer Day, July 23d.



THE PEOPLE'S

OPPOSITION

STEAMSHIP LINE,

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

THE OPPOITION STEAMSHIP

AMERICA

THOS. H. MORTON .....Commander

Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

Saturday, - - - July 23, 1864

From Mission street Wharf

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD

With the Magnificent New Steamship

GOLDEN RULE

3,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

The GOLDEN RULE is the largest, fastest, and an elegant Steamship on the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.

6-tf No. 101 Battery street, cor. of Pine, up stairs

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of July, 1864

July 4—GOLDEN CITY, Wm F. Lapidge, Commander
July 13—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander
July 23—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf

At 9 o'clock, a. m, punctually

FOR PANAMA.

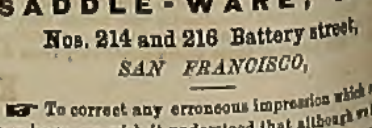
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES,

Agent P. M. S. Co.,

11 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts

Central Pacific Railroad.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 5:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 3:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 9:00 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 12 m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln, and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect with Lincoln at 7:30 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,

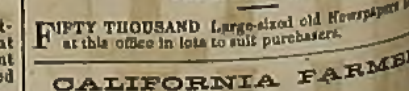
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of



HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, our Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call at our store before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-12

Old Newspapers.

FIFTY THOUSAND Large-sized old Newspapers for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

(Our Subscribers can send money BY MAIL safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come safe and sure.)

WELLS, FARGO & CO., *at all their Offices in this State*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco*
J. W. SAWORTH, *Benicia.*
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KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, *booksellers, New York City*